

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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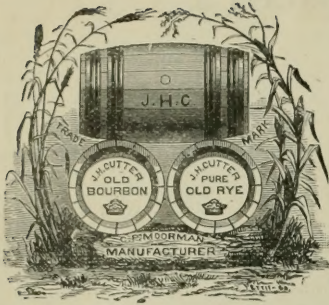
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R. M. WOOD & CO., - - - PROPRIETORS.

WINFIELD SCOTT—R. M. WOOD.

402 FRONT STREET, - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific Coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States.

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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES—There is more animation noticeable in the wine market than there has been for six weeks past, but still trade is not what it should be. The market however remains firm and there is every prospect of a thriving fall trade. Sweet wines are particularly well held. We have received advices during the fortnight, from New York, New Orleans and Chicago and in all these trade centers, business is fair with good prospects.

Receipt of wine from the interior during July were 979,740 gallons. Exports during the past fortnight by sea were 893 cases and 79,209 gallons, valued at \$38,127.

We publish elsewhere, full reports from all over the State regarding the condition of the present crop and the stocks of wines still in first hands. The indications are for an average crop this year, but the stocks held in the interior of the State are undoubtedly smaller than at this time in 1890.

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES—Brandies are of much more interest at present than are wines and their status and their profitable production are being carefully considered. It is certain that the season of 1891-92 will see the heaviest production on record. Many of the principal wine makers who have never hitherto thought of engaging in distilling heavily are now about to do so. Some estimates of the probable production run as high as

2,000,000 proof gallons which means the equivalent of 10,000,000 gallons of wine removed from the market. If this quantity of brandy is produced, it will exert a most beneficial effect on the wine market, and give it that impetus which has been so sorely needed for many years.

The Eastern production of peach and apple brandy promises to be very large. The Georgia and Western distillers are all preparing for a big run, fruit being plenty and cheap. We have advices from Baltimore saying: For the first time in four or five years all the fruit-brandy stills on the eastern shores of Maryland will be in full operation this summer. Apples and peaches are the fruits used, and there will be an abundant crop of both. There are about 100 registered stills on the peninsula between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. More of them will be in operation this year than at any time within twenty years. It is possible that 20,000 gallons of apple and peach brandy will be made this year on the peninsula.

The market for brandy is quiet, but firm. Receipts from the interior during July were 27,440. Exports by sea during the past fortnight were 390 gallons to domestic ports and 10 cases and 516 gallons to foreign ports.

WHISKIES—Seasonable dullness prevails in the Coast trade. The time is on when many of the dealers are out of town, and those who are not, want to go. Trade is consequently slack, both in bourbons and ryes. Many leading houses are stocking up heavily in anticipation of a fine fall and winter trade, and indications are not wanting that their expectations will be fully realized.

We would call especial attention to the views of George C. Buchanan regarding the situation, which appear elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Buchanan is thoroughly conversant with the trade, and his article is worthy of careful perusal.

Imports of whisky during the past fortnight were 21 cases, 509 barrels and 105 half barrels. Imports of spirits during the same time were 1104 barrels.

RAPID PROGRESS.

The C. A. Wetmore Company, the organization which we noticed recently, has elected the following officers: C. A. Wetmore, President; C. K. Kirby, Vice-President; Maurice Clark, Secretary; The Nevada Bank of San Francisco, Treasurer; C. K. Kirby, Business Manager.

The winery at Cresta Blanca is being enlarged and preparations for the '91 vintage are in progress. The bottling cellar under the Blake & Moffitt Building, corner of Eighth and Broadway, Oakland, has received some finishing touches and will be pushed forward to full capacity as soon as possible.

The greatest strike of the new company was accomplished this week in leasing the store, No. 8, New Montgomery Street, under the Palace Hotel in this city. This store has show windows on the main street and also upon the corridor of the hotel in the rear. There is also a fine storage cellar for local supply. The contract for fitting up a store and a reception room has been given out, and the place will be ready for business about the 15th inst. This will afford tourists and the transient traveling public the finest opportunities yet offered. Besides the Cresta Blanca wines, the Company will collect and distribute the finest brandies, sherries and ports, also the best brands of pure olive oil and olives, raisins, etc.

Before Christmas there will be enough Cresta Blanca wines in bottle to warrant the establishment of several Eastern agencies.

A FOOLISH STATEMENT.

Just now there is a lively contest going on in Hartford, Conn., for the control of the wine market there, and not a little printer's ink is being used in working up business. How the struggle started is a matter of no consequence to us, but statements are being made by some of the interested parties which shows the manner in which market after market has been ruined by undue anxiety to gather in trade at the expense of the entire industry.

The Hartford *Times* of the 24th ult. had an interview which is a specimen of what is being done. Here it is:

"How it is possible to sell California wines at \$1.00 a gallon and make any profit on them?" was the question put to Colonel William Donaghue Bros., the wholesale liquor dealers, to-day. The Colonel did not ponder before making an answer, but he enlightened the questioner on the subject on the popularity of light wines among Hartford people, and gave some facts in connection with their purity."

"When you understand," said he, "that the actual cost of producing a gallon of California wine is only eleven to twelve cents, you will readily see that we can afford to sell cheap. There is no government tax on California wine and this means a saving of 90 cents on the gallon. Talk of California wines, why it costs 21 cents to manufacture a gallon of spirits and then you have to add 90 cents for the government tax. Pure wines can be manufactured so cheap that it would be nonsense to fortify them," etc., etc.

We do not have the pleasure of Colonel William Donaghue's acquaintance, but what we have published above shows the extent of his knowledge of the business. We are only sorry that he was so anxious to have such trash published.

In the first place, the wine which Colonel Donaghue is selling for one dollar a gallon, and which he estimates costs eleven or twelve cents, does not happen to be a dry wine at all, but is sweet wine—a Port—which he knows well enough costs considerably more than twelve cents a gallon to produce. In the second place, his remarks about fortification are wholly misleading and not true.

Just such talk as this helps to run down the industry deeper and deeper. It is true that some dry new wines have been sold for eleven and twelve cents to the merchants who must age them, handle them carefully and put them in a marketable condition before they are sold. Twelve cents a gallon is for new, raw, dry wine that will not bear transportation, and there has never been a gallon of dry wine go out of this State fit for a man to drink for less than twenty-five cents; and then nobody made anything by the transactions.

We deny that the actual cost of production is "only eleven or twelve cents a gallon." Such prices mean

- 1st. Mortgaged vineyards.
- 2d. Discouraged vineyardists.
- 3d. Vineyard property absolutely unsaleable.
- 4th. A disheartened set of merchants who are lucky if they hold their own financially.
- 5th. An immense lot of bad wine dumped on a slumped market.
- 6th. A cutthroat mercantile policy in all the centers of distribution.
- 7th. A divided industry.
- 8th. Ruined fortunes and the blasted expectations of all.

Colonel Donaghue should keep better informed. His one dollar a gallon wine costs more than twelve cents. For his information we might tell him that there are dry wines produced in this State which cost between fifty and sixty cents a gallon new, and which will cost one dollar a gallon when the revival comes. And we might inform him that there are now in the cellars of some merchants and producers, year old dry wines which we challenge him to buy at one dollar and at least one holder has wines which cannot be bought for double the price.

Colonel Donaghue's policy is outrageous and discouraging, but it is only a specimen brick.

MR. DE YOUNG SULKS.

Mr. De Young is sulking in his tent. Having failed in his plan to place Maxwell or Forsythe at the head of the Department of Horticulture and Viticulture, and having stabbed Chipman in the back, he now refuses to endorse J. De Barth Shorb and to take any further steps to bring the appointment to California and place it where it would be satisfactory to all the fruit and grape growers of this State.

Mr. De Young, in other words, is acting like the boy who won't play.

His refusal to assist in any manner the candidacy of Mr. Shorb, is a most remarkable piece of spite work. Mr. Shorb is admittedly the fittest man yet named for the position. He is one of the most prominent men of the State and is thoroughly conversant with the viticultural and horticultural industries. He is a man of acknowledged ability and a splendid manager. Socially he occupies a position to which Mr. De Young with all his ludicrous efforts to respectability has never been able to approach.

This is the sort of man whom Mr. De Young is endeavoring to defeat, out of revenge for the shelving of Maxwell. It is a public disgrace that we have no better or more public spirited representatives than Mr. De Young and Mr. Forsythe who for purely personal motives are endeavoring to prevent the appointment from being given to a thoroughly qualified man.

LICENSE ALL THE TIME.

"License" is the battle cry heard all over the State at present, and it promises to continue so until the present wave of feeling is manifested in every city, town and hamlet. San Francisco alone escapes any definite action because the Board of Supervisors are in what is commonly called a "tight box" and don't want to move one way or another.

The row in Alameda still continues, the brewers backing up the resistance of the saloon-keepers. Los Gatos has a new agitation and now the Board of Supervisors at Los Angeles has passed an ordinance imposing a monthly license of \$25 on all saloons in the county outside of the city, to take effect September 1st. The result of the enforcement of this license, it is supposed, will be to close about two-thirds of the saloons in the country districts. The wholesale merchants of Los Angeles and many other prominent business men, including almost all the bankers of Los Angeles, have petitioned the Board of Supervisors for an extension of the time of the operation of the law. The petition states that great hardships will result if the new ordinance goes into effect on the date mentioned. Rev. J. H. Blanchard has protested against the granting of the prayer, basing his arguments on the necessity for higher county liquor license.

It will be a year and a half at best before the trade can get any relief from the embarrassments in which it is now so unjustly placed. The State Protective Association is directly responsible for the present state of affairs, for had that body moved at the last session of the Legislature for the enactment of a uniform or fairly graded license law, there would have been no trouble whatever in getting the legislation now so sorely needed.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.

The distillery and winery of John Jasprizza in San Jose, has been seized for evading the payment of the Internal Revenue tax. The distillery is a small pot and kettle affair. The revenue officials think they have a sure case, and a compromise is one of the certainties of the near future.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We are indebted to Mr. H. W. Crabb, the well-known wine producer of Oakville, for a case of assorted wines from his Tokalon vineyard. Mr. Crabb's wines are sold in every prominent distributing center in the country, and their merits are appreciated by the trade and consumers.

PROMINENT WINE MEN.



Sketch No. 9, Charles A. Wetmore of the Cresta Blanca Vineyard, Livermore.

There is no living man who has done so much for the viticulture of California as Charles A. Wetmore. To broaden the value of his services, I will say that very few men still living and following any pursuit or calling, have done so much for the benefit of the State.

At the time that he first appeared on the Viticultural horizon, in July, 1878, the wine industry was on the down grade. Acknowledged quality had not been attained, and standard high grades were being sought only by a handful of men who were groping in the dark and whom no failure seemed to discourage. At that period the collection of four hundred varieties of vines brought to this State from abroad by the late Agoston Haraszthy in 1862, had been dispersed, but contrary to his advice had not been propagated. Hundreds of vigneronns in different districts had purchased a few dozen vines of several varieties, but finding them less prolific than the Mission or the Malvoisie, either pulled them out or left them neglected in their vineyards. The demand for quantity was universal, and it was generally believed that more perfect wine would come with more perfect details in the methods of handling.

Unhappy fallacy, which has retarded the viticultural progress of our State more than twenty years.

Had Mr. Wetmore not appeared at this critical moment, there is no saying how much longer this civilizing pursuit would have continued in the "Slough of Despond." The discouragement seemed to have reached its pinnacle in 1878. During the two or three years previous to that time, hundreds of acres of vines were pulled out and hops, or fruit trees, and even grain substituted. The vineyard destruction, begun by the farmers, was relentlessly continued by the microscopic ravages of the invulnerable phylloxera.

Mr. Wetmore began his labors at such a discouraging time. He knew nothing then of wine, the vine or its diseases. Being on the staff of the *Alta California* he was called upon to gather information on the subject and became interested. In harmony with his nature, his interest was not awakened by any tempting golden harvest its pursuit might bring; for the industry was on the very verge of abandonment from the discouragements and difficulties which surrounded it. "Sound" wines went begging at ten cents per gallon, and brandies at thirty to thirty-five cents.

Hundreds of acres of vines were not even picked. Our vintage then returned only about 5,000,000 gallons of wine and about 200,000 gallons of brandy. Our exports were only 1,800,000 gallons of wine and 129,000 gallons of brandy annually. Against this we imported at San Francisco nearly 800,000 gallons of foreign wine annually. There was not a restaurant in San Francisco that placed California wine on the table and less than half a dozen even had any in stock.

This was the situation when Mr. Wetmore set about his life work. Thanks mainly to his enthusiasm and unflinching zeal all has been changed. Our production and our exports have grown many fold. Our wines are staple articles of consumption in the households. Every restaurant in San Francisco not only uses our California wines for vin ordinaire, but has our better qualities on the wine list. The importations of foreign wines in bulk, into this port, are almost too insignificant to mention.

In July, 1878, Mr. Wetmore went to Europe after having secured from the State Vinicultural Society authority to represent it at the Paris Exposition at his own expense and without compensation. The results of that trip were thirty-four letters on viticultural topics published in the *Alta California* which aroused new life and hope among our vine growers and brought back Charles A. Wetmore an enthusiastic believer in the future of the California wine industry. Nothing ever written on the topic has tended more to benefit our industry than those thirty-four letters.

But Mr. Wetmore was and is a worker, and he did not rest with merely writing. On his return he immediately put his shoulder to the wheel. He first undertook to defeat the scheme of Leon Chotteau to secure a one-sided Reciprocity Treaty in favor of the French vigneronns and before the Chamber of Commerce he acquitted himself of the self-imposed task with the utmost credit. Chotteau, although endorsed by the most important Chambers of Commerce in the United States, was never heard of thereafter. This service secured us the possibility of making our wines known and selling them under our own labels.

Though not then owning a vine nor an acre of prospective vineyard land, Mr. Wetmore continued his labors. Beginning to inform himself as to the sources from which the best special types of wine could be obtained, he secured samples and without hope of reward started a personal canvass. He went from lawyer's office to lawyer's office, from bank to bank, from capitalist to capitalist, and actually converted himself into a drummer for the general good. Not satisfied with this, he went to the restaurants and labored with them. He finally has compelled them to use at least some California wines on their tables. This was the hardest part of his task. Before his time our wines were unknown in such quarters.

This was but a beginning. He soon discovered the defects in the wines and then set about the methods of improving the quality. Throwing himself back on the information he gained on his European trip, he hunted for wine made from grapes renowned in Europe for producing a high type of wine. Naturally his attention was turned to the district he had most thoroughly studied—the Medoc. Here and there he found a few vines of the highest type, but hardly enough to warrant keeping their product apart. Recognizing the importance of having the best varieties of grapes, he sought the sources of supply of such vines for planting purposes. He came in contact with all the principal wine producers and urged upon them and reasoned with them the necessity of planting better varieties. He soon found that little dependence could be placed upon the nomenclature of the grapes already here, and that the vines could not be relied upon as true to name. He then undertook to import vines direct from Bordeaux and other districts replacing the collection of the old Buena Vista vineyard which had been ruined by the phylloxera. He was successful not only in accomplishing this, but also in inducing the most prominent wine growers to propagate and plant these finer varieties. Others taking new courage followed his example and made other importations.

There was a new era dawning upon the Viticulture of California.

While on a business visit to the Legislature which was in session in 1880, he became convinced that it would be possible to secure an appropriation for the dying State Vinicultural Society, or for a new organization in the interest of viticulture. Consultation with some of his friends decided him upon the latter course and the result was the formation of the State Viticultural Commission. While in Sacramento, he did splendid—yes colossal—work for the interests of all. Everybody knows what this Commission has done. It has been the cause of increased investments of more than \$40,000,000 in grape growing, and through

the information it has disseminated, the standard of our wines has been raised to that degree that our better grades are in great demand. Thanks to Mr. Wetmore there are now California wines which find ready sale at hotels and restaurants at two dollars per bottle, and even under the present discouraging state of trade, there are one year old wines which bring from forty to sixty cents per gallon.

All the efforts of Mr. Wetmore have been directed entirely towards the production of the highest growths. For this he deserves by far, more thanks than he will ever receive. While the production of the best wines in no wise curtails the output of the ordinary wines, it confers upon the industry the greatest benefit, creating a reputation through the actual production of grand wines. The highest class of California wines were not produced until Mr. Wetmore undertook the task and carried it through.

Unfortunately like other great workers, he will receive few thanks, but being of a strong, positive and vigorous nature, and knowing the public as well as he does, he will carry himself bravely without them. His strong qualities have made him many true friends who recognize the value of his services to the State, and at the same time have made him feared and respected by his enemies.

Charles A. Wetmore's work will be left behind him. His monument will be reared after he has gone from amongst us, and it will be one that will last for ages to come.

Arpad Haraszthy

Charles A. Wetmore was born in Portland, Me., January 20, 1847. He came to California when he was but nine years of age with his mother and other members of the family. His father, Jesse L. Wetmore, now a respected resident of Oakland, preceded the coming of the family by a few months and was early an active and influential citizen in San Francisco.

Mr. Wetmore early displayed that liking for newspaper work which afterwards distinguished him. When but twelve years of age and a pupil of the public schools, he with R. L. Taber, published the *Young Californian*, the first juvenile paper on the Coast. On leaving the public schools, he prepared for the College of California—since the University of California—entering in 1864 and graduating in 1868 at the age of twenty-one years, the valedictorian of his class.

His active public career began while he was a student. In 1867 he took a hand in the labor questions of the day, and organized all the Eight Hour Leagues of Alameda county into a Mechanics Institute of which he was President. From 1866 to 1868 he was Oakland correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*. His vacations were spent in exploring trips or in public work. The summer of 1866 he was in charge of a surveying party which determined the cost and practicability of bringing the waters of the Sacramento river from Red Bluff through the counties of Tehama, Colusa, Yolo and Solano for irrigation purposes. During the summer of 1867, at the request of the College authorities, he canvassed the Northern and Central mining counties, advocating the creation of the University of California. His efforts in this direction were remarkably successful.

Immediately on his graduation in 1868, Mr. Wetmore went to San Diego intending to establish a newspaper. Instead, however, he went into the real estate business, printed the first map of San Diego, and first directed attention to the thriving metropolis which has since grown up there. Mr. Wetmore it was who settled the titles to the city property, pushing a bill through the Legislature for the purpose.

In 1871 Mr. Wetmore joined his father in his railroad enterprises in Peru, remaining in South America for one year. On his return he again drifted into newspaper work for which he has always had the strongest liking and greatest talent. He soon made his mark and was sent to Washington as correspondent for the *Alta California*, then a power on the Coast. Subsequently he corresponded for the *Chronicle*. It was while in Washington that he developed his marvelous powers as an organizer and planner which have made him famous the State over.

In 1875 he was special Government Commissioner to report on the condition of the Mission Indians. In 1878 he was appointed delegate of the California Viticultural Association to visit the Paris Exposition. It was while acting in this capacity

that he made an extensive trip through the vineyard districts of France and wrote a series of letters to the *Alta* which resulted in a wonderful revival of the wine industry of California.

While in France he was married to a young lady of Washington, whom he had met while a correspondent and who now presides at his Livermore Valley home. Abandoning journalism, he resolved to return permanently to California. He was the moving spirit in the organization of the Viticultural Commission and has been one of its mainstays from the first. He has served as President, Vice-President, Commissioner and Chief Viticultural officer, and in these capacities has done more perhaps than any one man to develop the industry to its present point.

Mr. Wetmore's vineyard and country place at Livermore is of comparatively recent development. After the Viticultural Commission had been actively at work for some time and its policy had been settled, he decided upon creating his own permanent home. Months of careful investigation convinced him that the soil and climatic conditions of a strip of ground in the foothills about four miles south of Livermore and near the Arroyo del Valle, approached nearly the conditions which created the famous dry wines of France. There he located, and there the Cresta Blanca vineyard—which takes its name from a white landslide on the crest of an adjacent mountain—was planted. From the first he determined to set out only the finest claret and Sauterne grapes and in the day when he began to plant, such were not easily obtainable. Patience, however, brought the desired results. His cellar he made by running a tunnel into a hill which divides his place in half. Years of work have brought him fame, and now promise to place him on the high road to fortune. His wines were awarded the highest recognition—a gold medal—at the Paris Exposition and have contributed not a little towards making the Livermore valley famous as a wine-producing section.

Within the last month Mr. Wetmore has organized a company—the C. A. Wetmore Wine Company—to handle his products. With him are associated Mr. C. K. Kirby, United States Senator Charles N. Felton, Mr. C. J. Wetmore and Maurice Clark, and the fine stock of wines which has been accumulating for some years in his cellar, will be placed on the market. This will be done, however, in Mr. Wetmore's own manner. He believes that there is a class of American gentlemen who will pay well for an article of corresponding worth, and it is to them he will cater. He devotes some of his time to fruits as well as to wines, and his olive oil and olives rank high in public estimation.

Mr. Wetmore is a man of family and when not engaged with business affairs in San Francisco, spends his time on his Livermore place. In person he is short and rather stout and no man could care less for the conventionalities.

Probably no public man in California has more devoted friends or more bitter enemies. At one time or another he has incurred the enmity of nearly every wine merchant in San Francisco, and yet there is not one but who will acknowledge his valuable services to the industry. Proud and self-assertive, he is with those who know him, a mine of information, a pleasing conversationalist, a brilliant writer and a thorough gentleman.

GOING TO WASHINGTON.

We are informed that Professor Hilgard will be in Washington soon to attend a meeting of the Directors of the State Agricultural Experimental Stations to be held there. It is also stated that that he will visit the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and have a talk about the Sweet Wine Law Regulations which are now being distributed.

It is to be hoped that in the interest of the sweet wine makers of this State Professor Hilgard will re-consider his determinations of visiting Commissioner Mason and possibly instituting a new and certainly bootless controversy. No sweet wine maker of any prominence in California, wants the Professor to interfere in the matter. He represents nobody but himself and if he calls on the head of the Department there is a possibility of his becoming involved in trouble which is not wanted by the real producers of this State. Professor Hilgard has, in the past, brought enough difficulties upon the producers through his officious and uncalled for interference with Commissioner Mason and recently was so thoroughly beaten that he had to apologize.

Now, let him keep out. He is not wanted and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will make a blunder if he receives him as in any wise representing the wine industry.

Trade Notes.

L. Sentons has been admitted to the well known wholesale house of Vache & Co., Los Angeles.

Edward Walden Jr., is at Geyserville and will remain until after the close of the active distilling season.

Rheinstrom Bros., the Cincinnati distillers and blenders will soon move into larger and better quarters.

The winery of Louis Relinott at San Gabriel has been burned. The loss is partially covered by \$5,000 insurance.

A vine growers union has been formed at St. Helena. J. M. Mayfield is President and R. Lemme is Secretary.

The eastern apple and peach crops are very heavy this year and apple and peach brandies promise to be correspondingly cheap.

All of the October inspection of Sunnyside rye has been sold. The new Sunnyside distillery on the Monongahela will start up October 1st.

I. De Turk has just placed another man on the road in the east. He has greater confidence in this mode of disposing of his goods than ever.

Ed Kolb of Kolb & Denhard, has gone to Mendocino county for a three weeks hunting trip. Mr. Denhard has just returned from such a jaunt.

William Wolff & Co., are doing finely with their recently received lots of export whiskies. Business is stated by Mr. Wolff to be very active.

George Forman of Brown, Forman & Co., Louisville is on the coast in the interest of "Old Forrester," "Old Forman" and other brands of the house.

A. Vignier received an unusually fine lot of foreign wines and liquors by the ship Dimsdale. His trade is always on the increase in this class of goods.

Dr. Henley's bitters move right along among the trade. They are a good article and since their introduction have met with a constantly growing sale.

S. Glaser, the active manager of H. Brunhild & Co., is pleased with the summer trade that has thus far been done. It has exceeded his expectations.

Charles Foster, the Secretary of the Treasury, has declined to make any special recommendations to Congress that the bonded period be made indefinite.

J. De Barth Shorb, President of the San Gabriel Wine Co., has been in New York during the past fortnight looking over the situation with his agents, Marshall, Spellman & Co.

Adolph Beck reports trade as better than it was the past two months. Beck, Pyhrr & Co., are doing very nicely in the eastern market, now having a man constantly on the road.

Bode & Haslett's new bonded warehouse near the Mail Dock is doing a good business. It is convenient to rail and to the usual shipping points by sea, and is sure to grow in favor.

Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co., are about to make an addition to their equipment in Cincinnati, in the shape of a new wing to their building. The increasing demands of trade make this necessary.

W. H. Robinson the efficient gauger at Stockton has resigned. The increase of work attending the operation of the Sweet Wine law did not bring with it a corresponding increase of compensation.

Of J. G. Mattingly Standard Bourbon there was made in fall '90—spring '91, but 4,045 bbls. all told, which is certainly conservative enough, considering the demand for that most excellent brand.

Martin Hencken of Hencken & Schroder is spending the heated term at Paraiso Springs. He and John Koster are there together enjoying the seclusion of a cottage. They are a great team when on the wing.

W. B. Chapman has just received another consignment of his specialties in dry wines. Mr. Chapman's taste and judgment are excellent and connoisseurs desiring fine foreign wines should see his recent selections.

Louis Taussig & Co., have just received a heavy invoice of "Mellwood," "Astor," "Belmont," and "Chickencock," the first lots received having sold splendidly. The demand for the best Kentucky whiskies keeps up all the time.

Fred Siebe says that the newly arrived lot of "Belle of Bourbon" is moving right along. The demand for this fine blended whisky comes almost entirely from the very best class of drinkers, and not a little of it goes directly to families.

At a recent auction in London on the 17th of June, a parcel of California wines sold for 32s. 6d. per barrel in bond. On the 4th of July five dozen Burgundy sold for 15s. 6d. per dozen duty paid and five quarter-casks, ten years old, sold for 5s. per gallon in bond.

The Mellwood Company have been gradually lessening their annual product, and so thoroughly a favorite for steady profit has the Mellwood become that the company have readily distributed every barrel to a greater number of buyers on a smaller production.

S. Lachman & Co., have incorporated under the title of the "S. Lachman Co." The capital stock is \$1,000,000 all of which has been paid in. The directors and stockholders are Samuel Lachman, Albert Lachman, Henry Lachman, Leo Metzger and Fredrick Frohman.

Joseph Melzer & Co., have been making considerable improvements in their Market street wine vaults. The noticeable feature is the enlargement of their offices and the handsome and convenient manner in which they have been fitted up. The firm is doing a good business and extending its trade steadily.

A. G. Chauche expects to ship 150 barrels of wine to England by the ship Glenburn which is now loading. All but ten barrels will be white wine and the entire lot will be sent to Grierson, Oldham & Co. Mr. Chauche is having a fine demand for his Sauternes and other white wines in England, and is more than pleased with the outlook.

"Inglenook" is moving right along," said F. A. Haber recently after returning from his excursion to Tahoe. "I have never known the summer trade to be better. The eastern demand is so constantly growing that to many inquiries I simply have to say that I cannot fill my orders. The reception which the wines have met is very flattering."

The Pittsburg correspondent of *Bonforts* has taken up our suggestion that an effort be made to have the Canadian law forbidding the importation of American whisky in less than one-hundred gallon packages, altered. It is only just that the law should be changed. The present arrangement is wholly on-sided.

As an indication of the rapidly increasing popularity of the western ryes, it will be seen on reference to current quotations, that several of the Kentucky brands are rated as high as some of the standard eastern ryes that have been popular for many years. One brand in particular, the Susquehanna rye, made by Messrs. James Levy & Bros., of Cincinnati, O., at their distillery

California Viticultural Restaurant and Cafe.

315 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

The attention of the wine men of California and elsewhere, is called to this excellent Cafe, which is conducted under the auspices of the California State Viticultural Commission. It is doing valuable work in the interest of the wines of this State and should be given the support and encouragement of wine men generally whenever they are in the city.

The Cafe is open from 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.

Chiefs of the Wine Press Makers

—OF THE—

UNITED STATES

SOLE OWNERS OF THE "CALIFORNIA" AND "LE MERVEILLEUX" OR LILLE PATENT.

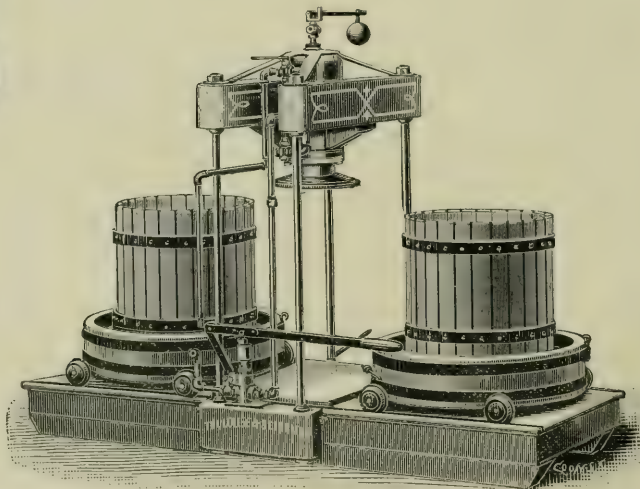


"CALIFORNIA"

AND ALSO OF THE



"LE MERVEILLEUX"



SEND FOR

CATALOGUE.

NEW HYDRAULIC WINE PRESS.

The undersigned have purchased of Dominique Lille, of Troncens, Department of Gers, France, his United States letters, Patent No. 299, 815 on which a suit in equity has been pending in the U. S. Circuit Court for some time past, and in which an interlocutory decree was entered against us and in favor of Mr. Lille. With this patent, we have had conveyed to us by said Lille all damages, royalties and rights of action for any and all past infringements of the said Lille Patent. The known superiority of the wine presses of our manufacture; the patent which we hold on our own improvements in wine presses; our long experience in the manufacture of wine presses and the favor with which our presses are received by the public on account of the great satisfaction which they have given in practical use, together with our present ownership of the Lille Patent, places us in the position of Chiefs of Wine Press Manufacturers in the United States.

All persons are cautioned against paying any damages or royalties on account of the Lille Patent to any one except ourselves as all such damages and royalties, both past and present, now belong exclusively to us.

PARE BROS., ARE NO LONGER AGENTS FOR THE LILLE PATENT OR PRESSES.

TOULOUSE & DELORIEUX,

620-22 COMMERCIAL ST., - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

INCORPORATED

EISEN VINEYARD CO.

AUGUST 14, 1885.

—PIONEER PRODUCERS OF—

SWEET WINES.

VINEYARDS,
FRESNO, CAL.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES.

OFFICE,
12 STEVENSON ST., S. F.

at Milton, Trimble county, Ky., stands almost at the head of Kentucky ryes, there being only four or five brands made in the State that have a higher quotation, although these have had the advantage of over a decade of advertising and push, whilst the Susquehanna was not made till 1889. If the firm perseveres in the policy they have adopted, continuing to make fine goods only, and advertise in such a manner as to let the world know it.—*Western Broker.*

E. R. Lilienthal, of Lilienthal & Co., is back from a summer outing at Lake Tahoe.

C. M. Mann, the agent for I. De Turk, reports that the fall business with the East is setting in well. The trade of this season is by far the largest on record.

An auction will be held this month at the Napa Fair under the auspices of M. M. Estee, E. C. Priber, H. A. Pellet, W. W. Lyman, A. L. Tubbs, H. W. Crabb and C. Carpy. Cased Napa County wines only will be sold.

Wm. Wolff & Co. announces that they have been appointed sole agents in this territory for the natural mineral waters of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London. They are now prepared to supply the trade with these popular waters.

The Eisen Co. is making a specialty of sweet wines and is now putting on the market some of the finest varieties ever produced in this State. Their magnificent vineyard and cellars at Fresno are well situated to excel in the production of those high grade wines requiring a warm, dry climate to mature perfectly. The Company is fast building for a lasting reputation for the purity and excellence of their products.

Great Caesar fell! and hushed was all the world,
For by one thrust into eternity was hurled
A spirit that had braved the fiercest scenes of life.
A nature far too strong for aught save desperate strife.
He fell, a hero he! But ere he died,
He turned him to great Rome and cried,
"I have but one regret, I've never tasted Sunny Side."

—T. M. Gilmore.

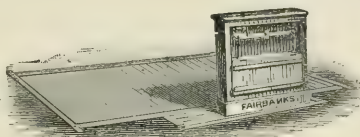
A change was made during the past fortnight in the firm of Naber, Alfs & Brune, one of the best known in San Francisco. Mr. Henry D. Naber has retired and Messrs. William Alfs and Henry Brune have formed a new co-partnership retaining the old firm name of Naber, Alfs & Brune. It is understood that Mr. Naber will permanently retire from all active business cares. To him and to the new firm the Review wishes all prosperity.

Charles Meinecke & Co., have been appointed Pacific Coast agents for the old and well-known Boker Bitters. By those who have used them, the medicinal and corrective qualities of these bitters, their agreeable tonic effect and their excellence for bar compounds, are fully recognized. Bokers Bitters have a well established reputation on this Coast and there is no doubt that Messrs Meinecke & Co., will succeed in largely extending their sale and popularity.

THE MIDSUMMER EDITION.

The mid-summer edition of the Louisville *Wine and Spirit Bulletin* is out. It is by all means the best publication which has ever been issued by the *Bulletin* and editor Washburne is entitled to much credit for its production.

FAIRBANKS' VINEYARD SCALES.

3, 4 and 5
TONS
CAPACITYFOR
LOADED
WAGONS.

PRICES FOR SCALES BUILT COMPLETE ON APPLICATION.

RAISIN PACKERS AND CANNERS' SCALES, FRUIT TRUCKS AND
SACK HOLDERS.

FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON,

316 & 318 MARKET ST. Junction Bush, SAN FRANCISCO.

FROM WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 1, 1891.

DEAR SIR:—We beg to inform you of having received per ship Clan McFarlane from Hamburg, invoices of the following brands of export whisky:

Fall '88 T. B. Ripy.

Fall '88 Chickencock.

Spring '87 T. J. Monarch.

Spring '87 T. B. Ripy.

Per ship Oceana from Hamburg.

Spring '88 Excelsior.

Samples and lowest quotations will be furnished to the trade only, on application.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

WINES GOING TO FRANCE.

Mention was made in the last issue of the shipment of several carloads of wine to France, to the firm of Couderc & Yenn, of Certe. This wine is being shipped by C. Carpy & Co. for Duncan Bankhardt and while the price is not at all what it should be it is better than has been obtained at times in the New Orleans market.

This wine will go by rail to the Atlantic seaboard and thence shipped by steamship.

We are informed that Carpy & Co. will ship 666 puncheons—about 100,000 gallons—to the same firm if a suitable vessel of say 700 or 800 tons can be obtained to go to the Mediterranean.

SUCCESS TO MR. MINUSE.

We have received notification that Mr. William T. Minuse has purchased the *Seco*, a new publication in New York.

Mr. Minuse is an old hand in the publication of trade and class journals and ought to make the *Seco* a success. We wish him all good fortune and a prosperous future.

Strawberry wine is becoming a commodity of some value. Many have attempted its preparation, but few have succeeded. This peculiar industry is confined to Florida, where the strawberry season covers five months and the fruit is abundant. It possesses peculiar medicinal powers, and is much sought after by physicians. As yet it has been placed on the market in a still condition, but it is believed carbonating would improve it vastly.
—*Nat'l Bottlers' Gazette.*

CONDITION OF THE CROP.

Reports from all the Principal Sections of the State Indicating
an Average Crop.

We herewith present crop reports from from all of the principal wine producing counties of the State. These reports were obtained in response to the following circular sent out by us:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20, 1891.

DEAR SIR: Will you kindly answer the following questions for publication in the WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW in our regular annual report showing the condition of the wine grape crop:

First. What is the present condition of the wine grape crop in your county?

Second. What damage, if any, has been caused by the recent hot weather and how are the berries developing.

Third. What will be the probable yield of wine in your county?

Fourth. About what quantity of wine remains unsold in your county as compared with the same time in 1890?

Very truly yours,

R. M. Wood & Co.

FRESNO COUNTY.

C. K. Kirby, Fowler.—Replying to your circular I would say that the crop is in very good condition and prospects are good. The hot weather caused a loss of ten per cent. Berries are developing well.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

John L. Beard, Warm Springs.—Speaking for Washington Township I should say that the crop prospects are excellent and the yield from present indications will be greater than last year. Considerable damage was done by the heat. Mataros are running light—Zinfandels very well indeed.

C. C. McIver, Mission San Jose.—The Mission district, I judge, will have a full crop in Zinfandel, Mataro, Carignan, Monderse, Beclan, Burger, Chasselas, Riesling and the Sauterne varieties. The Cabernets, Merlot, Verdout and Malbec were badly damaged by the heat and will bear probably half a crop. The crops are now developing rapidly the berries being of a fair size. It is hardly possible to estimate the coming wine yield for this season in Alameda county, but I should judge that it will be about the same as last year. About the same quantity of wine is in cellars as at this time last year.

A. Duvall, Livermore.—The condition of grapes is not favorable. The cold weather at the time of blooming, followed by six days of extremely hot weather with north wind, caused a great deal of damage. First, the coulure came, then the small berries just out of bloom were caught by the hot wave and have been stopped in their growth. They will probably be lost. It is too soon yet to judge of the real extent of the damage, but it is certain that the fine varieties of red grapes, Cabernets, Pinots, Trousseau, Malbec and Chauche Noir, will not give a half crop as compared with 1890. As regards the other varieties, Carignan, Mataro, Crab's Burgundy, Zinfandel and White Sauterne grapes, they will give about two-thirds of last year's crop, providing that the hot weather does not continue. The crop will be very late, and I am afraid that it will be a difficult year for fermentation.

Clarence J. Wetmore, Livermore.—The grape crop is not looking as well as it did the first part of July. The hot weather burned some of the grapes exposed to the sun, checked the growth of the vine and the berries, and the indications are now that the berries will not be as large as they were in 1890. The yield in Livermore Valley will be about the same as in 1890, if we have good weather during August. About 500,000 gallons of wine remain unsold in the Livermore Valley, of which 125,000 gallons will be kept for ageing.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

George West, Stockton.—The outlook is for an average crop. Young vines probably lost two-thirds by the hot weather.

should place the yield of the county for 1891 at about 750,000 gallons. About 100,000 gallons remain unsold in the county.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Dresel & Co., Sonoma.—We are sorry not to be able to give you any general statement in regard to your questions. We have been so busy that we have not been able to visit the wine districts of our county, but if our personal report will be of any use to you, we will answer as follows:

1st. Prospects very good in our vineyards.

2d. Slight, if any damage was caused by last hot weather in our vineyards. The berries are developing normally.

3d. Our yield will be somewhat larger than last year.

4th. We have always several vintages on hand as our market is in the east and calls for matured wines. Our present stock is 275,000 gallons and is about same as last year.

F. Korbel & Bros., Korbels.—Crop prospects good. Some damage was done by the heat. We cannot give an estimate of the crop. Very little wine remains unsold.

I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.—Crop prospects good. In some cases damage by the heat is reported while in other cases the prospect is superior to that of last year. So I think the damage is inconsiderable. The yield of the county may be placed at fifty thousand tons of grapes. About one-fourth more wine in the county than last year at this time.

A. R. Buckner, Santa Rosa.—The present condition of the grape crop is good. Considerable damage has been done by the severe hot spell causing coulure and consequent shortage of crop. Much sunburn is reported from some districts. I estimate the crop at about three-quarters of that of last year. The quantity of '90 wine in the cellars here, we think, is somewhat more than at this time last year, but it is difficult to obtain the exact figures.

Edward Walden, Jr., Geyserville.—The crop prospects never have been better. No damage is reported and the berries are developing rapidly and to good size. Am not acquainted with the third and fourth questions.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Santa Cruz Mountain Wine Co., Santa Cruz.—Present condition good, never better. The hot weather produced no bad effect in this county, at least not in the vicinity of Santa Cruz. We have heard of no damage in the county. In fact the hot weather was an advantage to the crop in Santa Cruz county. The berries are developing finely. The yield will be about 300,000 gallons. Probably 150,000 gallons unsold which is about the same as last year.

John A. Stewart, Santa Cruz.—The condition of the grapes is fair. No damage is perceptible as yet. The yield will be less than that of last year—some large vineyards going out of wine making. The prices for wine are ruinous. The yield will be about 300,000 gallons. Less wine remains unsold owing to distillation and more pushing of the local consumption. I don't look for anything but a yearly diminution of wine production in Santa Cruz county as the heavy bearing vines are being grafted more and more into the light-bearing. Quantity is yielding to quality.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

A. Malpas, Los Gatos.—Crop in good condition. Very little damage was done by the hot weather. I estimate the yield at 4,000,000 gallons. Not more than half as much wine remains in the cellars as compared with last year.

J. C. Merithew, Cupertino.—Your letter of inquiry in relation to coming grape crop at hand. I would say that we will have about an average crop but not near so large as the last crop. The heat only affected the Charbono which will be about one-half crop. Other varieties are doing well at this time. The probable yield this season of wine in this county will be 4,500,000 gallons. The quantity of wine on hand not sold is 1,250,000 gallons.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Sierra Madre Vintage Co., La Manda Park, Cal.—We cheer-

fully answer your questions for publication in the WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW and will say that some weeks ago, through our vicinity and the highlands the prospect for the grape crop was very encouraging and fully equal to last year's vintage. However we have heard a report of a considerable lack of uniformity in the setting of the bunches of the grapes. Whether they will develop later is a question. We notice this in all vineyards we have seen, some of the berries on the bunches being small and others large. It is not the second crop and we have not seen this thing before in Southern California. Mildew and coulure have cut considerable figure in our vineyards owing to the excessive humidity. The unusual heat of the past few days has materially burned up the grapes and foliage of the vines in many localities. The Anaheim disease is also very prominent and fully equal to last year's ravages, according to our observations. At present writing the heat still continues and we should estimate fully 10 to 15 per cent. less output than last year. Humidity and light rains for the past few days will probably add some mildew.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

R. C. Terry, Clayton.—The grapes under my control are in very good condition. No material damage done by heat. I cannot give an estimate of the production of wine. Cannot say how much wine remains unsold. I have about the same quantity on hand as at this time last year.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

William Palmatag, Hollister.—We will have a good average crop. Very little damage was done by the heat. The vintage will be about 45,000 gallons. About 35,000 gallons remain unsold.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

G. F. Merriam, Twin Oaks.—The crop gives promise of being very large—fully fifty per cent. better than last year. There was a slight sun-scald in a few places, but no material damage was done. The berries are doing well. There is no means of giving the yield. There are twenty or more wineries—all small—yielding from 1,000 to 10,000 gallons only. Forty per cent. more wine remains unsold.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

George M. Skinner, Green Valley.—As to the yield in our county in general, am not able to state positively, but I think the crop is in good condition—about same as last year. Around Green Valley and vicinity, there is no damage to speak of from unburn, the berries developing well. Our grapes have been largely sent to Sacramento county wineries and the probable yield is about same as last year. A new winery is being erected in the line of the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad at Hingle Springs in El Dorado county. Possibly about twice as much wine remains in the county mostly of claret. I have about 0,000 gallons more which I am holding to give age.

NAPA COUNTY.

Charles Krug, St. Helena.—On good and well cultivated soil the crop is in fair condition. No great damage was done by the hot weather. The berries are developing slowly. I estimate the crop at less than 4,000,000 gallons. Undoubtedly less wine is in the cellars than at this time last year.

FOR THE STATE FAIR.

W. H. Murray proposes to get up an exhibit of wines and randies for the State Fair which will be the largest ever sent to Sacramento.

He proposes to use the old vineyard scene formerly in Platt's Hall, for a background, and in front of that he will have the barrel heads with nickel hoops sent all over the east in the State Board of Trade car. In front he will make a collective display of the cased wines of the ten members of the San Francisco Vine Dealers' Association.

The display can hardly receive the special prize of \$100 offered for the best general display inasmuch as the premium still requires that all exhibits to be eligible for the prize must be made by the producers. Nevertheless, it will be a fine advertisement for all concerned.

Cincinnati Department.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CINCINNATI, July 26, 1891.

Business is dull. The leading distillers and distributors are still wrestling with the problem as to how to limit production next season, but up to the present time they have devised no practicable plan. Much interest is also taken in the proposed legislation extending the bonded period.

Mr. Von Litzen, the gentlemanly representative of the Napa Valley Wine Company is with us. Mr. Von Litzen is highly pleased with the success he is having. With the assistance of his local agents J. Shields & Co., he has succeeded in placing two cars of fine wines and several more cars will be placed before Mr. Von Litzen leaves Cincinnati.

Colonel Gilmore, of the firm of Bullitt & Gilmore, the prominent whisky brokers of Louisville was with us several days last week. We hope he met with good luck while here.

Mr. Ment. Heineman has accepted a position with the well known Edgewood Distilling Company of this city.

Mr. J. Lehman, a prominent wholesale liquor dealer of Shreveport, La., was on change last week. Mr. Lehman was on his way East and on his return will lay in a supply of whisky for his fall trade.

Mr. A. Wiler, of Zanesville, O., was in the city the past week. Mr. Wiler reports that he is satisfied with the trade he has had the last six months.

Mr. Adolph Theobald, of Theobald & Sons, of Columbus, O., called the past fortnight.

Colonel R. E. Schwab, the representative of Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., importers, New York, was in the city and did a nice business. He succeeded in securing several large orders for importation.

Mr. R. Monarch visited the trade the past week.

E. M. Bramble, of the F. S. Ashbrook Company, called and reports some sales of their celebrated Van Hook. SHAW.

THAT WORD "VINEYARD."

Since our last issue appeared we have learned that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided to limit the right of fortification strictly to the "vineyard" of the wine producer. This shuts out for the time those unfortunate wine makers who have not sufficient space about their wineries to set out a few vines. It will work the most serious hardship in Southern California though there are some wineries in the north which are seriously affected.

While it will cause some loss in this State, we also have the satisfaction that it will prevent any possibility of queer work in the "wineries" of New York City.

We are sorry that Commissioner Mason has seen fit to rule as he has, but there is still a remedy open to the sweet wine makers who are now unjustly shut out. Let them erect a temporary shed on some vineyard under their control. They will thus escape the ban of the Commissioner exactly as we are informed the Steuben County Vineyard Association and other wine makers of the East propose to get around the law.

It is only natural that those who are now wrongfully and unjustly shut out will contest for their rights. We sincerely trust that no effort will be made to have the law amended. To be sure Commissioner Mason's ruling has done many an honest wine maker great—in some cases almost irreparable—damage. But better that for the common weal than that any attempt be made to change the law, which would certainly result in corn spirits being permitted for fortification free of tax. The damage this would work the brandy interest is only too well known.

THANKS FOR THE COURTESY.

Messrs. P. A. Lamping & Co., have sent us a case of the famous Sauterne of the Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Company of Los Gatos. The wine is a credit to the producers and Messrs. Lamping & Co., who are the Oakland agents are to be congratulated on having such to handle.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STEAMER SAN BLAS, July 23, 1891.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
S Bros.	Dresel & Co.	25 bbls 2 ht barrels	1,357	\$ 565
V & S, Brooklyn.	"	25 barrels	1,200	920
T M, Providence, R I	"	3 barrels	152	75
A G	Overland F T Co.	2 barrels	48	50
D McG & Co.	Cal Wine Growers Union	50 barrels	2,480	1,116
T in diamond	Kohler & Van Bergen.	150 barrels	7,546	2,150
S L & Co.	S Lachman & Co.	100 barrels	4,890	1,875
Various.	Miscellaneous.	210 barrels.	10,878	3,400
J D, Brooklyn.	Lenormand Bros.	1 barrel.	50	22
G	J Gundlach & Co.	150 barrels.	7,073	2,169
S in diamond.	B Frapoli & Co.	25 barrels.	1,200	360
Z & Co.	"	25 barrels.	1,196	380
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling.	50 barrels.	2,532	756
J H, Alleghany Penn	Cal Transfer Co.	9 barrels.	443	200
E H.	A Erz.	15 barrels.	718	400
A in diamond	Lachman & Jacobi.	14 barrels.	717	306
H in diamond.	"	20 barrels.	1,025	356
F A.	"	15 barrels.	759	276
E & B in diamond.	"	25 barrels.	1,276	397
G F.	"	40 barrels.	2,032	650
E B & J.	"	15 barrels.	733	206
F B.	"	20 bbls 1 hf-bbl.	3,504	893
F A.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	100 barrels.	5,004	1,822
F T H, Newark N J.	"	10 barrels.	499	115
"	"	10 barrels.	504	265
"	"	25 barrels.	1,254	427
Total amount				59,234

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER NEWBERN, July 25, 1891.

O C, Guaymas.	Oliver & Co.	18 barrels.	180	92
W H D, Ensenada.	J F Schleiden & Co.	5 casks.	247	80
— Guaymas.	W Loatza.	2 casks.	85	25
C V, Mazatlan.	S Lachman & Co.	2 barrels 1 keg.	111	70
D B, Guaymas.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	10 kegs.	149	74
"	"	30 cases.		135
A C.	"	2 barrels.	105	84
J Z.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels.	100	45
E B.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	4 barrels.	204	102
S J M & Co.	F M Peterson & Co.	3 kegs.	30	30
A M, San J del Cabo.	W Loatza.	1 hf-barrel.	28	16
T C L, Guaymas.	"	1 barrel.	50	18
E G C.	"	2 barrels.	104	53
F A A S.	"	5 kegs.	50	39
M G, La Paz.	Thannhauser & Co.	30 kegs.	150	102
A P.	"	1 cask.	85	128
"	"	13 kegs.	90	48
T R B, Guaymas.	"	3 casks.	182	116
Total amount 30 cases and				1,928 1,247

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STEAMER UMATILLA, July 24, 1891.

D H R & Co, Victoria.	J Gundlach & Co.	1 keg.	19	\$ 8
R H.	Bach Meese & Co.	1 barrel.	50	44
P & C.	"	5 hf-barrels.	50	33
C M, Nanaimo.	Berges & Domeniconi.	1 barrel.	50	25
B in diamond Victoria	F M S S Co.	8 q-casks.	224	200
Total amount				388 \$360

TO CHINA AND JAPAN—PER STEAMER CHINA, July 18, 1891.

R in dia d, Yokohama	J Gundlach & Co.	30 barrels.	1,501	\$ 600
"	Beringer Bros.	2 bbls 1 hf-bbl.	127	44
L in diamond	Langfeldt & Co (Ltd).	10 barrels	519	131
A in diamond	J Julien & Co.	1 barrel.		5
M & Co, Shanghai.	S Foster & Co.	7 cases.	443	322
M Bros & Co, Yokolima	Macondray Bros & Co.	40 cases.		250
Total amount 41 cases and				2,590 \$1.3

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER SAN BLAS, July 23, 1891.

O M, Champerico.	O Mattson.	4 octaves.		
"	"	3 hf-barrels.	151	232
"	"	1 cask.	57	
C B San Jose de Guat	Castle Bros.	10 cases.		85
A H.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	2 kegs.	40	30
J M, Champerico.	"	10 cases.		41
E R, La Union.	S F Breweries.	4 hf-barrels.	108	108
A C, Acajutla.	B Dreyfus & Co.	24 cases.		125
E L.	"	15 kegs.	231	325
G S, San J de Guat.	"	4 hf-barrels.	107	125
"	"	4 cases.		25
I C.	"	14 barrels.	704	660
C L.	"	8 cases.		40
I M, Acajutla.	"	50 cases.		330
Q H.	"	6 hf-barrels.	160	190
"	"	10 cases.		60
M C H.	"	45 kegs.	885	900
M Hnos.	"	10 hf-barrels.	298	270
"	"	10 cases.		60
S.	"	140 cases.		850
F L M.	"	1 hf-barrel.	27	35
M.	"	86 cases.		445
M A V.	"	7 kegs.	107	130
M & A.	"	2 hf-barrels.	54	65
C B L.	"	50 cases.		255
J M V.	"	15 kegs.	150	290
"	"	16 cases.		80
P M.	"	5 kegs.	76	110
C P.	"	5 half-barrels.	135	130
F A L L.	"	2 hf-barrels 2 kegs.	83	75
"	"	14 cases.		75
S A P.	"	8 kegs.	80	100
"	"	26 cases.		120
M P, La Union.	John T Wright.	30 cases.		113
"	"	6 kegs.	60	55
B B A, Acajutla.	"	35 kegs.	380	361
S I L, La Union.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels.	103	82
A D M.	"	34 cases.		145
"	"	4 kegs.	40	31
F P & Co.	"	16 cases.		64
L Z.	"	36 cases.		140
M C.	"	30 cases.		113
F M.	"	2 hf-barrels.	53	53
C H.	"	15 kegs.	150	130
B V.	"	3 hf-barrels.	79	79
G S.	"	30 cases.		110
J A.	"	30 cases.		126
J V.	"	4 kegs.	40	32
J B C.	"	20 cases.		52
"	"	2 hf-barrels.	52	52
R P.	"	2 barrels 3 kegs.	161	108
J S.	"	2 hf-barrels.	53	48
"	"	2 cases.		6
Total amount 705 cases and				4,594 8,079

TO HONOLULU—PER STEAMER ZEALANDIA, July 28, 1891.

G M & Co.	F A Haber.	38 cases.		170
G in diamond.	Eisen Vineyard Co.	1 barrel.	52	35
"	"	150 kegs.	975	747
W S L.	S Lachman & Co.	10 barrels.	511	366
"	Lenormand Bros.	5 barrels.	256	189
"	Miscellaneous.	230 cases.	1,650	1,350
"	"	2 octaves.	55	37
"	"	5 cases.		20
Total amount 43 cases and				3,497 2,914

TO CHINA AND JAPAN—PER STEAMER BELGIC July 30, 1891.

L in dia d Yokohama.	Langfeldt & Co (Ltd).	4 barrels.	233	\$ 81
M Bros & Co.	Macondray Bros & Co.	24 cases.		60
O in diamond	Geo Marcus & Co.	15 barrels.	715	215
L & Co Hongkong.	S Foster & Co.	6 packages.	340	230
J C & Co Yokohama.	Dodge Sweeney & Co.	3 casks.	153	42
Total amount 24 cases and				1,451 \$628

TO HONOLULU—PER BKT. W. H. DIMOND, July 25, 1891.

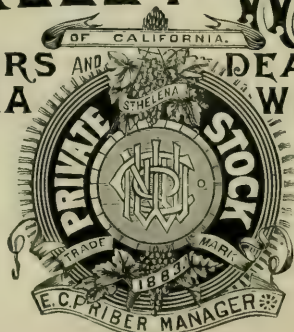
M & Co.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	325 kegs.	2,250	1,520
"	"	9 casks.	300	170
"	"	5 barrels.	250	150
G W M & Co.	"	15 barrels.	780	460
H W S & S.	Ruther & Bendixen.	20 kegs.	100	85
Total amount				3,660 2,385

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY

GROWERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES

SPECIALTIES:

PRIVATE STOCK HOCK,
PRIVATE STOCK EL CERRITO,
PRIVATE STOCK SAUTERNE,
PRIVATE STOCK CLARET,
PRIVATE STOCK BURGUNDY,
PRIVATE STOCK VINE CLIFF,



WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES:

NAPA CITY, YOUNTVILLE AND
ST. HELENA.

OFFICES:

11-13 FIRST ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
200-202 S. FOURTH ST., ST. LOUIS

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP M. P. GRACE, July 31, 1891.

J H C.....	E W Scott.....	200 barrels.....	9,800	\$ 4,300
P U M.....	Garnier Lancel & Co.....	60 barrels.....		
J P.....	"	25 barrels.....		
E L.....	"	10 barrels.....	7,275	3,637
F in diamond.....	"	25 barrels.....		
L P.....	"	25 barrels.....		
N in diamond.....	Napa Valley Wine Co.....	50 cases.....	1,266	633
L & C M.....	Lilienthal & Co.....	250 barrels.....		200
M in diamond.....	Marshall Spellman & Co.....	50 barrels.....	14,273	7,137
L in diamond.....	"	675 barrels.....	33,485	16,642
C in diamond.....	C Carpy & Co.....	275 barrels.....	13,860	6,930
U in diamond.....	Kohler & Van Bergen.....	856 barrels.....	49,181	24,590
B D & Co.....	B Dreyfus & Co.....	144 barrels.....	7,448	3,724
S in diamond.....	Italian Swiss Colony.....	185 packages.....	49,324	24,662
L G.....	Kohler & Frohling.....	100 barrels.....	4,832	2,416
K & F.....	Berges & Domeniconi.....	100 barrels.....	5,194	2,597
J P.....	Miscellaneous.....		195,938	\$98,168
Total amount 50 cases and.....				

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From July 15th to July 31st, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
C D Bryant.....	EH & Co, Honolulu	Kohler & Frohling.....	1 cask.....	66	33
"	"	"	10 qr casks.....	332	109
"	"	"	54 kegs.....	405	243
Twilight.....	T E C, Mazatlan.	W Loaiza.....	1 barrel.....	50	35
"	L M.....	E W Schleiden.....	1 barrel.....	50	25
"	F H.....	A K Stevens.....	1 barrel.....	42	24
San Blas.....	D & H, London.	Arpad Harazthy & C.....	12 casks.....	738	375
Empire.....	McK & C, Nainaimo	L Cohen & Co.....	3 hf bbl.....	84	84
"	E S.....	N Cersola.....	1 hf-bbl.....	25	7
City of Puebla.....	A Mc D, Victoria.	B Frapolli & Co.....	1 hf-bbl.....	27	14
"	A J D, Victoria.	F A Haber.....	6 cases.....		15
"	V L.....	Bach Meese & Co.....	1 barrel.....	48	24
Total amount 7 cases and.....				1,867	1,078

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

From July 15th to July 31st, 1891.

CONSIGNEES	WHISKY				SPIRITS	
	Case	Kegs	Barrels	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl	Barrels	MISCELLANEOUS
Lilienthal & Co.....					579	
Jones Mundy & Co.....					405	
C W Craig & Co.....					120	
L Taussig.....			85			
Siebs Bros & Plageman			50			
Meyerfield, Mitchell & S	21	40	67	70		
M Gunsberg & Co.....			50			
California Transfer Co.....			54	8		
C B Moore.....			1			
Siegfried & Brandt'stgen			1			
G Zenovitch.....			2			
J L Nickel & Co.....			1			
F Schottler.....			2			
Overland F T Co.....			2	1		
Wilson & Feldmann.....			10	5		
Total.....	21	40	509	85	1,104	

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES	BOTTLED.				BULK.		
	Case	Cask	Barrels	Box	Barrels	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl	$\frac{1}{4}$ bbl
Sherwood & Sherwood			100			124	184
W Wolff & Co.....			164				240
Jones Mundy & Co.....			320				
W Bogen.....						65	88
Thannhauser & Co.....				150			
C A Zinkand.....					55		70
Total.....			584	150	55	189	577

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From July 15th to July 31st, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
C D Bryant.....	H W C, Honolulu	Wilmerding & Co.....	5 bbls.....	200	450
"	E H & Co.....	Kohler & Frohling.....	25 cases.....		175
China.....	M Bres & Co, Yokohama	Macondray Brs & Co.....	4 bbls.....	202	593
West Indian.....	B B & Co, Iquique	Stevens & Co.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ casks.....	141	102
"	G W.....	"	5 casks.....	195	176
"	"	"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ casks.....	126	89
San Blas.....	R & H San J de Guat	Bloom Baruch & Co.....	10 cases.....		90
"	E & C P, Pts-Aiens	Monteleagre & Co.....	2 hf-bbls.....	53	187
"	"	"	10 cases.....		92
"	O M, Champerico	O Mattson.....	4 bbls.....	170	212
"	C B, San J de Guat	Cattle Bros.....	3 cases.....		34
"	A H.....	Cabrera Roma & Co.....	2 kegs.....	20	60
"	M P, La Union.....	J T Wright.....	14 cases.....		112
"	CBAC, Champerico	"	10 cases.....		92
"	A D M, La Union	J Gundlach & Co.....	2 cases.....		17
Newbern.....	A R, La Paz.....	Ruther & Bendixen.....	1 keg.....	10	51
Zealandia.....	L & Co, Honolulu	Spruce, Stanley & Co.....	4 barrels.....	184	369
"	W S L.....	Wilmerding & Co.....	2 bbls.....	77	134
"	"	"	1 keg.....	10	50
"	W S L.....	A Fenkhausen & Co.....	20 cases.....		143
"	G in dia'd	J A Folger & Co.....	10 cases.....		62
Belgie.....	H H, Hiogo.....	Westhoff & Co.....	1 bbl.....	54	216
Total amount 104 cases and.....				1,442	3,506

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From July 15th to July 31st, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	CONTENTS.	GALLONS	VALUE.
M P Grace.....	L G, New York	Italian Swiss Colony	15 packages.....	300	780

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From July 15th to July 31st, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS & CONT	VALUE
San Blas.....	R J W San J de Guat	Schwartz Bros.....	1 bbl Gin.....	\$ 41
"	O M, Champerico	O Mattson.....	7 cases Bitters.....	37
"	JRC, La Libertad	John T Wright.....	1 bbl Ginger Ale.....	15
Monowai.....	A D, Auckland.....	J D Spreckels & Bros.....	4 cs Champagne.....	25
Umatilla.....	H N, Victoria.....	Bach Meese & Co.....	1 keg B B Wine.....	12
"	T & S.....	"	5 cases Liquors.....	35
W H Dimond.....	McCo, Honolulu	Kohler & Van Bergen.....	5 cs B B Brandy.....	30
"	K & Co.....	Tong Wo & Co.....	200 bk Spirits.....	260
"	W C P & Co.....	Wm Wolf & Co.....	10 cases Kummel.....	70
Zealandia.....	"	"	2 cs Curacao.....	50
"	G W M & Co.....	Lilienthal & Co.....	5 bbl Gin.....	70
"	"	Jones Mundy & Co.....	20 cs Champagne.....	240
"	W S L.....	A Fenkhausen & Co.....	5 cases Liquors.....	36
"	D S.....	Langley & Michaels.....	2 cases Alcohol.....	49
"	"	Goldberg Bowen & Co.....	12 cases Liquors.....	87
Total amount 72 cases, etc.....				\$1,031

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From July 15th to July 31st, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE
San Blas.....	C L San J de Guat	B Dreyfus & Co.....	3 kegs.....	30	100
Monowai.....	R & Co, Sydney.....	M Greenberg & Co.....	10 bbls.....	406	466
Newbern.....	F F, Mazatlan.....	Thannhauser & Co.....	10 cases.....		72
Zealandia.....	D S, Honolulu.....	Langly & Michaels.....	1 keg.....	20	35
Total amount 10 cases and.....				516	673

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

POMMEY SEC CHAMPAGNE,
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,
MORGAN BRO., PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES
DIXONS' DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,
DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Claret and Santernes,
HOCK WINES, from Messrs. Henkel & Co., Mayence,
FRANCESCO CINZANO, Torino, Italian Vermouth,

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,
GILKA KUMMEL,
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon
THE "BEST" TONIC,
THEO. LAPPES GENUINE AROMATIQUE,
"DOG'S-HEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogsheads
GREENLEES BROS' Lorne Highland (Scotch) Whisky
JAMESON & CO., IRISH WHISKY,
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,
Mineral Waters,

Re-imported American Whiskies—'86 Belmont '86 T J Monarch; '83 Bluegrass '85 Rip; '83 Chickencock; '86 Allen Bradley Rye and other staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application.

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—PER BR. SHIP SIEVE DONARD, July 25, 1891.

SHIPPERS.	CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
Head, Morrison & Co.	20 barrels Ginger Ale	H M Newhall & Co.
Carlier Freres	25 octaves Brandy	Lilienthal & Co.
T B Hall & Co.	100 cases Brandy	Order
W E Johnson & Co.	200 cases Bottled Stout	Forbes Bros
F Dessamere & Co.	15 octaves Brandy	Order
Slater, Rogers & Co.	202 cases Whisky	Forbes Bros
F Bailey & Co.	10 hlds Ale	Wm Wolff & Co.
G R Mackenzie	15 cases Whisky	Order
John Ramsay	15 octaves Whisky	Chas Meinecke & Co.
F Bailey & Co.	100 barrels Ginger Ale	Wm Wolff & Co.
Wilson, Meyer & Co.	50 octaves Wine	Chas Meinecke & Co.
E & J Burke	20 qr casks	Order
T B Hall & Co.	150 cases Bottled Stout	H H Sherwood
Du Temple & Co.	180 cases Spirits	Order
Dunville & Co (Ltd)	250 cases Stout	W H Campbell
Jas Mass & Co.	40 cases Ale	Donaldson & Co.
McFarlane, McCrindell & Co.	10 cases Ale	Order (marked L & C)
W & S Lockett	50 cases Whisky	Livingston & Co.
J & H Tennent	30 casks Brandy	E D Healy
Francis Boulton & Co.	90 cases Wine	Forbes Bros
I C Gorham	10 hlds Wine	Order
Jos Gny	30 sixths Wine	Wm Wolff & Co.
Gautier Freres	3 cases Spirits	Order
	5 hlds Beer	Lilienthal & Co.
	5 ht-hlds Beer	Order
	230 casks Bottled Beer	Order
	50 cases Liquors	Wm Wolff & Co.
	50 case Liquors	Order
	9 qr casks Wine	Lilienthal & Co.
	6 sixths casks Wine	Order
	20 casks Wine	Order
	5 octaves Wine	Order
	10 octaves Brandy	Hellman Bros & Co.
	50 cases Brandy	Geo. Marcus & Co.

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.—PER STEAMER COLIMA, July 17, 1891.

	1 cask Whisky	J C Hess
FROM EUROPE.		
Gramatica Grolans & Co.	12 barrels Wine	Baglietti & Cadenasso
"	2 cases Wine	"
F L Gordon	7 barrels Brandy	Lilienthal & Co.
Marcel & Co.	2 cases Mineral Water	Newberger Reiss & Co.
F Ramsey & Co.	30 cases Wine	E G Lyons & Co.
Dupont & Co.	40 cases Cognac	S Glaser
Sandeman & Co.	10 qr casks Wine	Goldberg Bowen & Co.

FROM ANTWERP.—PER BRITISH SHIP DIMSDALE, July 25, 1891.

John P Best & Co.	210 cases Boonekamp	Luyties Bros (N Y)
"	50 cases Mineral Water	A Vignier
A d Yaeggi	50 cases Red Geneva	"
"	210 cases Liquors	"
"	31 cases Wine	"
"	20 casks Wine	"
"	10 half casks Wine	"
"	50 cases Brandy	"
"	5 cases Brandy	"
S A Levine & Co.	5 casks Geneva	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
Meyers & Co.	24 casks Geneva	Order
A Huntman & Co.	2 cases Geneva	Sherwood & Sherwood
"	30 cases Red Geneva	"
I A I Nolet	5 cases Blue Geneva	Charles Meinecke & Co.
Blaaw & Co.	180 octaves Geneva	Jas DeFremercy & Co.
"	50 barrels Geneva	"
"	130 cases Geneva	"
"	316 cases Mineral Water	Jones Mundy & Co.
G Preller & Co.	20 casks Wine	A Vignier
"	155 cases Wine	Eug. Thomas & Co.
John P. Best & Co.	50 cases Bitters	Meinecke & Co.
De Batos Paval & Co.	20 casks Wine	P G Sabatie & Co.
"	50 cases Mineral Water	"
J J Meiler & Zoon	5 qr pipes Geneva	Chas Meinecke & Co.
"	40 octaves Geneva	"
Viet. Bron Co.	352 cases Mineral Water	Order (marked R C)

FROM LONDON.—PER BRITISH SHIP EURASIA, July 25, 1891.

W & A Gilbey	30 cases Wine	Lilienthal & Co.
"	60 cases Spirits	"
"	10 cases Liquors	"
Durand & Co.	3 cases Wine	O S Durand

FROM PHILADELPHIA.—PER SHIP J. B. THOMAS, July 25, 1891.

Sutton & Co.	25 bbls Whisky	Order
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FROM LONDON.—PER BR. SHIP STANLEY, July 23, 1891.

Boord & Son	300 cases Spirits	Chas Meinecke & Co.
"	20 casks Spirits	"
W & A Gilbey	50 cases Wine	Lilienthal & Co.
"	50 cases Spirits	"
Thomas Skinner & Co.	50 cases Mineral Water	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
"	120 cases Liqueurs	"
"	100 cases Wine	"
"	150 cases Brandy	"
"	50 cases Bitters	"
"	20 casks Wine	"
"	8 ht casks Wine	"

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.—PER STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY, July 30, 1891.

	1 cask Cherry Juice	Wolf Wreden & Co.
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FROM EUROPE.

W Wingate & Johnson	13 cases Mineral Water	Forbes Bros
G Dubedat	20 cases Wine	Pascal Dubedat & Co.

FROM NEW YORK.—PER SHIP T. H. ALLEN, July 31, 1891.

Genesee Fruit Company	175 cases Cider	Colburn, Lewis & Co
Nicholas Rath & Co.	1 cask Liquors	Wm Schultz
Culbert & Taylor	500 cases Vermouth	C W Craig & Co.
W A Gaines & Co.	50 barrels Whisky	N Van Bergen & Co.
J H Girwin	20 cases Whisky	Langley & Michaels

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

CONSIGNEE.	CONTENTS.	SHIPPERS.
S V Fornaris & Co.	299 cases Champagne	Carroll & Carroll
"	40 cases Wine	Sherwood & Sherwood
"	54 cases Wine	W B Chapman
"	29 cases Wine	J DeFremercy & Co.
Southern Pacific Co.	59 cases Cordials	Goldberg Bowen & Co.
"	23 cases Wine	A Vignier
Texas & Pacific R R Co.	35 cases Cordials	P G Sabatie & Co.
"	400 cases Champagne	F DeBary & Co.
Southern Pacific Co.	10 qr casks Wine	S Glaser
"	15 eighth	"
Texas & Pacific R R Co.	50 cases Beer	H Cohen

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
Total for January	830,675	108,100
Total for February	954,318	44,795
Total for March	997,085	47,055
Total for April	1,295,820	45,350
Total for May	1,505,467	53,445
Total for June	964,510	29,190
Total for July	979,740	27,440
July		
1	12,830	1,160
2	52,550	1,840
3	42,250	100
6	51,580	
7	26,380	100
8	16,340	
9	37,550	120
10	19,380	
11	42,320	2,500
13	47,680	
14	45,090	720
15	38,870	100
16	44,940	2,700
17	42,960	120
18	62,740	140
20	43,980	2,000
21	49,360	11,900
22	12,800	
23	24,440	140
24	24,410	
25	57,010	40
27	16,740	1,320
28	28,510	40
29	18,570	2,360
30	69,630	
31	50,830	40
Total for July	979,740	
August		
1	52,270	27,440
3	41,310	6,690

CIRCULAR FROM HOFFHEIMER BROS.

19 AND 21 SYCAMORE STREET.
CINCINNATI, July 22, 1891.

DEAR SIR: We hereby notify the trade that we are exclusive owners of the trade-mark: "Golden Crown Old Bourbon Whisky," copyrighted and filed in the Patent Office at Washington, D. C., under date of February 24th, 1874, Case No. 1647, and shall protect any infringements on our rights.

Yours truly,

HOFFHEIMER BROS.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

NICHOLAS RATH & CO.

30 South William Street, New York.

—Sole Manufacturers of the—

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PRUNE JUICE.

N. B.—Imitations bearing similar names are useless as substitutes.

Chicago Department.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHICAGO, July 25, 1891.

The summer vacation is on with a vengeance in Chicago and as a result there is little business doing that can be avoided. Therefore the general quietness of the liquor market is accentuated to a great degree. Everybody is off to the woods or some of the famous watering resorts, and business of all kinds is at the lowest ebb. It is said by those who are the most sanguine that a little rest will do the trade good, and that when the fall business sets in there will be a much better trade than for the past several months. Certainly it is a "consummation devoutly to be wished." On thing is certain—the prices are being held stiff during the vacation season, and this is considered a very good sign for the future of the business.

I called upon a number of wholesalers and jobbers during the past few days and from them all I received the one reply, that business was dull now, but that with the fall there would certainly come a revival that would prove very acceptable. It is generally believed that better prices will rule from this time on, as there will doubtless be some scheme devised by which the amount of production will be regulated. The Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company has set the example, and it is likely that the distillers of Kentucky will follow close in their wake. This company has cut down the product of their recent purchases, the Calumet and Shufeldt distilleries, as follows: at the former from 3,200 bushels daily to 2,200, and at the latter from 500 to 1,800, or a total of 3,700 bushels per diem. That represents quite a diminution of the entire volume of business of the two distilleries—almost fifty per cent.

In my last I stated that the wine interests of California should be so conserved that the best possible results would follow the placing of the products of the vineyard on the market. In the current issue of *Mida's Criterion* is an article entitled "The Keynote for the California Wine Interest," which is so full of words of wisdom that I wish most heartily that every wine man in the whole State might read it. I have space but for one extract here, which is along the line of thought indicated above in regard to conserving the wine interests. It says: "An organization of leading distributing firms who have all the business facilities at their command, including capital, ample storage, and established business connections for distribution is imperatively necessary for the salvation of the trade. This would bring about uniformity of prices based upon a legitimately remunerative sale, and the merchants would then be enabled to pay better prices to the farmers."

There continues to be more or less newspaper talk about new distilleries which propose to enter the field as competitors of the Cattle Feeding Company, but as yet nothing definite has developed. It is true that on the 7th of July articles of incorporation were granted to a Chicago attorney and his two office clerks, but whether or not that is anything more than "mere incombe" remains to be seen. The lawyer claims that he and his clerks are mere figure heads for a company with \$500,000 back of it, but no one can tell how much truth there is in that assertion. It will require unlimited capital and most excellent business qualities to make an enterprise of that sort a success. There may be a speculative scheme on foot, the plan being to trick the trust into paying a bonus to keep out. It is not likely that the company will be caught by any such common molasses trick, however.

California brandies are still in the ascendancy, and that they will continue to be, is the general impression among the trade. The To-Kalon Wine Company closed a handsome contract the other day for California brandies. From this time on, the Wiedeman Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, will handle Vina brandies exclusively. This company is composed of pushing young men, and without doubt they will place large quantities

of Vina goods during the term of the contract. The prices are private, but I am assured that they are fully up to market rates. The To-Kalon Company is doing a good work in pushing California goods into new and remunerative fields.

M. P. Mattingly, of Owensboro, Ky., the well-known distiller of "Old Stone" has recently visited Chicago, but confined his visit to recreation alone.

L. L. PALMER.

MR. DE TURK'S BEGINNING.

How a Great Wine Business Was Started Thirty Years Ago With a Pipe of Wine.

I. De Turk the Santa Rosa vineyardist and wine maker whose name is known throughout America, occasionally grows reminiscent while visiting in this city. Recently he told a number of his friends the story of his first venture in the wine business.

"It was in 1862" said he while puffing away at a cigar, "that I made my first trial in California. I was then a young rancher in Bennett Valley in Sonoma County. Near me was the ranch of a man who had come from Wisconsin. He had the start of me in the vineyard business having planted a few Mission vines before I located in the valley. I was from Indiana, and a companionship was soon established between us."

"When the fall of '62 came some of his vines bore pretty well. I proposed that he make the grapes into wine which was then selling for \$1.50 a gallon in Petaluma. He agreed but was anxious that I should make the wine as he knew nothing about it. I had made some white wine back in Indiana on my father's place and so set about improvising a press. The first lot of that year was of about 160 gallons of Mission white wine. It was sold at Petaluma. I did not know as much as I do now. If I had, the secret of sherry making would have been learned by our wine makers sooner than it was."

"The following season—1863—I again made up my neighbor's wine. This time there were four or five pipes of it and we made red wine, I using my arm to stir up the wine while fermenting. The crushing was done in an improvised crusher of my own, worked by a crank with one hand while the grapes were fed with the other. Some of this wine we sent to a convention in which Col. A. Haraszthy, the father of Arpad Haraszthy, Charles Krug and some others were the leading lights. It was held in Sonoma and the excellence of that old Mission claret as compared with many other samples was remarked by every one present. At that time I was practically unknown in the Sonoma country, but it wasn't long until I had a vineyard of my own in Bennett Valley and was soon embarked in the business for life."

TO WINE MAKERS.

Now that the vintage season is near at hand, the attention of wine makers may well be called to the advice of M. Chevallier-Apert in regard to fermentation of wines. He earnestly recommends the use of Oenotannin for red and white wines, by sprinkling it into the must as it flows from the press into the fermenting vats or tanks, thus going with the must through its fermentation into wines. He asserts that experience in all the wine-growing countries of Europe has shown beyond a doubt that the effect of this treatment is more beneficial than the use of Oenotannin upon fermented wine. The experiment is well worth trying at least upon a portion of the wine, as M. Chevallier-Apert is a recognized high authority on all such subjects.

\$5000.

FOR SALE—A wholesale liquor business with good location and trade. Owners have other business in Europe which necessitates the disposal of their San Francisco interests. This is a rare chance. Address, "WHOLESALE," this office.

BUCHANAN'S VIEWS.

We are permitted to copy the following analysis of the situation of crop 1889 Kentucky whiskies, written by Mr. George C. Buchanan, the well known whisky broker in Louisville, Ky., to a correspondent in this city. It will be seen that Mr. Buchanan takes a cheerful view of the situation, and we commend his letter to the careful study of our readers. It presents the statistical situation so clearly that all readers can judge the future for themselves.

Mr. Buchanan is one of the most faithful and pains-taking brokers in Kentucky, and his statistical contributions to the information of the trade entitle him to a fair share of their patronage:

LOUISVILLE, July 21, 1891.

The great bulk of the stock of Kentucky whiskies of the crop of 1889 (on 1st July, 1891, 13,750,000 gallons), that cost probably 25 cents per proof gallon to produce, is now worth in the market 35 to 60 cents per proof gallon, equivalent to \$1.32 to \$1.62 per proof gallon, regauged and tax paid.

For the first time in the history of the Kentucky whisky trade there are ample supplies of ripe three-year-old whiskies, at a low basis of values, inviting and encouraging consumption, with the assurance growing out of liberal stocks of 1890 and 1891 whiskies of a long period of equal low values.

It is well known that five-sixths of the consumptive demand is for whisky under \$2.00 per gallon, therefore with abundant supplies of 1889 whisky, now fully ripened and ready for use, purchasable at \$1.32 to \$1.62 per proof gallon, there is practically no reason why existing supplies of spring 1889's should not be readily absorbed and consumed before the expiration of their bonded period in the next fifteen months. Under the joint stimulus of low prices and ample supplies of fully matured whiskies, exactly suited to the wants of the trade, the consumption is likely to be unprecedented.

During the twelve months ending 30th June, 1889, there were withdrawn from bond of the crops of:

1885.....	2,117,461
1886.....	11,397,006
	13,514,467 gallons.

During the twelve months ending 30th June, 1890, there were withdrawn from bond of the crop of:

1886.....	3,036,766
1887.....	9,396,553
	12,433,319 gallons.

NOTE—Exported in 1889..... 1,539,792 gallons.
 " 1890..... 340,270 "

During the twelve months ending 30th June, 1891, there have been withdrawn from bond of the crop of:

1887.....	1,997,295
1888.....	2,444,270
	4,441,565 gallons.

The stock remaining in bond 30th June, 1891, was of the crops of:

1888.....	610,000 gallons.
1889.....	13,750,000 "

The production of the months of April, May and June, 1889, will not be forced until after 30th June, 1892, estimated at 3,500,000 gallons, will remain in bond 30th June, 1891, and its withdrawal must enter into the calculations for the succeeding twelve months.

The enforced withdrawals for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1892, will be of the crop of:

1888.....	610,000
1889.....	10,250,000
	10,860,000 gallons.

The 3,500,000 gallons of whisky of the crop of 1889, remaining in bond 30th June, 1892, will have to be tax paid in the months of July, August and September, 1892.

Comparing the withdrawals of three to four year old whiskies for the fiscal year just ended..... 4,441,565 gals.

With the withdrawals of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1890..... 12,433,319 "

With the withdrawals of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1889..... 13,514,467 "

and considering the present cheapness of 1889 whiskies, as com-

pared with prices that have prevailed for 1888, 1887 and 1886 whiskies in the past two years, and the fact that a vacuum of stocks of three to four year old whiskies must exist somewhere in consequence of the falling off of 8,000,000 gallons in withdrawals of those ages the past year, as compared with the previous year, no alarm should be felt that any difficulty will arise in handling existing stocks of 1888 and 1889 whiskies, 14,360,000 gallons, whose tax payment is spread over a period of fifteen months, if consumption is not interfered with by an advance in prices, turning the demand on to stocks of younger goods, existing stocks of 1889's, 13,750,000 gallons, will prove none too large, not a barrel will need to be exported, and but little will be spared to go into stocks for ageing purposes.

GEO. C. BUCHANAN.

TO WINE MAKERS.

In his circulars and in his correspondence Mr. CHEVALIER-APPERT earnestly recommends the use of **OENOTANNIN** for red and white wines, by sprinkling it into the must as it flows from the press into the fermenting vats or tanks, thus going with the must through its fermentation into wine. He claims that experience in all the wine-growing countries of Europe has shown, beyond a doubt, that the effect of this treatment is more beneficial than the use of **OENOTANNIN** upon FERMENTED wines.

The vintage season being now near at hand, we would recommend to the wine makers of this coast to follow Mr. Appert's advice, at least for a portion of their wine, and we doubt not that the experiment will prove interesting and profitable.

OENOTANNIN,

As a corrective and purifier to all light Table Wines, **WHITE** and **RED**, has ceased to be an experiment with the intelligent and progressive wine makers of the State. It is well known and used by them with that confidence experience alone can give. Its merits are best stated as follows:

1. Being used at time of crushing the grape into must.

It regulates and secures the perfect fermentation of the must into wine.

It combines with the ferments, mycodermes and albuminoids, and precipitates all impurities insoluble, into the lees.

It concentrates and diminishes the lees, leaving a larger quantity of pure wine.

The wine being freed of all disturbing elements, it promotes its perfect development of color and bouquet of natural strength and aroma, at the same time strengthening its keeping quality.

2. Being used on fermented wines before the second clarification.

It calms and regulates the second fermentation of young wines.

It restores the natural tannin of the wines, which may have been lost or impaired by imperfect fermentation or treatment.

It strengthens and develops their natural color and aroma, preparing and assisting them for thorough clarification, promoting their development and improvement in quality and aroma, as also their keeping quality, and ripening them for earlier delivery.

We would also call your attention to Chevallier-Appert's.

PULVERINE

Of which we have a constant supply by regular shipments.

It is a **CLARIFYING POWDER**, which is greatly appreciated abroad for its sure and instantaneous action on both **WHITE** and **RED WINES**. It has neither taste nor smell, and can be used in perfect safety, for it will not affect the wine in any way, never imparts a disagreeable flavor, as is often the case when other clarifiers are used, such as eggs, etc. With **PULVERINE** success is certain, and both time and money are saved; and,

KEPT PERFECTLY DRY, IT RETAINS ITS QUALITY FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

To avoid counterfeits, see that the name of "APPERT" and CHARLES MEINECKE & Co., Agents, appear on each tin.

OENOTANNIN and PULVERINE come in cases of 15 tins each, and on which a Discount is allowed. When ordering, state whether Oenotannin is desired for Red or White Wines.

CHARLES MEINECKE & Co.,
Sole Agents,

314 Sacramento Street, San Francisco.

CONSUL DONOHUE'S REPORT.

Denis Donohue, the British Consul at San Francisco has filed his annual report with the Home Government on the agriculture of this Coast.

His treatment of viticultural topics is eminently fair and is calculated to have a good effect in England. Though not as extended as they could have been made, they are very succinct and accurate.

Speaking of the production of wines he says: "In the report of the President of the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, that very efficient officer says: 'The wine industry is just recovering from a period of over three years of depression caused by the largely increased production consequent on the extensive planting in the years prior to 1886.' As a rule the Americans in the Eastern States are not a wine-drinking people. Those who do not drink whisky drink beer, to which they are more accustomed than to wines. However, on the Pacific Coast, though the consumption of whisky is large, wine is steadily making its way. The planting of grapes for wine making has not increased of late, though large areas have been planted with vines which produce grapes suited for table use. I note a great improvement in the quality of red wines placed on the market here within the last two years. Wines that used to be sold for consumption formerly, are now sent to the still, and a useful spirit is now produced for which a fair demand is gradually springing up and which is used for fortifying the wines that require it.

The production of brandy has steadily increased and besides the home supply a considerable quantity is now shipped to the Eastern States, England and Germany. The success of the State Viticultural Commission in obtaining a gold medal for brandies for exhibit at Paris in 1889, seems to have been a stimulus to the careful distiller. The Internal Revenue Department gives the production for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, as 1,072,957 proof gallons in California. The same authority gives the number of registered distilleries of fruit brandy as 149, scattered over 28 counties of the State of California.

* * * * *

In Napa, Sonoma and Solano counties the phylloxera has made considerable havoc in the vineyards. Thousands of acres

have been affected by this disease, and much apathy has been displayed in checking it. All affected vines should be promptly pulled up and burned on the spot, and resistant stocks of approved varieties should be substituted after leaving the spot bare for two years.

The "Sweet Wine Bill" which has now become a law, has been a great boon to producers of sweet wines as they can now use brandy for fortification free of Internal Revenue tax.

Vice-Consul Mortimer, of Los Angeles, also devotes some attention to viticulture in his particular section.

In commenting on Consul Donohue's report, *Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular* says: We have always regarded California as promising in the future to become a very much more important factor in the world's supply of wines and spirits than has so far been the case. Of course we know that the present experience in the country in question, both of viticulture and of wine making, is far from perfect, but, as time goes on, these will improve, and we hope that wine of a really high character will be produced. The area under vine culture increases largely year by year, and there is no difficulty in finding a ready market for every grape that can be grown. Much of the crop is consumed as fresh fruit, although the majority is of course destined for the wine-press, some of the latter being ultimately used for the production of brandy. With regard to this latter, Consul Donohue, reporting from San Francisco to the foreign office, states that the production in that district is steadily increasing, and that exports to Germany and England are now made in considerable quantity. Further, that for the last American fiscal year there was a production of over 1,000,000 proof gallons in California, and that there are now no less than 140 registered distilleries in that State. These figures go to show that the output of grapes and wine is increasing rapidly.

Breweries and Distilleries also makes some favorable comments on the brandy industry which shows that interest in our products, and especially on our brandy is growing.

DON'T BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENT without first writing to or visiting Kohler & Chase, 26, 28 & 30 O'Farrell St., above Grant Avenue, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers in this line on the coast. They have all grades of instruments and sell very close for cash or on installments. This is an old reliable firm that has a gilt edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always guaranteeing satisfaction.

EL PINAL VINEYARD,

ESTABLISHED 1852.



Wine Vaults and Fermenting House.

George West & Son, - - - Stockton, Cal.
SONOMA WINE & BRANDY CO., 1 & 3 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

MARKETING DRIED GRAPES.

There is every prospect of a large production of dried wine grapes this year—probably the largest output of any single season up to this time. The Johnson-Locke Mercantile Company and several other firms handling the article are out with circulars calling attention to the market which exists for these goods. Many producers in the San Joaquin Valley and other favored localities are accordingly preparing to dry their grapes rather than to sell them at the low prices which are sure to rule at the wineries. We should like to see drying carried on on a larger scale than ever and thus relieve the wine market of the difficulties besetting it.

It is only within the past two years that any great quantity of wine grapes have been worked up in this manner. Some three years ago several small consignments went to Europe to be made into wine experimentally and it is safe to say that at the beginning it was expected that the European wine makers would be the heaviest consumers. The Viticultural Commissioners had a special investigation of the whole matter made by Mr. J. B. J. Portal of San Jose, while he was abroad. His report showed that our dried wine grapes were better suited to the wine makers of France than those of Turkey and Greece. Since then a better market has been developed at home and while two-and-one-half cents is offered for dried wine grapes for export, but few are apt to be sent from the country inasmuch as eastern buyers are willing to go at least half a cent better.

Mr. Charles C. Kinsey of the Johnson-Locke Company has been watching the development of the dried grape industry since its inception and is one of the best posted men in the State concerning the business. In a recent interview he said:

"The Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co. has already issued its circulars calling attention to the possibilities that are before the grape growers and in a few weeks at most, prices will be pretty well settled. I think that three cents will be about the ruling figure. At this rate the grape growers will get about \$12 a ton for their green grapes while at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents they would receive about \$15.

Now a word about drying. Most of what are sold now are sun dried, the process usually taking about fifteen days, but varying of course with the weather and the percentage of water in the grapes. Many growers dry their grapes on the ground, but this is a primitive way indeed. Others use paper, which is some better; for while it keeps the grapes from the ground and permits of turning if thought advisable it is little or no protection against showers which may come on in the drying season as was the case last year. The paraffine papers are still better and can be made into trays. If the grape grower thinks of going in for any number of seasons, the wooden raisin trays will be found very convenient. We have had some inquiry as to whether it would not be well to dry in a regularly constructed dryer. The reply would be yes, and whether the dryer were used every season or not it would serve as a constant guarantee that the prices of grapes would never go below a certain figure.

"A word as to the market. Last year between four and five hundred carloads were sent East, of which we shipped over two hundred. The largest single sale was of forty-five carloads (about) which came from the vineyards of Webster & Sargent and Kohler, West & Minturn, at Minturn. This sale was made by the Johnson-Locke Company. The grapes were distributed in the western country and along the Missouri River, and commanded a ready sale as cheap dried fruit. I am not aware that any found their way into the eastern wineries, but I am told that the mince-meat makers bought quite a considerable quantity. The market is now established and the grapes are particularly successful in markets formerly held by the southern dried blackberry."

"There is another point to which I would draw attention. It is that while all other sorts of dried fruit command from fifty to one hundred per cent. less than they did last year, the little dried wine grape has held its own manfully and promises to bring nearly if not quite as much as it did."

"Everybody who has used those dried wine grapes seems more than pleased with them. A Zinfandel dried, really makes

an excellent stew or pie and our eastern friends do not appear to be slow in discovering it."

Part of the Johnson-Locke Co's circular which is alluded to above, is as follows:

The demand for dried wine grapes has been constantly increasing the last four years, until the large output in 1890 and consequent wide distribution throughout the eastern markets established this product as one of our staples in the dried fruit line. Notwithstanding the probable large crop of other dried fruits, we anticipate a good demand for choice dried grapes the coming season, at prices which we believe will net the grower better returns for his grapes than he can realize in turning them into wine or selling to the wineries. This is especially emphasized by the unfavorable outlook for an advance in prices of wines in the near future. To the grower located in a section favorable to drying, we believe this method of disposing of his crop will be most satisfactory.

The market is not yet sufficiently established to state with any degree of accuracy what prices will be realized for dried grapes, but just as soon as we are in position to give you definite information on this point we shall take pleasure in communicating with you again.

BARRETT IS BOSS.

Barrett & Co., the prune juice men have got out the most unique trade circular yet. It is in the form of a folding circular which has many turns. Each time one fold is unwrapped, the reader is confronted by a new question and answer. The questions run:

"Where is it?"

"Look inside."

Another turn.

"What can it be?"

"Something good."

Turn again.

"Can't find it?"

"Keep on looking."

Another turn.

"Getting warm?"

"Once more."

Still another.

"The d—!!"

"Sh—hush! Keep cool."

And still another turn.

"Now!"

"Under your thumb!"

and at last the expectant reader runs on these words of wisdom.

A PERFECT PRUNE JUICE—HOW TO TELL IT.

Take two white glass bottles each containing one quart and mark them Nos. 1 and 2. Then nearly fill each with spirits or new whisky, 100 proof: to bottle No. 1 add one ounce of the "Barrett's Unrivalled Prune Juice," and to No. 2 add one ounce of any other brand, none excepted. Mix well and cork and set aside for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, after which time hold each bottle up to the light and examine carefully, so as to ascertain if there is a cloud or sediment in either. You will find that in the bottle No. 1 which contains the "Barrett's Unrivalled" is bright as crystal, with not a particle of cloud or sediment, and also that the spirit is vastly improved in both taste and flavor.

Our "Prune Juice" is the only one that will stand the above test; hence it is invaluable for bottlers and blenders of fine whisky and for all high class dealers who appreciate a really meritorious article. Beware of the poor compounds that are being offered as being like "Barrett's Unrivalled." Make the above test and judge for yourself.

BARRETT & Co.

The circulars will be sent to any address by Barrett & Co.

BURNT SUGAR COLORING.

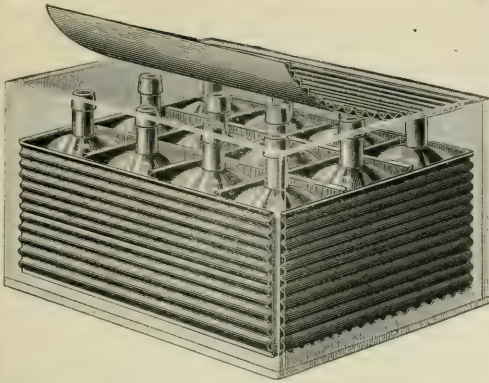
We can supply Caramel or Burnt Sugar Coloring at *seventy five cents per gallon* in barrels, as strong and as brilliant as any that was ever manufactured. Not one complaint has reached us the quality of our Sugar Coloring for over a year, and our sales extend to every State in the Union.

If the price was \$10, instead of seventy-five cents per gallon, we could not produce a superior article. Every package guaranteed. Samples on application.

DRYDEN & PALMER.

19 Hudson Street,

New York.



DOUBLE-FACED PARTITION PACKING, WITH TOP PAD.

BOTTLE PACKING

OF CORRUGATED AND CORK PAPER.

The standard and only packing for all kinds of bottled goods. In general use through the trade.

Samples with estimates furnished on receipt of bottle or the exact dimensions stating the width each way and the height to shoulder and top.

THE THOMPSON & NORRIS CO.,

10 TO 39 PRINCE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

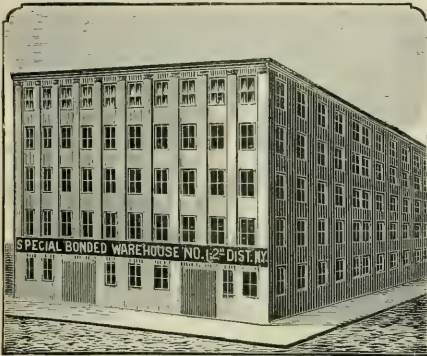
P. & B. FRUIT PAPERS,

(PATENTED.)

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FRUIT AND GRAPE DRYING.

No need of expensive wooden trays. No need of turning fruit. Costs much less than any other method. SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE.

PARAFFINE PAINT COMPANY, - - - 116 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



39 & 43 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

Special Bonded Warehouse No. 1,

SECOND DISTRICT, NEW YORK.

J. D. W. SHERMAN, PROPRIETOR.

FREE STORAGE.

CONDITIONAL. Shippers sending their Brandy to me to sell, I am offering as a guarantee to them to pay freight and cartage and make no charge for storage until the Brandy is sold and transferred to purchaser. Only restrictions on above being that shippers price to effect sale shall be a fair market price.



ED. MURPHY & CO.,

— DISTILLERS OF —

“The Belle of Anderson County”

Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky.

Pure Fire Copper Whisky, made from the best of Grain and Cold Lime Stone Spring Water in the Old-Fashioned Way by Mashing in Small Tube, and yeasting back pure sour mash. Whisky unbanded by us and shipped F. O. B. on boats free of charge

Headquarters, Lawrenceburg, Ky.

Post Office, Murphy, Ky.

PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW,

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From Dryden & Palmer.

NEW YORK, July, 1891.

Letters patent have been issued to us for our recent invention of a pot-and-pail for manufacturing and shipping rock candy. Our process of manufacturing rock candy and syrups is now fully covered by two letters patent. The first, No. 272,905, was issued on February 27th, 1883.

These, we believe, are the only letters patent ever granted in this country for improvements in the manufacture of rock candy.

Yours respectfully,

DRYDEN & PALMER.

From A. Greulich & Son, Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 1, 1891.

DEAR SIR:—As we have this day sold our entire stock of wines and liquors to the August Greulich Company, we herewith tender our sincere thanks for former patronage and would kindly request you to transfer the favors shown us to our successors.

Yours thankfully,

AUG. GREULICH & SON.

From The Aug. Greulich Co.

MILWAUKEE, July 1, 1891.

DEAR SIR:—Referring to annexed letter of the well-reputed former firm of Messrs. Aug. Greulich & Son we herewith offer the known as very select stock of Native Wines and Liquors to the trade.

It will be our utmost endeavor to do honor to the good reputation of our predecessors, and if there can any improvement be made we give assurance that we will strive to do so.

Any share of your trade will be highly appreciated by

Yours,

THE AUGUST GREULICH COMPANY.

From R. Monarch.

OWENSBORO, KY., July 13, 1891.

By force of circumstances, I have bought the entire interest of the Boulware Distilling Co.'s, Distillery, having been connected with same heretofore by owning one-half interest. I propose to run this distillery during the coming season and make apple brandy. This house enjoys a world wide reputation for its fine quality of brandy, and I propose to keep up the quality regardless of cost. A recent ruling of the Internal Revenue Department, gives the same privilege of bonding brandy as whisky, allowing the same to stay in bond the period of three years and then being tax paid on the regauge. Special bonded warehouses are prepared centrally located for storing in bond. Orders are coming in now, I would suggest that those who are in the market, would not delay in sending in their orders so they can be filled. Soliciting your favors, I am yours, respectfully,

R. MONARCH,

for Boulware Distilling Co.

From A. Duvall, Livermore.

Wine in casks or cases direct from the vineyard to any part of the United States or foreign markets.

No wine sold under two or three years old, unless ordered by customers.

Brand—CHATEAU BELLEVUE, Livermore, Cal.

CLARETS—Cabernet, Moulin a Vent, Burgundy, Vin de Cote, Mount Avila, Zinfandel.

WHITE WINES—Cream of Sauterne, Sauterne XXX, Sauterne XX, Sauvignon Vert, Riesling.

The vineyard has the best varieties of French Vines, imported direct from the Bordeaux and Burgundy districts.

Experts pronounce the Livermore Valley to have the best soil and climate for quality.

No better, no more careful cultivation in the best Chateaux of France.

Three large, stone cellars, and only the best oak cooperage used.

A. DUVAL.

From Chas. Meinecke & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July, 1891.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Pacific Coast for the sale of the old and well-known Boker's Bitters, would call the attention of the trade to the truly medicinal and corrective properties in all cases of complaint connected with the stomach or the nervous system, their exquisite taste as a cordial, and their most agreeable effect as a tonic, in the manifold compounds of the bar and which have been constantly acknowledged. Indeed Boker's Bitters now stand, as they always have stood, unrivalled, and their pre-eminence over all newer and much advertised "Bitters" will strike everybody upon the first fair trial and comparison, which we confidently ask in order to secure new and permanent customers.

It is now sixty-three years since Boker's Bitters were first introduced into this country. Since 1840 they have been manufactured in an improved manner in New York, and since many years they constitute one of those articles of which the United States may be justly proud, as surpassing all similar productions wherever made, as is shown by their export to all parts of the world. Beware of counterfeits and imitations similarly put up, and see that the signature of the late firm of "John G. & J. Boker" is on the label and their seal on the corks.

N. B.—Every bottle of genuine Boker's Bitters put up since July, 1883, is provided with a neck label, bearing a fac-simile of the signature of the manufacturer and proprietor, L. Funk, Jr.

CHAS. MEINECKE & CO.

GILMORE ON THE SITUATION.

What the trade really needs, and should have, is an unlimited extension of the bonded period. To send the vast stocks in bond at this time to foreign countries is a most ridiculous proceeding, and yet to tax-pay them at maturity would cause the trade great hardship and contract further an already stringent money market.

With an unlimited bonded period we would have no more overproductions to amount to anything, nor seasons of depression following; but being placed upon a par with other lines of trade, distillers and dealers would make and distribute whisky in a legitimate business manner.

If the whisky men ask for an extension of the bonded period they will doubtless receive "No" for an answer, but if the business public demands it, it will be forthcoming. We therefore suggest that dealers in all parts of the United States begin to agitate the question among manufacturers and before Boards of Trade, having petitions signed and resolutions passed. We do not think it would require much effort to secure a resolution in favor of an unlimited extension from every Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce in the west, at any rate. It is a plain business proposition. During the next three years we will have about 75,000,000 gallons to tax-pay in Kentucky alone. Of this amount some 45,000,000 or 50,000,000 gallons will be required for consumption, leaving a surplus of, say, 25,000,000 gallons, on which \$22,500,000 must be paid, or the goods be sent abroad. In one case the business public must suffer, and in the other the dealers of the country must be put to great and needless expense and risk.

It would also be well for dealers and distillers to bring the matter in the strongest possible light before their representatives in Congress. Let them understand clearly that to tax-pay this vast amount of whisky during the next three years must surely embarrass all manufacturers and merchants; while to export it means great and needless expense, and the expenditure of large sums for insurance and storage abroad that ought to be retained in this country. It is of the greatest importance that the agitation take a serious aspect from the start, and it should be shown plainly that it is not a temperance or prohibition question, but a plain business proposition, concerning the welfare of the entire country.—T. M. Gilmore.

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.

— PRODUCERS OF —

CHAMPAGNE ECLIPSE,

— AND DEALERS IN —

California Wines and Brandies.

Proprietors of

ORLEANS VINEYARD.

530 Washington Street - - - San Francisco, Cal.

S. LACHMAN & CO.

— WHOLESALE DEALERS IN —

California Wines and Brandies.

Old and Well Matured Wines a Specialty.

LARGEST SHERRY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO:
453-465 Brannan Street.



NEW YORK:
22, 24, 26 Elm Street.

C. BUNDSCHU.

J. GUNDLACH.

J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office.

S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.

New York Branch.

52 WARREN STREET.



H. BRUNHILD & CO.

323 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR

Gebruder Eckel, - - Deidesheim,	- Rhine, Moselle and Pfalzer Wines
H. Eckel & Co., - - Champagne	J. Dupont & Co., - - Cognac
Riuz, Mata & Co., - - Sherries	Chr. Motz & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets & Sauternes
Blankenheyem & Nolet (Centaur) - Gin	Archambeaud Freres, Bordeaux - Cordials

ALSO IMPORTERS OF

RAMSAY SCOTCH WHISKY; OTARD DUPUY & CO., BRANDY; OPORTO AND TARRAGONA PORTS, AND BURGUNDY WINES.

ORDERS FOR DIRECT IMPORTATION SOLICITED.

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH 217 FRONT ST., SAN FRANCISCO
S. GLASER, Manager.

WHO TAKAMINE IS.

A Sketch of the Japanese Whose Discovery Promises to Revolutionize the Distillation of Spirits.

We are indebted to the *Western Broker* for the following sketch of the life of Takamine the distinguished Japanese chemist and scientist whose new system of fermentation or rather whose newly discovered ferment—has been adopted by the Spirit Trust.

He is a native of the city of Tokio, the son of an eminent medical man of that city. He was one of those sent by the Japanese Government to be educated in the University of Glasgow, at a time when Japan began to realize that it was necessary to become familiar with western ideas, and the advanced learning and civilization of American and European countries. The sequel has shown that this student has reflected credit to himself and the university at which he studied. After completing his studies at this University, Mr. Takamine continued his post graduate course under Prof. Mills, F. R. S., in London. Becoming impressed at this time with the great importance of fermentation as applied to alcoholic and kindred industries, he determined to devote himself specially to this branch of scientific research, and after years of patient and laborous investigation, discovered and perfected the process which now bears his name, and which revolutionizes present methods of conversion and fermentation and effects a saving of millions of dollars annually in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, beer, compressed yeast, vinegar, glucose and other products.

Upon his return to Japan, Mr. Takamine at once took rank among the foremost men of science and progress in his native country. He was made director of the Technical Department of the University of Agriculture of Tokio, and in 1884 was appointed by the Emperor as Commissioner from Japan to the World's Cotton Centennial Exposition, held in New Orleans. Here he distinguished himself by his abilities and learning and rendered valuable service to that enterprise as Chairman and member of several important committees, and made many friends by his honorable and gentlemanly course in all matters pertaining to his office. In recognition of his high abilities and character Mr. Takamine was appointed Director General of the patent office of Japan, in which office he introduced many improvements, suggested chiefly by a study of the United States patent laws and practice.

About six months ago Mr. Takamine, came to Chicago and organized the Takamine Ferment Company for the introduction of his process into the United States. The importance of his discoveries in their application to the process of distillation, attracted the attention of Mr. Greenhut, president of the Distillers and Cattle Feeders' Association, of Peoria, who placed at the disposal of Mr. Takamine one of their distilleries, for the purpose of enabling him to make a more practical study of the subject. With the usual far-seeing business acumen for which the President of that association was distinguished, Mr. Greenhut first secured control of the invention in its application to the production of alcohol and neutral spirits. The first experiments proved highly satisfactory, and Mr. Takamine soon demonstrated the important fact that he had produced a new diastase which provided at a trifling cost the place of the expensive malt and small grains now used in the conversion of the starch in the grain into sugar, and at the same time increased the yield of spirits from two to three quarts to the bushel of corn employed, and beyond this, provided a new fermenting agent. With the aid of this powerful auxiliary, the Distillers and Cattle Feeders' Company is not worried when competing distilleries for their class of goods are spoken of.

When Mr. Takamine has completed the researches in which he is now engaged he intends to give his attention to the improvement and cheapening of the process of fermentation as applied to breweries, etc.

Personally Mr. Takamine is unassuming and modest in his demeanor. His affability and evident sincerity makes for him many friends. In a quotation from a letter of ex-Minister, Hubbard of Texas, U. S. Minister to Japan, which the writer was permitted to see, he says in effect that "he knew Mr. Takamine in his own country, that he has a very extensive circle of personal friends and is distinguished for personal worth and great learning, in both eastern and western countries." During a recent vote taken for the selection of ten men who have been leaders in

the arts and sciences, and in the department of agriculture in the empire of Japan, who are to be decorated by the Emperor in appreciation of their eminent services, the name of Jokichi Takamine stands at the head of the list. When he returns home he will receive the decoration awaiting him.

Mr. Takamine is yet a young man, although about thirty-five years old. He is a member of the societies of Chemistry and Engineering of London and Tokio, and the inventor of a number of valuable improvements in the arts and sciences in England and Japan, and he is likely to fill an important niche in the temple of fame.

Recent Legal Decisions.

The Court of Appeals of Maryland has held in the case of the State of Maryland vs. Stiefel, that chapter 343 of the laws of 1890, which is confined in its operation to the city of Baltimore and regulates the sale of liquor therein, does not apply to brewers when they sell in unbroken packages, and that they are not required to pay the \$250 tax required for a license. The court said: "It is more reasonable to suppose that the license is required for something which the State has a right to tax and restrict than for making a sale with which it has no constitutional right to interfere. And brewers, distillers and jobbers are placed by this clause in the same category as wholesale dealers. The act of Congress of August, 1890, has subjected to State legislation imported liquors in their original packages, but such was not the case when the act of assembly was passed which we are now considering. If we say that the license is required for the sale in these packages only when the liquor is to be drunk on the premises we give full effect to section A, and we make this clause in harmony with all the other portions of the statute, inasmuch as they deal exclusively with sales made directly to consumers, and evidently regard them as the transactions which required restriction and rigid control. On the other hand, without the limitation that the liquor is to be drunk on the premises, section A is completely nullified, and the distinct definition of the scope and purpose of the act therein made is rendered meaningless. And we must remember that this definition is declared at the very beginning of the act, for the evident purpose of interpreting and explaining all its provisions. Some weight must also be given to the consideration that by the traditional policy of the State, makers and manufacturers have always been exempted from the necessity of a license for the sale of their own products."

A decision has just been rendered in the United States Circuit Court of Kentucky, covering the right of James E. Pepper & Co., to use the words "Old Pepper" in quotation marks and "Pepper" in quotation marks to distinguish the whisky manufactured by the firm. The suit was originated by Labrot & Graham, the distillers of Oscar Pepper. The court held that James E. Pepper & Co., and James E. Pepper could use the name Pepper in naming the James E. Pepper whisky but could not enclose the word Pepper in quotation marks, nor could they use the words "Old Pepper" in quotation marks. The firm is not enjoined from stating that the father and grandfather of James E. Pepper were celebrated distillers and that J. E. Pepper continues to use their methods.

A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

In another part of this issue we publish an article from the pen of Mr. George E. Dewey of the house of H. T. Dewey & Co., New York. This house as is well known to all Californians in the trade, is one of the foremost in promoting the sale of American wines of all kinds whether produced east or west—in the metropolis.

The article originally appeared in the New York *Epoch*, a weekly publication and is of the line we like to see get into general circulation in New York. Such articles directly do the trade much good, calling attention of many drinkers to our wines. It is a part of the campaign of education in American wines which is so necessary to push the sale of our products under their true colors to the best class of wine drinkers.



KENTUCKY CLUB

HAND MADE
SOUR MASH.

DISTILLED BY
DAVISS COUNTY DISTILLING CO.
OWENSBORO, KY.

SHORT

HORN

GLENMORE

DISTILLED BY
GLENMORE DISTILLING CO.

R. MONARCH, PRES.
OWENSBORO, KY.

Our Gooperage is our own manufacture.
OUTS AND PROOF GUARANTEED

Goods delivered F.O.B. either Boat or Cars.

REGISTERED

We have spared neither effort nor expense to make
"GLENMORE" the finest early maturing Sour-Mash
Whiskey ever produced in Kentucky and the flattering recog-
nition extended to that brand by the trade is proof enough
to us that our efforts have been crowned with entire success.

GLENMORE DISTILLING CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 1, 1891.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Pacific Coast for the sale of the old and well known

BOKER'S BITTERS,

would call the attention of the Trade to the TRULY complaint connected with the Stomach or the Nervous MOST AGREEABLE EFFECT as a Tonic, in the manifold acknowledged. Indeed **BOKER'S BITTERS** now their pre-eminence over all newer and much advertised TRIAL AND COMPARISON, which we confidently ask in

It is now 63

BOKER'S

were first introduced into this country. Since 1849 in New York, and since many years they constitute justly proud, as surpassing all similar productions parts of the world. Beware of counterfeits and imitations the late firm of "John G. & J. Boker" is on the label

N. B.—Every bottle of Genuine **BOKER'S** a neck label, bearing a fac-simile of the signature of



MEDICINAL and CORRECTIVE properties in all cases of System, their exquisite taste as a **Cordial**, and their Compounds of the Bar and which have been constantly stand, as they always have stood, **Unrivalled**, and "Bitters" will strike everybody upon the FIRST FAIR order to secure new and permanent customers.

Years since

BITTERS,

they have been manufactured in an improved manner one of those articles of which the United States may be WHEREVER MADE, as is shown by their export to all tions similarly put up, and see that the signature of and their seal on the corks.

BITTERS put up since July, 1883, is provided with the manufacturer and proprietor, **L. Funke, Jr.**

CHAS. MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

PERRIER-JOUËT & CO.



CHAMPAGNE

"Special," "Reserve Dry," "Brut."

W. B. CHAPMAN,

SOLE AGENT FOR PACIFIC COAST,

123 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

For Sale by all First-class Wine Merchants and Grocers.

Specialty also of High-grade Clarets, Sauternes and Old Cognacs.



FAMOUS ITALIAN WINES.

Beginning at the north, Turin is famous for its Vermouth, and among the houses devoted to the preparation of this tonic wine, Martina and Rossi occupy a prominent place. The five o'clock *petit verre* is just as great an institution in Turin as is five o'clock tea in an English home. Vermouth is rapidly becoming a cosmopolitan drink, being equally popular in Paris, London, Berlin or Vienna. Barolo is another wine for which Turin is justly celebrated, resembling as it does a good Burgundy with character. Not many miles off lies the town of Asti, and eagerly does the traveler hasten to refresh himself after a dusty journey with the Vin d'Asti. It is called "the ladies' wine" *par excellence*, and the gallant say the epithet is well applied for it is "a sweet." Alessandria, Novara, Bologna, Verona are all wine districts, and being good thriving towns, the trade in wines is most important. Valtelina, in the extreme north, though only a valley of limited extent ranks among the best cultivated vineyards which Italy can muster. Sondrio, a small town, is its capital, and the chief trade is wine which is principally exported to the Engadine, where the hotel proprietors mature it and spread its virtues among the patients resorting thither for chest complaints. Visitors to this district should pay a call at the Hotel de la Poste, and taste the host's Perla di Sassella, 1865, which need not blush beside a Chateau Lafite. This growth is a very good instance of what Italy can do when she likes to put forth her strength, and so long as such specimens excite emulation, no one need despair the future of her vineyards.

Tuscany is the best and most scientifically cultivated province, and its wines are the most noted of all the growths of Italy. They are light and well made, soft and pleasant. Chianti is almost a specialty of the trade and is made entirely on a principal of its own. The Aleatico, a red muscadine, is produced in the highest perfection at Montepulciano, at Monte Catini, and at Pontia-Merino in the Lucchese territory. A brilliant purple in color, its luscious aromatic flavor is tempered with an agreeable sharpness and astringency. The wines of the noted Castelli Romani "Genzano" are also very good and very popular.

"See Naples and die" recommends the well-known proverb, and at any rate the oenologist cannot take off his harness till he has visited the beautiful city. Arrived there he will, of course, call on Scala, "the wine king of Naples," who may, perchance, offer him an excursion to Capri Island, as famous for its wines as for being the resort of sick poets. It is said that a German artist once went there to die of consumption. After a stay of a few months, he recovered so much that he painted a fine picture on the landing-stage and called it "Qui si sana."—"Here one gets well!" A visit to Vesuvius would also be included in the programme, giving the opportunity of inspecting the celebrated Lachryma Christi vineyards, which with paradoxical perversity, flourish on the volcanic soil in the vicinity of Naples. This growth is a red luscious wine, exceedingly rich and of exquisite flavor, but better known from its name than its use. Only a very small quantity is made, and this is chiefly reserved for the Royal cellars. Some critics place Lachryma Christi on the same pedestal with the finest growths of the world, while others declare it to be the Falernian wine of the classics. Whether this be so or not, the Falernian brand itself continues to be exploited, and in the first hotels of the kingdom is invariably charged 1 franc or 1½ francs higher than the finest growths of Piedmont or Tuscany.

Further south lies Calabria, where excellent wine is produced and beyond this is the paradise of agriculturists, the garden of Europe, as it has been called, so rich in its soil. Leaving the mainland and crossing to Sicily, we find Marsala, of all Italian wines perhaps the most familiar to English ears. If we except the Duc d'Aumale's favored products Zucco and Partinico, and Admiral Lord Nelson's "Duchess of Bronte" wine, no other growths are exported from the island.—*London Morning Advertiser*.

THE MERITS OF WHISKY.

We never seem to get to the end of the merits of whisky. Doctors have found the spirit serviceable in so many cases that they will soon have little to do beyond prescribing the exact quantities in which it is to be administered as a medicine; and now we are told that it incidentally provides nourishing food for trout. Writing to the *Field*, Mr. R. J. Lloyd Price states that, owing to rumors which had reached him, he determined to satisfy himself as to the effect the working of the Welsh Whisky Distillery Co's premises on the river Trewern had upon the trout; and this is his testimony:

"The 'swash,' or mixture of barley-meal and hot water, which the distillery discharges at pretty regular intervals into the stream, has decidedly improved the quality and size of the fish, and continuous and punctual serving up of hot dinners seems to have imbued them with new life and vigor, for the very character of the rise of the trout appeared to me to be altered since last season. Every fish came up with a short, very sharp, and decided rush, more like a sea trout's flash at the fly than the ordinary effort of the brook trout, and very quick striking seemed to be necessary to success. The character of the trout has decidedly altered, and very much for the better; whereas formerly the inhabitants of the Trewern were rather long, black, and, compared with other streams in the neighborhood, of decidedly inferior quality, both as regards appearance and merit for the table, now the fish are bright, clean, firm, fat and square, and, moreover, most excellent eating, and vastly improved in average size. I have been told that on the Dee and Don, and other rivers in Scotland, where distilleries do abound, the same improvement is noticeable in the salmon.—*Wine Trade Review, London*.

WHAT HOFFMEISTER'S PROCESS IS.

The invention by F. Hoffmeister, Munich, Germany, consists in spreading the ferment used over a large surface immersed in the liquid to be fermented. For this purpose the fermenting vessel is provided with a large number of diaphragms, bars, bands, preferably consisting of some pure tasteless fabric. In order to take up as little vat space as possible the supports are made very thin, and the surfaces are placed in an inclined position, and in some cases perforated to allow the ready escape of the carbonic acid.

The fermentation of wine, beer, etc., is started as follows: The ferment-supporting surfaces are sprinkled with old must, beer, etc., and the tun is closed and a current of air aspirated through the apparatus for thirty-six hours. The must, wort, or other liquid is then run into the tun, when fermentation soon commences. Or, the arrangement of surfaces may be at once placed in a fermenting liquid, with the results that fermentation will be considerably accelerated. In order to produce sparkling wines the tun and its ferment-carriers are placed in a strong vessel provided with a lid, which is fitted with a pressure gauge, tap and manhole. After fermentation the liquid may be drawn off through a tap at the bottom, which communicates with the fermenting vat. Two forms of the above apparatus are described. According to temperature and other factors, a pressure of four to five atmospheres is developed in a period of one to six days. If fermentation has been carried on slowly, (three to six days), the wine may be drawn off quite bright, provided the apparatus has been kept at rest.

The use of ferment-bearing surfaces is of great importance to breweries. Fermentation can be carried on at a lower temperature than usual, and since fermentation goes on rapidly, a smaller number of vessels will suffice. The invention will also be of great value to distilleries, leading to a considerable economy in time. The losses which usually occur owing to the passage of unfermented matter into the mash, and to acid fermentations produced at the expense of alcohol, will be entirely prevented by the rapid fermentations at comparatively low temperatures obtainable by the use of this system. The working efficiency of the apparatus increases with its age; only the deposits on its surface should be withdrawn about every two months.

Business Record.

Changes and Dissolutions in Partnership.

Widenmann & Rathenbusch, Vallejo, Cal., dissolved.
 Wedeking & Gross, Portland, Or., dissolved.
 Fouts & Wilson, The Dalles, Or., dissolved.
 Chagnon & Co., Vancouver, B. C., dissolved.
 Ayres & Leggett, Bisbee, Ariz., dissolved.
 Julius Harst, Great Falls, Mont., John Runner admitted.
 Wakefield & Callahan, Livingston, Mont., dissolved.
 N. A. Olson & Co., Georgetown, Colo., dissolved.
 Rice & Rice, Los Gatos, Cal., dissolved.
 Davis & Simpson, Vancouver, B. C., dissolved.
 Liengsang & Neiman, New Whatcom, Wash., dissolved.
 A. Smith & Co., San Jose, Cal., dissolved.
 Vache & Co., Los Angeles, Cal., L. Sentens, admitted.
 Vidal & Co., Denver, Colo., dissolved.
 Larson & Nagel, Pueblo, Colo., dissolved.
 P. F. Hughes & Bro., Pueblo, Colo., dissolved.
 Welch & Harrigan, South Bend, Wash., dissolved.
 Naber, Alfa & Brune, San Francisco, Cal., dissolved.
 Goldberg, Brown & Co., Leichenbaum Bros., San Francisco, Cal., consolidated.
 Burns & Sichelman, Marysville, Wash., dissolved.
 Fitzpatrick & McBeth, Huntington, B. C., dissolved.
 Hannah & Hersey, Cisco, Cal., dissolved.
 Voell & Flibotte, Great Falls, Mont., dissolved.
 Linehan & Andrews, Ogden, Utah, dissolved.
 Jacob Reiffel & Co., Jerome, Ariz., dissolved.
 Lieneane & Nieman, New Whatcome, Wash., dissolved.
 De Boost & Clark, East Portland, Or., dissolved.
 Lockwood & Bash, Denver, Colo., dissolved.
 Haskell & Brown, Denver, Colo., dissolved.
 Frachette & Gerault, Anacortes, Wash., dissolved.

Failures, Attachments, Etc.

Patron & Levy, Denver, Colo., attached.
 N. Bingley, Seattle, Wash., attached.
 F. L. Whitmore, Knights Landing, Cal., attached.
 Chapin & Co., Alameda, Cal., attached.
 E. Perret, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.
 Joe. Nessell, Denver, Colo., attached.
 Paulson & Swanson, Denver, Colo., attached.
 Cal. Barnett, San Luis Obispo, Cal., at-

tached.
 M. E. Fagg, Sacramento, Cal., attached.
 Smith & Gill, Seattle, Wash., attached.
 I. Peterson, Seattle, Wash., attached.
 Kaehler & Smith, San Jose, Cal., attached.
 M. Dexter, Denver, Colo., attached.
 H. Eli, Denver, Colo., attached.
 Wm. Barter, Denver, Colo., attached.
 Chas. Kerpala, Portland, Or., attached.
 John Simonsen, Portland, Or., attached.
 B. Maggetti, Napa, Cal., in insolvency.
 C. Gilroy, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 B. Wehrfritz, Seattle, Wash., attached.
 C. Pappé, Clements, Cal., attached.
 Meyer, Magee & Co., Portland, Or., attached.
 E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 C. R. Bertrain, Sellwood, Or., attached.
 Abe Wing, South Bend, Wash., attached.
 A. Birrows, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 Jacob Lutz, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 Anderson & French, Denver, Colo., attached.
 B. F. Leed, Denver, Colo., attached.
 J. Ernest, Oakland, Cal., in insolvency.
 L. Escallier, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.
 W. G. C. Pitt, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 D. Bruetting, Tacoma, Wash., attached.
 P. Wier, Gудley, Cal., attached.
 Buggs & Seiler, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 Jas. Barsch, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 J. R. Smellacy, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 M. Kaehler, San Jose, Cal., in insolvency.
 S. W. Short, Paso Robles, Cal., attached.
 Chas. McCurdy, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.
 C. F. Miller, Denver, Colo., attached.
 Stegman & Jewell, Portland, Or., attached.

Sold Out.

Richardson & Moore, Roseburg, Or.
 F. Clayton, Sellwood, Or.
 John Bowman, Paskenta, Cal.
 R. Battles, Tuscarora, Nev.
 Jas. Phillips, Nanaimo, B. C.
 A. V. Wooley, Guadalupe, Cal.
 R. D. McDonald, Seattle, Wash.
 D. H. Simmons, Portland, Or.
 Lester & Lacy, Seattle, Wash.
 J. Baer, Los Angeles, Cal.
 J. J. Alves, Santa Rosa, Cal.
 John Rains, Phillipsburg, Mont.
 R. Kirman, Carson City, Nev.
 W. Abbott, Hanford, Cal.
 W. Wallis, Tucson, Ariz.
 L. L. Marsters, Roseburg, Or.
 Chas. Callahan, Three Forks, Mont.
 Brown & Buell, Escondido, Cal.

Out of Business.

L. F. Wells, Cheyenne, Wyo.
 John Campbell, Paso Robles, Cal.
 A. D. Miller, Tuscarora, Nev.

T. J. Murphy, Hawthorne, Nev.
 Fred Burke, Reno, Nev.
 Hale & Misley, Susanville, Cal.
 B. Smythe, Anacortes, Wash.
 John Powers, Portland, Or.
 L. Fowler, Elmira, Cal.
 Cauty Bros., Visalia, Cal.
 M. D. Smith, Waterville, Wash.
 Reynolds, New Jerusalem, Cal.
 F. Schoeneman, San Rafael, Cal.
 —Porter, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
 John Burnham, Canfield, Colo.
 C. M. Dwyer, Denver, Colo.
 A. Hummeltenberg, Livingston, Cal.
 Geo. O. Baker & Co., Noland, Cal.
 W. H. Pedlar, Haquiam, Wash.

Burned Out.

J. Hislop, La Grande, Or.
 S. Sherback, Seattle, Wash.
 F. Weiseman, San Francisco, Cal., damaged.
 L. Sinott, San Gabriel, Cal.
 W. H. Trimble, Newcastle, Colo.
 W. A. Herren & Co., Boulder Creek, Cal.
 William Walker, Boulder Creek, Cal.
 G. Holloway, Boulder Creek, Cal.
 H. Webber, Boulder Creek, Cal.
 S. S. Johnson, Boulder Creek, Cal.
 —McAbee, Boulder Creek, Cal.
 M. C. Sarmiento, Boulder Creek, Cal.
 Papin & Co., Mt. Vernon, Wash.
 Al Bailey, Mt. Vernon, Wash.
 A. Ford, Mt. Vernon, Wash.
 W. H. Murdock, Mt. Vernon, Wash.
 D. Speyer, Santa Monica, Cal.
 John Maratta, Seattle, Wash.
 H. J. Casey, Candelana, Nev.
 M. Dominguez, Santa Ynez, Cal.
 Robert Murphy, Ballard, Wash.
 P. F. Hughes, Pueblo, Colo.
 Rice & Rice, Los Gatos, Cal.
 E. La Page, Cle Elum, Wash.
 W. W. Prebatal, Vancouver, Wash.
 Ant. Young, Vancouver, Wash.
 Deming & Edgar, Oakland, Cal.
 John Tucks, Portland, Or.

Deceased.

T. McDonald, Vancouver, B. C.
 Wm. Hayward, Haywards, Cal.
 Wm. Meadows, Virginia City, Nevada.
 Charles Kittelberger, San Francisco, Cal.
 St. A. Breed, San Francisco, Cal.
 A. Schach, San Jose, Cal.
 Wm. Bannon, Tacoma, Wash.
 J. Helder, Silver City, N. M.
 F. Frank, Telluride, Colo.
 John Halliwell, Portland, Or.
 Geo. Morgan, Columbia, Cal.
 J. D. Judson, Rico, Colo.
 W. T. Vail, Portland, Or.

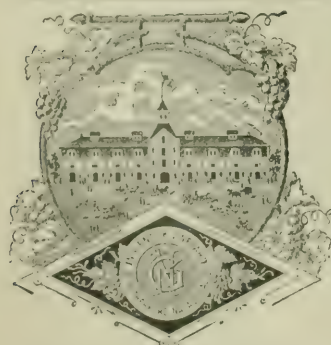
Special Inquiry Advisable.

J. L. Thatcher Co., Fairhaven, Wash.
 Richardson & Moore, Roseburg, Or.
 Wm. G. Young, Albuquerque, N. M.

J. C. Elliott, Greeley, Colo.
 T. B. Bean, Salt Lake, Utah.
 A. Wing, South Bend, Wash.
 J. J. Spears, Eagleville, Cal.
 Bose & Jurgens, San Francisco, Cal.
 H. Howekampo, San Francisco, Cal.
 A. Drayeur, Tacoma, Wash.
 Schmidt & Henderson, Great Falls, Mont.

Deeds and Transfers.

P. A. Johnson, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.
 McPherson & Ginsler, Marshfield, Or., conveyed realty \$433.
 Jos. Dreyes, Oakland, Cal., conveyed realty, \$1,000.
 Silva & Sarmiento, Oakland, Cal., A. G. Sarmiento received deed \$4000.
 S. D. Chincovich & Co., San Francisco, Cal., M. Perrault received deed \$6500.
 W. F. Bledsoe, Albuquerque, N. M. trust deed \$400.
 Frank & Enkin, Albuquerque, N. M., F. Frank received deed \$1000.
 R. Braak, Portland, Or., received deed \$2000.
 Arata Donahoe & Co., Portland, Or., received deed \$123.
 M. M. Dee, Portland, Or., realty \$750.
 J. F. Laughran, Chehalis, Wash., received deed \$500.
 J. C. E. Pugmore, Pe Ell, Wash., conveyed realty \$200.
 N. Tischer, Selma, Cal., received deed \$250.
 V. Gagnon, Chehalis, Wash., received deed \$475.
 F. Violich, Oakland, Cal., received deed \$10.
 W. Sulberg, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty gift.
 M. Dolan, Livermore, Cal., received deed \$10.
 John H. Holjes, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.
 Chas. Davis, San Miguel, Cal., conveyed realty—
 J. P. Tupper, Bandon, Or., received deed \$750.
 C. Schilling, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.
 T. D. Graham, Leadville, Colo., \$750.
 L. Durkie, Baker City, Or., received deed \$1.
 N. Fisher, Selma, Cal., received deed \$250.
 J. E. Fraser, Banning, Cal., received deed \$2,500.
 A. Robin, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.
 N. Boden, Portland, Or. received deed \$745.
 W. F. Riedinger, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.
 Wm. O'Neil, Conconully, Wash., conveyed realty \$1000.
 J. Doriven, Ruby, Wash., conveyed realty \$62.
 G. Boye, San Francisco, Cal., received deed \$10.
 John Mulhern, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty \$10.
 F. A. Moh, Los Angeles, Cal., conveyed realty.
 T. Soracco, Huron, Cal., received deed \$1,300.



122 SANSOME STREET,
 San Francisco, Cal.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM PRODUCERS AS WELL AS DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES.

F. A. HABER,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WORLD FOR THE

Table Wines and Fine Brandies

GROWN and BOTTLED at the Celebrated

INGLENOOK VINEYARD.

OF RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO. CAL.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines Produced in California.

J. P. Stowe, San Diego, Cal., conveyed realty \$1,700.
 A. Zeeovich, San Jose, Cal., received deed \$10.
 H. Rohrbacher, Stockton, Cal., conveyed realty \$—
 F. Botefur & Co., Portland, Or., received deed \$500.

Bills of Sale.

J. Newman, Seattle, Wash., \$600.
 Bover & Wilkinson, Denver, Colo., \$2,840.
 Thorne & Barze, Port Townsend, Wash., \$466.
 N. Pearson, Portland, Or., \$1,500.
 L. Tetrean, Seattle, Wash., \$200.
 Peter Gassman, Tacoma, Wash., \$150.
 J. L. Thatcher Co., Fairhaven, Wash., \$6,647.
 T. Ryan, Seattle, Wash., \$2,500.
 F. H. Schroeder, Portland, Or., \$1,016.
 D. Wurtenberg & Co., New Whatcom, Wash., \$1,000.
 M. Denno, Los Angeles, Cal., \$2,900.
 M. C. Jewell, Portland, Or., \$73.
 Dhermilly & Rivard, Port Townsend, Wash., \$100.
 McCarty & Moore, Port Townsend, Wash., \$150.
 O. P. Amnussen, Spokane, Wash., \$1,000.
 R. Cohen, Denver, Colo., \$300.
 C. Juh, Santa Rosa, Cal., \$800.
 M. Felchen, Stockton, Cal., \$300.
 Cushing & Flynn, Oregon City, Or., \$—
 J. W. Wilson, San Francisco, Cal., gift.
 B. Wehrfriz, Seattle, Wash., \$1,250.
 L. H. Williams, East Portland, Or., \$200.
 J. Scanlon, Centralia, Wash., \$—

Realty Mortgages.

S. D. Chincovich & Co., San Francisco, Cal., M. Perrault \$6,640.
 H. Strange, Pleasanton, Cal., \$3,600.
 H. Bishop, San Francisco, Cal., \$1,000.
 Ogden Liquor Co., Ogden, Utah, L. W. Harry \$2,000.
 I. L. Saloman, San Francisco, Cal., \$2,000.
 A. Zeller, Sonoma, Cal., \$800.
 T. W. Helm, Tulare, Cal., \$400.
 Angus McLeod, San Francisco, Cal., \$3,000.
 John H. Holjes, San Francisco, Cal., \$2,300.
 F. Bode, San Francisco, Cal., \$4,200.
 T. Ostrander, Lockeford, Cal., \$800.
 A. Robin, San Francisco, Cal., \$1,500.
 M. Gianettoni, San Francisco, Cal., \$1,500.
 M. Carey, San Francisco, Cal., \$600.
 A. Gilmore, Pomeroy, Wash., \$5,000.
 E. Perrett, Los Angeles, Cal., \$1,113.

Chattel Mortgages.

W. D. Robertson, Denver, Colo., \$651.
 A. Senfret, Denver, Colo., \$700.
 J. R. Dennison, Denver, Colo., \$225.
 B. Cafferata, Denver, Colo., \$300.
 J. H. Jones, Cheyenne, Wyo., \$250.
 John Cameron, Denver, Colo., \$535.
 R. Lowe, Denver, Colo., \$175.
 D. Fay, Port Townsend, Wash., \$2,754.
 M. Madson, Seattle, Wash., \$523.
 Gale & Baldwin, Tacoma, Wash., \$—
 Jerry Ruben, Astoria, Or., \$250.
 C. E. Ward, Astoria, Or., \$537.
 E. Wedeking, Portland, Or., \$700.
 I. Peterson, Seattle, Wash., \$370.
 M. Goldsmith, Leadville, Colo., \$—
 A. Meyer, Salt Lake, Utah, \$932.
 A. Abbott, Fairhaven, Wash., \$75.
 A. Anderson, Tacoma, Wash., \$325.
 A. Byrd & Co., Walla Walla, Wash., \$805.
 H. Goesch, Wallula, Wash., \$403.
 H. R. Bayless, Seattle, Wash., \$300.
 S. S. Austin, Los Gatos, Cal., \$1,500.
 Geo. C. Monroe, Seattle, Wash., \$1,200.
 P. Clunkbeard, Walla Walla, Wash., \$—
 W. Walbrecht, Denver, Colo., \$2,500.
 T. Peterson, Denver, Colo., \$900.
 M. J. Bow, Denver, Colo., \$600.
 C. G. Soderstrom, Denver, Colo., \$1,000.
 W. S. Knowles, Denver, Colo., \$1,000.
 E. Kurtz, Denver, Colo., \$1,610.

A. Dore, Gunnison, Colo., \$350.
 E. La Page, Cle-Elum, Wash., \$90.
 M. Solomon, Denver, Colo., \$500.
 Fina Bros., Denver, Colo., \$1,000.
 O. Gilmore, Pomeroy, Wash., \$5,000.
 Abbott & Linderman, Fairhaven, Wash., \$25.
 D. Dwyer, Tacoma, Wash., \$736.
 Halleg & Wollen, Tacoma, Wash., \$270.
 T. J. Armstrong & Co., Seattle, Wash., \$300.
 E. Williamson, Seattle, Wash., \$150.
 F. W. Trithill, Denver, Colo., \$800.
 K. Barter, Denver, Colo., \$1,000.
 B. C. Vidler, Denver, Colo., \$435.
 W. N. Cochran, Denver, Colo., \$3,500.
 J. Steele, Salt Lake, Utah, \$150.
 J. W. Hartwell, Ballard, Wash., \$216.
 Liengan & Gordon, New Whatcome, Wash., \$900.
 J. Barrett, Fairhaven, Wash., \$8,447.
 H. F. Heuss, Seattle, Wash., \$1,250.

Mortgages Discharged.

A. J. Reardon, San Francisco, Cal., \$100.
 D. E. Davis, Seattle, Wash., \$813.
 H. Strange, Pleasanton, Cal., \$2,700.
 E. J. Koenig, Oakland, Cal., \$3,800.
 Gambaris Brewing Co., Portland, Or., L. F. Feurer, \$20,000.
 Beecher & Co., Port Townsend, Wash., \$159.
 P. Ostrander, Lockeford, Cal., \$1,000.
 Hildebrandt, Posner & Co., San Francisco, Cal., W. C. Hildebrandt \$—

Judgments, Suits, Etc.,

J. L. Crow, Spokane, Wash., judgment against him \$394.
 I. Senger, Portland, Or., sued \$44.
 W. J. Colman & Co., Seattle, Wash., sued \$1200.
 K. McDonald, Seattle, Wash., judgment \$1924.
 Donan Brewing Co., Tacoma, Wash., sued \$1322.
 Michael & Domergue, Seattle, Wash., sued \$113.
 M. Grapper, Seattle, Wash., judgment \$147.
 C. F. Sliter, Portland, Or., sued \$761.
 Newman & Fox, Spokane, Wash., sued \$233.
 Wm. Moore, Snoqualmie, Wash., sued \$636.
 H. C. Clement, Tacoma, Wash., sued \$1813.
 W. F. Allen & Co., Seattle, Wash., \$200.
 C. P. Webb, Seattle, Wash., sued \$575.
 G. W. Owen, Selma, Cal., sued \$2,500.
 J. Simonsen, Portland, Or., lien \$140.
 J. C. Westhoff, Vancouver, Wash., lien \$97.
 Fitzgerald & Green, Spokane, Wash., sued \$127.
 McCabe & Cushing, Seattle, Wash., sued \$300.
 W. Y. Thornburgh, Vancouver, Cal., lien \$386.
 E. P. Gillette, Spokane, Wash., sued \$936.
 C. Langert, Tacoma, Wash., sued \$585.

Miscellaneous.

— Schaffer, Grass Valley, Cal., business for sale.
 Smith & Gill, Seattle, Wash., lease assigned.
 J. T. W. De Jong, Glendale, Mont., business for sale.
 Gem Hotel, Denver, Colo., receiver appointed.
 Donan Brewery Co., Tacoma, Wash., receiver appointed.
 P. H. Wulf, San Francisco, Cal., filed homestead.
 H. Otersen, San Francisco, Cal., sheriff's sale.
 S. Lachman & Co., San Francisco, Cal., incorporated.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.
 F. J. CHENEY & Co., Prop., Toledo, O.
 We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
 WEST & THURX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
 WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

STATE FAIR PREMIUMS.

What is Offered this Year for Wines, Brandies, Grapes and Raisins at Sacramento.

The State Board of Agriculture has completed its premium list for the State Fair at Sacramento which opens September 8th. The following are the premiums for viticultural products:

CLASS IV—GRAPES AND RAISINS.

Best display of concentrated grape must.....	\$30 00
Best sample of grape syrups not less than one gallon.....	5 00
Best grape sugar, not less than five pounds.....	5 00
Best display of California Raisins.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best display of seedless raisins.....	10 00
Best six varieties of table grapes, not less than three bunches each.....	15 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best three varieties of table grapes not less than three bunches each.....	5 00
Best variety of table grapes not less than three bunches.....	5 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best six varieties of wine grapes not less than three bunches each.....	15 00
Second best.....	7 50
Best three varieties of wine grapes not less than three bunches each.....	10 00
Second best.....	5 00
Best variety of wine grapes not less than three bunches.....	5 00
Second best.....	2 00
Best general display of grapes by the producer.....	25 00
Second best.....	15 00

CLASS V—BRANDIES AND WINES.

Any person exhibiting wines or brandies is required to make a sworn statement that the article exhibited is of his own make, and that the same is made from grapes without the addition of any foreign or other liquors or wines. The date of the vintage must be given in each case.

Best general display of California brandies and wines.....	\$100 00
Best grape brandy three years old and over.....	20 00
Best grape brandy two years old.....	10 00
Best grape brandy one year old.....	5 00

DRY WINES.

Best white wine two years old and over, not less than one dozen bottles.....	\$30 00
Best white wine one year old.....	10 00
Best claret wine three years old and over, not less than one dozen bottles.....	20 00
Best claret wine two years old, not less than one dozen bottles.....	10 00
Best claret wine one year old.....	5 00

SWEET WINES.

Best sweet wine, not less than one dozen bottles.....	\$30 00
SPECIAL WINES.	
Best California port two years old and over, not less than one dozen bottles.....	\$15 00
Best California port one year old, not less than one dozen bottles.....	10 00
Best California sherry two years old and over, not less than one dozen bottles.....	15 00
Best California sherry one year old, not less than one dozen bottles.....	10 00
Best California champagne, not less than one dozen bottles.....	25 00

CLASS VI—BEER.**CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE.**

Best lager beer.....	Diploma and \$20 00
Best export beer.....	Diploma and 10 00

WINE AND BRANDY FOR THE DRYS.

It is one of the cardinal doctrines of the Prohibitionists that their peculiar institution is certain to stop the liquor traffic and all drinking. If this is so, then there should be no shipments of wines or liquors to States where Prohibition laws are supposed to be enforced.

The REVIEW in the last issue showed the distribution of California wines and brandies for the first six months of 1891, direct shipments only being given. Here is what went to Prohibition states in that time:

	Wine		Brandy	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Dubuque.....	10	4,529		745
Council Bluffs.....	17	2,000	3	
Sioux City.....	8	257		
Waterloo.....		2,565		
Other Iowa Points.....	48	2,269	1	1,710
Topeka.....		58		
Other Kansas Points.....	220	7,245	52	1,120
Dakota Points.....	10	3,037		794
Total.....	313	21,960	56	4,369

This is only what went from California direct. It does not include shipments from Chicago and other points. It is well known too that the shipments of whisky and beer to the "dry" states are enormous. And yet we are told that Prohibition prohibits.

Will Editor Sheahan of the *Prohibitionist* explain?

AMERICAN WINES.

Although American wines were sold as early as 1857, the attempt to introduce them was more of a missionary nature than a business enterprise. It was not until they were introduced at the Centennial in 1876 that the public really began to give serious attention to them. To-day the manufacture and sale of American wines is one of the most important industries in the United States.

In the State of New York there are about 42,000 acres of grapes; a large part of this yield goes to the market as fruit. In the Hudson River Valley, within about 80 miles of New York, we have about 14,000 acres of grapes, and they are almost wholly consumed for table purposes. On Keuka Lake you can see 14,000 acres more. New York State makes yearly from a million and a half to two million gallons of wine. Vineyards are also to be found from Buffalo along the Lake away north to Detroit, and on the islands in the Lake.

Ohio is one of the oldest and largest wine-growing districts in the United States. The first vineyard on Kelly's Island was planted about forty years ago, and was then only a little patch of grapes. It was gradually extended, and the work of grape cultivation in Ohio, for wine-growing purposes, really began about thirty-three years ago. The industry developed year after year until the rot and mildew came a number of years ago; that gave it a great set-back, and vineyards covering several thousand acres were entirely abandoned in consequence. Of late years wine growers have overcome this pest by the use of what is called the Bordeaux mixture. This is a solution made of slacked lime and the sulphate of copper. This is put into what is called a knapsack, or horse-power machine, by which it can be thrown into a spray over the vines, which are thoroughly vaporized with it. The preparation has the effect of destroying the fungus growth of the vines, the greatest foe to fruit culture known in the world. In some sections of the country the rose bud is very destructive to the grape crop, but the principal loss is from rot and mildew.

The vineyards of California date back one hundred years to the time when the Roman Catholic missionaries engaged in the industry; but the real practical business of grape growing and wine making for our day dates back about thirty-five years. In this State they have suffered to the extent of thousands of acres from the *phylloxera*, the same as they have in France and Italy; but, in California, this enemy has been overcome by grafting. They plant the roots of our resistant stock and then graft upon the roots the finer types of foreign grapes of all kinds and by that method they escape damage from the *phylloxera*.

In North Carolina there are vineyards along the seaboard, the variety of grape cultivated being known as the Scuppernong from which a wine is made bearing that name. These growers receive a larger price for this brand than is paid for any other American wine. They sell it only in small quantities and it is disposed of mostly among the people of their own State.

The American grape growing and vine business is in a healthier and better state to-day than it has ever been before. California sends to the East in the fall hundreds of car loads of grapes. Californians are engaging largely in planting raisin grapes, and when the grape vines that are now planted come into full bearing it will be necessary to open up a new market for raisins, which must be sold more largely among the masses of the people in order to make use of the amount of fruit that will annually come from that section and from abroad.

I am not prepared to say that, as a people, we want to get along without the importation of foreign fruit and wines; some of the raisins are exceedingly fine, and so with the wines. We used to encourage some of the higher types of wines that come from Europe, and we have wealthy people who are able to purchase them. There are some Chateaux wines, made in the finest possible manner, the sale of which here will never interfere with the progress of American wine making and grape growing. We have

a large and growing population, and the demand for these articles will always be greater than the supply.

There is a great deal of absurd talk, every now and then, about American wines being exported, and coming back to the United States with a foreign label on the bottles. This is a ridiculous statement when you come to look at the figures. The wine crop of the United States is about thirty-six or thirty-eight million gallons a year; the wine crop of Italy is seven hundred and sixty million gallons. France, last year made over seven hundred and fifty million gallons, and we say nothing about the wine-growing countries: Germany, Spain, Portugal, Greece, etc., whose manufacture amounts to millions of gallons. The United States, with a population larger than that of any of these countries, produces about thirty-seven million gallons of wine!

In order to sell American wine as a foreign product, it is not necessary to export it, and bring it back to the United States under a duty of fifty cents a gallon; the same wine is put up by houses all over the city under foreign labels, and procured in our restaurants and hotels under such designations. There is no deception on the part of the California wine houses, who sell their wine to jobbers to be used in this way, because the wine houses sell it at the same price that they get from parties who use it as the American article; but the restaurants and hotels sell it, and get the price of a foreign brand for the domestic article.

It is a curious fact that there is sometimes a great difference in the taste of the same kind of American wine. To illustrate: A wine may be made from the same variety of grape, coming from the same vineyard, pressed the same day and run into twelve different casks to be fermented. You may have twelve different wines, a shade of difference in each one of them—just as you will see a family of twelve children, no two of them alike.

This condition of things brings about the avocation of the wine expert. He is a man born with such a keen sense of smell and taste that he is able to take these different wines and find in one a trifle too much acid, another is too thick, still another is too thin, and so on. After looking them all over, he is able to blend them together and make a clean, full-bodied, palatable wine. Almost any ordinary man with good "horse sense" can learn the mechanical part of wine making, but when it comes to getting wines through their fermentation without disease, preparing them for the bottle—what we call "finishing"—an expert is required. Such men, abroad, earn from \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year, and some of them even larger salaries; in this country they receive from \$1,200 to \$3,500 per annum.

Men employed in wine houses, although they may have had the drinking habit before they engaged in the business, soon become what we would call temperate men. It is customary for the proprietors of vineyards and wine houses to give each of their help every day a quart bottle either of white or red wine as the recipient may choose. We expect them to use this in reasonable quantity during the day and at regular hours.

In regard to the strength of wines, the dry (or tart) kind, like claret and white wines, are the mildest, containing from eight to twelve per cent. spirit; they are termed natural dry wines. All of the sweet wines contain from 16½ to 22 per cent. spirit and are called heavy wines, and, strange to say, ladies invariably prefer this latter kind of wines, because such varieties are sweet, I suppose. Those who get into the habit of drinking American wines may begin with the rich, sweet wines, but it will not be a great while before they will have a desire, gradually acquired, for a little lighter wine, and, finally, they will want the natural fruit-juice fermented, without the addition of spirit, or anything.

American champagne, which has become quite popular of late years, is the same as the foreign article, except that it is made from native instead of foreign fruit; it is fermented in the bottle, by the same method that is used in France. This wine is made by blending two or more varieties of grapes together to get a certain flavor. It is bottled in the spring, stacked away, and goes through the process of fermentation until it matures. The wine is laid away for about two years, when it is ready for the market. The sediment is then taken from it, and it is sweetened more or less by the addition of melted rock candy, making it a dry or an extra dry wine, according to the demand of the market. It is then re-corked with a fine finish cork, and is ready for consumption.

GEO. E. DEWEY.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

(The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Riesling.....	6.00	7.00
Gutedel.....	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel.....	5.00	6.00

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,
Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.

Traminer, 82.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82.....	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.....	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83.....	5.00	6.00

I. DE TURK,
212 Sacramento street, San Francisco

Port, 1884.....	\$ 6.00
Port, 1886.....	4.00
Dry Sherry, 1884.....	4.00
Dry Sherry, 1886.....	4.00
Angelica, 1884.....	4.50
Tokay, 1884.....	3.50
Zinfandel, 1884.....	8.00
Burgundy, 84.....	4.00
Riesling, 1885.....	4.00
Gutedel, 1884.....	4.50
Hock, 1885.....	3.50
Brandy, 1882.....	12.00

GEORGE WEST & SON,
Stockton, Cal.

Brandy, 1879.....	\$20.00
Brandy, 1883.....	15.00
Brandy, 1885.....	15.00
Frontignan.....	9.00
Sherry.....	9.00
Port (old).....	12.00
Port.....	6.00

SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,
Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.....	\$ 4.75	\$ 5.75
Gutedel.....	4.75	5.75
Port.....	5.50	
Angelica.....	5.50	
Muscatel.....	5.50	
Sherry.....	6.00	
Brandy, 1882.....	12.00	

LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,
478 Tenth street, Oakland, Cal.

Zinfandel.....	\$ 3.50	\$ 4.50
Sauterne.....	4.00	5.00
Brandy.....	9.00	
Port.....	5.00	6.00
Sweet Muscatel.....	5.00	6.00
Grape Cordial.....	6.50	7.50

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Claret, 1886.....	\$3.00
Zinfandel, 1885.....	3.50
Burgundy, 1885.....	4.00
Hock, 1885.....	3.50
Riesling, 1885.....	4.00
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884	5.00
Gutedel, 1884.....	3.50
Somlai Hungarian Type, 1885	3.50
Szatmari.....	3.50
Szegszardi Feher Hun Type	4.00
Port, 1884.....	5.00
Sherry, 1885.....	5.00
Angelica and Sweet Mont'n, 84	4.50
Mad'a Malaga & Sw't To'y '85	5.00
Brandy, 1883.....	12.00
1885.....	10.00

BECK, PYHR & CO.,
108 O'Farrell street, San Francisco.

Santa Rosa Zinfandel '86.....	\$3.00
Santa Clara Cabernet, '87.....	4.50
Cupertino Medoc, '84.....	6.00
St. Helena Hock '86.....	3.50
Gutedel (Chasselas), '86.....	4.50
Traminer, '82.....	5.50
Sauterne (silver leaf).....	6.00
Haute Sauterne (gold leaf).....	7.00
California Cognacs.....	8.00
*Silver Bronze Leaf.....	10.00
**Red.....	10.00
***Green.....	12.00

INGLENOK WINES.
F. A. Haber, agent, 122 Sansome St., S. F.

Table Claret, blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1885..... \$3.50

Zinfandel.....	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1883.....	5.50
Burgundy type.....	5.50
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '85	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1885	4.50
Hock, Rheims type.....	6.00
Burger, Chablis type.....	5.00
Riesling, Johannisberger type	0.50

Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.

None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor—each bottle bears the legal pure wine stamp.

CAL. WINE GROWER'S UNION.
Cor. Sutter and Grant ave. San Francisco.

EL QUITO VINEYARD.

Riesling.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Claret.....	3.00	4.00

FRESNO VINEYARD CO.

Burger.....	\$ 3.50	\$ 4.50
Claret.....	3.50	4.50
Port.....	5.50	6.50
Angelica.....	5.50	6.50
Sherry.....	5.50	6.50
Cognac Brandy.....	10.00	11.00

ST. HERBERT VINEYARD.

Claret, Cabernet.....	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00
Sauterne.....	8.00	9.00
Cognac.....	12.00	13.00

C. CARRY & CO.

Sweet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00	10.00
Sherry, 1882.....	9.00	10.00
Port, 1882.....	8.00	9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00	13.00

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.
11 and 13 First Street, San Francisco.

Hock.....	\$ 3.50	\$ 4.50
Gutedel.....	4.00	5.00
Riesling.....	4.50	5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50	5.50
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.50
Private Stock Claret.....	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00	5.00
Port, (old).....	4.50	
Angelica.....	4.50	
Sherry.....	4.50	
Brandy, 1881.....	15.00	
Brandy, 1887.....	8.00	
Private Stock Burgundy.....	7.00	8.00
Private Stock Sauterne.....	8.00	9.00
Vine Cliff Claret.....	15.00	
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00	6.00

TO-KALON VINEYARD,
JAS. L. DAVIS Sole Agent,
308 California St., San Francisco.

Reising Johannisberger.....	5.00	6.00
" "Chronicle".....	4.50	5.50
Sauterne, "J. L. D.".....	6.00	7.00
" "Haut".....	4.50	5.50
Chablis.....	4.00	5.00
Gutedel.....	3.50	4.50
Cabernet.....	5.00	6.00
Burgundy.....	5.00	6.00
Beclan.....	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.50
St. Laurent.....	8.00	9.00
La Granada.....	8.00	9.00
Lazire.....	7.00	8.00
Nebbiola.....	7.50	8.50
La Grand Claret.....	12.50	13.50
Madeira.....	5.00	6.00
Malaga.....	5.00	6.00
Muscatel.....	5.00	6.00
Angelica.....	5.00	6.00
Tokay.....	5.00	6.00
Sweet To-Kalon.....	6.00	7.00
Sherry, Dry.....	5.50	6.50
Port, 1876.....	12.00	13.00
" 1883.....	6.00	7.00
" 1881.....	4.00	5.00
Grape Brandy.....	8.00	9.00
Blackberry Brandy.....	10.00	11.00
Strawberry.....	9.00	10.00
Cognac.....	14.00	15.00
" ".....	12.00	13.00

KUHL'S, SCHWARKE & CO.,
123 Sutter street, San Francisco

Zinfandel.....	\$ 3.25	\$ 4.25
Zinfandel.....	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00	5.00
Sauterne.....	5.50	7.00
Port, Old.....	6.00	
Old Sherry.....	6.00	

MONT ROUGE WINES.
A. G. Chauche Livermoie,
Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Sauterne.....	\$6.00	\$7.00
Haut Sauterne.....	7.00	8.00
Claret, Table.....	4.00	5.00
A Claret, F.....	9.00	
"Retour d'Europe.....		
AA Claret, V.....	9.00	
"Retour d'Europe.....		
Zinfandel.....	3.00	4.00
Burgundy.....	9.00	10.00

KOHLER & FROHLING,
601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

Riesling.....	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50	4.00
Gutedel.....	4.50	5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50	5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75	4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50	5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00	4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00	
Sherry.....	7.50	
Angelica.....	6.00	
Muscatel.....	6.00	
Malaga.....	6.00	
Brandy.....	10.00	

C. HOLTUM & CO.,
100-102 First street, San Francisco.
Branch, 665 Market Street.

Zinfandel, 1884.....	\$3.00
Burgundy.....	3.00
Riesling.....	3.25
Riesling, Marcobrunner, 1883	5.25
Gutedel, 1884.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	4.00
Port Old (Fresno Co.), 1882.....	6.00
Port, 1885.....	4.00
Sherry, Dry, 1884.....	4.00
Sherry, Old (Fresno Co.), '82	4.00
Angelica, 1885 (Los Ang's Co)	4.00
Muscatel (Fresno Co.), 1885.....	5.50
Tokay, 1884.....	5.00
Mt. Vineyard, 1885.....	4.00
Madeira and Malaga, 1885.....	5.50
Pineapple wine.....	4.00
Brandy, 1882.....	11.00
Brandy, 1885.....	9.00
Strawberry Brandy.....	9.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,
453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port.....	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.00
Riesling.....	4.50	5.00
Madeiras.....	8.00	
Malaga.....	8.00	
Cognac.....	14.00	

Domestic Champagnes.

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

Eclipse.....	\$14.50	\$17.00
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A. FINKE'S WIDOW,
809 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Gold Seal.....	\$11.50	\$12.00
Gold Seal, Extra Dry.....	12.00	13.00
Nonpareil.....	12.00	13.00
Pivate Cuvee, Dry.....	11.50	12.00
" "Extra Dry.....	12.00	13.00

TO KALON VINEYARD,
H. W. CRABB, OAKVILLE, H. A. WINE CO.,
Jas. L. Davis & Co., 308 California St., S. F.

To-Kalon Sec.....	\$12.00	\$13.00
" Sparkling.....	11.00	12.00

AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE CO. (Ld)
839 to 849 Folsom street, San Francisco.

Reihen.....	15.00	17.00
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A. WERNER & CO.,
52 Warren street, New York.

Extra Dry.....	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
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Imported Champagnes.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GILDERMANN, AY. CHAMPAGNE.
Gold Lock Sec. per case.....\$32.00 \$34.00
Gold Lock Sec. 6 Magnums per case.....31.00

Chaclet Blanc per case.....	30.50	32.50
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt 25.50		27.50

Carte Blanche, per case.....21.00 22.00
Carte Branche, extra dry, per case.....21.00 22.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco

Pommery Sec.....	QUARTS.	PINTS.
	\$54.00	\$36.00

MA'CONDRAY & CO.,
First and Market streets, San Francisco.

Louis Roederer Grand Vin Sec.	34.00	36.00
" "Brut.....	34.00	36.00
" "Carte Blanche.....	34.00	36.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jout & Co. "Special"	\$32.50	\$34.50
" "Reserve Dry.....	32.50	34.50
Perrier Jout & Co. Brut.....	33.00	35.00
Half pints "Special" #40 in cases of 4 doz.		

JAS. L. DAVIS
SOLE AGENT,
308 California St., San Francisco.

XER Desbordes & Fils, Dry
Vegeyane.....\$28.00 \$30.00

" Desbordes & Fils, Private Cuvee.....29.00 31.00

Imported Wines.

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

RED WINES.
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

	Quarts.
Floirac.....	\$ 7.50
Pauliac.....	8.50
St. Julien.....	9.00
St. Estephe.....	9.00
Chateau Lacroix.....	10.00
" du Gallan, '78-'81.....	10.50
" le Pain, 1878.....	11.50
Pontet Canet, 1881.....	13.50
Chat. Beycheville, 1881.....	15.00
Ducru Beaucellou, 1881.....	16.00
Chateau Lagrange, 1878.....	22.00
Brown Cantenac, 1876.....	22.00
Chateau Langos, 1874.....	22.50
" Leoville, 1874-1878.....	24.50
" Larose, 1874.....	24.50
" Lafite, 1874.....	29.00
" Latour, 1870.....	31.50
" Margaux, 1874.....	29.00

(H. Cuvelier & frere, Bordeaux.)

Pauliac, 1881.....	10.50
Ducasse Grand Puy, 1878.....	17.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.....	14.50
" Beycheville, 1874.....	19.50
Cos d'Estournel, 1878.....	22.00
Chat. Larose, 1870.....	22.50
" Latour, 1868.....	29.50
" Margaux, 1881.....	32.00
" Mouton Rothschild '80	35.00
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune Cote D'Or.)	
Macon, 1884.....	10.50
Pommard, 1884.....	12.50
" 1881.....	15.00
Clos de la Moussie, 1884.....	17.00
Chambertin, 1881.....	21.50
Romanee, 1884.....	24.50
Clos de Vougeot, 1887.....	20.50


WHITE WINES.
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Sauternes.....	9.25
Vin de Graves, 1878.....	10.50
Barsac, 1878.....	11.00
Haut Sauternes, 1874.....	17.50
Chateau Yquem, 1874.....	30.50
(H. Cuvelier & frere, Bordeaux.)	
Sauternes.....	11.50
Chateau Giraud, 1884.....	27.50
" La Tour Blanche '84	27.00
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune, Cote D'Or)	
Chablis, 1884.....	11.50
Montrachet Bouchard, 1884.....	20.50

Luyties Brothers,
NEW YORK.
Model and Mammoth Wine Cellars
Under Approach of Brooklyn Bridge, Block E. & G.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE ENTRANCE, 204 WILLIAM STREET.
Correspondence Solicited.
ADDRESS LETTERS, *Luyties Brothers, 204 William St., New York.*

Garnier, Lancel & Co.
Office and Salesrooms
618 Sacramento St., San Francisco,
California Wines and Brandies
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
GROWERS, DISTILLERS.
Wine Vaults, 617-627 Commercial St., S. F.

NAPA SODA WATER
Blends pleasantly with all Wines and Liquors.
Securely packed in Quarts or Pints for Country Shipment.
Sold by all Wholesale Liquor Dealers or by
G. H. F. Jackson,
159 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

THE HIGHEST AWARD
 
PARIS EXPOSITION.
1889.
GOLD MEDAL
OFFICE & DEPOT
615-617
FRONT ST. S.F.
MONT-ROUGE
VINEYARD,
1885.
LIVERMORE VALLEY,
CALIFORNIA.
A.G. CHAUCHE
PROPRIETOR,
SAN FRANCISCO.

KOLB & DENHARD,
California Champagnes,
Whisky, Gin,
Mineral Waters, Etc.
Imported
Champagnes, Wines
and Liquors.
Old Nonpareil Rye  **& Bourbon Whisky**
CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES,
OFFICE AND VAULTS, 420-424 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

CARROLL & CARROLL,
Wholesale Liquor Merchants.
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
OLD PEPPER WHISKY,
RUINART BRUT CHAMPAGNE
W. H. McBRAYER WHISKY.
Hand Made Sour Mash Kentucky Whiskies.
306 MARKET STREET - - SAN FRANCISCO.

JOHN LUTGEN. H. P. WICHMAN.
WICHMAN & LUTGEN,
Importers of
Wines & Liquors.

Manufacturers and
Proprietors of
Dr. Foerster's
ALPINE
Stomach Bitters.
318-320 Clay St.
Bet. Front & Battery,
San Francisco.

OLIVINA VINEYARD.

The OLIVINA Comprises 600 Acres of Hill
Side Vineyard, Located in the Celebrated
Livermore Valley.
DRY, DELICATE, WELL MATURED TABLE WINES
A SPECIALTY.
SEND FOR SAMPLE ORDER.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED BY THE GROWER
JULIUS P. SMITH LIVERMORE CAL.

California Wine Growers' Union
PURE CALIFORNIA
Wines and Brandies,
Cor. Sutter & Grant Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Wm. Wolff & Co., continued.
(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)
Ports and Sherries in wood
from.....\$1.75 to \$4.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux
Clarets, per case.....\$8.00 to \$28.00
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux
Sauternes, per case.....12.00 to 26.00
C. Marcy & Liger Belair, Nuits
Burgundies, white and
red, per case.....15.00 to 21.75
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,
Oporto, Port wines
per case.....15.00 to 20.00
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,
Oporto, Port Wines,
in wood per gal.....2.00 to 4.50
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries
in wood per gal.....2.00 to 5.50
Lacave & Co., Sherries Crown
Brand in 1/2.....1.40 to 1.75
South Side Madeira.....2.00 to 2.50
St. Croix Rum, L. B.....5.50
Arrack "Royal" Batavia.....5.00 to 6.00
Boord & Son, London Dock
Sherry, per case.....12.00 to 15.00
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz
Rhine Wines per case.....8.50 to 25.00
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt
O Rhine Wines per
case.....11.00 to 14.00

American Whiskies.

HENCKEN & SCHRODER.
210 Front street, San Francisco.
Our Favorite O K.....\$2.75 to \$3.50
Our Choice.....2.50 " 3.00
Paul Jones.....2.25 " 2.50
Star of '76.....2.00
Old Crown.....1.75 " 2.00
Old Bourbon.....1.50

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN.
322 Sansome street, San Francisco.
O K Extra.....\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale.....2.50 to 3.00
Hvaih.....2.75
Golden Pearl.....2.25
Marshall.....2.25
Old Family Bourbon.....1.75
Old Bourbon.....1.50

MOORE, HUNT & CO.
401 Front street, San Francisco.

Per Gallon.
Extra Pony in bbls of 1/2-bbls \$6.00 to \$8.00
A A " " pf 4.00
B " " " 3.50
C " " " 3.00
No. 1 " " " 2.50
Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from 3.50 to 5.00
A A in cases.....11.00
A A in 5 case lots.....10.50
A A in 10 to 25 lots.....10.00
A A in pint flint flasks 2
dozen to case.....12.00
C in cases.....8.50
C in 5 case lots.....8.25
C in 10 to 25 case lots.....8.00

NABER, ALFIS & BRUNE.
323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.
Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1.....\$2.75
" " " " Old 87k 3.00
" " " " A1, 90 pf 2.50
" " " " OK, 100 pf 3.50
" " " " Pony, Priv St'k 4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old.....4.50 6.00
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf 2.50
Union Club.....2.25
Superior Whisky.....1.75
" BB Whisky.....1.50

Liquors—In cases.
Phoenix Bourbon OK, in 5s Per case 10.50
" " " " A1, 7.50
" " " " A1, 24 pts 8.00
" " " " A1, 48 pts 9.00
Rock and Rye Whisky in 5s. 7.50
Rum Punch Extract, in 5s. 8.00
Blackberry Brandy, in 5s. 7.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
John Gibson's Son & Co.,
Philadelphia, Bourbon
and Rye whiskies.....\$1.00 to \$3.50

JOSEPH MELTZER & CO.
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.
Native Pride, Old Bourbon,
(per bbl) per gallon.....\$2.50
Old Rip Van Winkle.....1.50
Nevilles Old Bourbon.....2.50

KUHLS SCHWARKE & CO.
123 Sutter street, San Francisco.
O K Goldwater.....\$4.00
" " " " per case.....7.50

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco
Blue Grass, spring '83.....\$2.75

KOLB & DENHARD.
422 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
Nonpareil Rye and Bourbon \$2.50 to \$5.00

SPRUNCE, STANLEY & Co.,
410 Front street, San Francisco.
Kentucky Favorite.....\$ 3.00
Extra Kentucky favorite.....3.50
O. P. T.....2.50
O. K. Old Stock.....5.00
Harries' Old Bourbon.....2.00
Kentucky Favorite, in cases 8.50
H. O. B., jugs.....9.00
O. F. C. jugs.....10.50
African Stomach Bitters, es. 11.50

Imported Brandies.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,
Boutellens & Co. man-
agers Cognac in Octaves
per gal.....\$5.00 to \$8.50
The Vineyard Proprs. Co.,
Boutellens & Co. man-
agers Reserve Vintages 10.50 to 14.00
Swan Gin in 1/2 casks.....3.75
Double Eagle Gin in 1/2 casks 3.65
John Ramsay Islay Scotch
Whisky in 1/2 casks.....4.75
Boord's Pineapple brand
Jamaica Rums in 1/2
casks.....5.25 6.50

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WM. WOLFF & CO.,
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" " *** 19.00
" " VSO 22.00
" " WSOP 34.00
" " 52.50

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W. Barriasson & Co., Cognac. 26.00 28.00

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Irish Malt Whiskey.....\$12.50
Royal Hghid Scotch Whisky.....12.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt
Scotch Whisky.....13.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.
Lone Highland.....per case \$11.50
Connacht, Irish.....11.50
Wm. Jameson & Co.....11.50

Imported Goods.

(MISCELLANEOUS)
WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.
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med.10.00
Evan's Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel 15.00
" " " " per doz 6.00
Theo. Lappe's Genuine Aromatique
per case.....13.50
Gilka Kummel per case.....15.00
Vermouth Francesco Cinzani pr case 7.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Market street, San Francisco.
(BOORD & SON'S, LONDON.)
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Pale Orange Bitters, per case 11.50
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur " 12.00
Jamaica Rum, Old " 12.00 to 14.00
IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in
cases of 15 large black
bottles per case.....23.50
in cases of 15 large
white bottles per case 24.50
Kirschwasser, Macholl Freres
Bavarian Highland, per
case.....19.00
Cherry Cordial, J. J. W.
Peters' per case.....12.00
Kummel, Bollmann's per case 13.50

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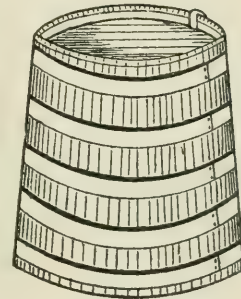
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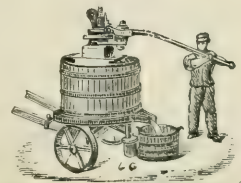
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NOTICE—Having been granted a perpetual
injunction by the United States Circuit Court on
July 21, 1890, against Toulouse & Deloroux, or
the California Wine Press Co., for infringement
on D. Lille's patent 299,815, known as "Le Mer-
veilleux." All parties are hereby notified not to
purchase any press upon which said infringement
is made, as suit will be immediately instituted
against any one using, selling or offering for sale a machine that in any way infringes
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Quotations at Cincinnati and Louisville.

§ These prices are for lots of not less than twenty-five barrels and upwards, cash, and if in bond, original gauge, accrued charges paid.

TAX PAID.

BRANDS.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Anderson.....			62½		47½					225	235		Spr 81 290	Lou C H
Anderson Co. Club.....														
Anderson Co. Sour Mash.....			50		37½									
Ashland.....			52½		37½								Fall 81 275	
Astor.....										220	240			
Atherton.....			55		37½					215	225		Spr 81 265	Lou C H
Ballard & Lancaster.....														
Beechwood.....														
Bel-Air.....			60		50		40							
Belle of Anderson.....			62½		47½	45								
Belle of Anderson Co. (E. Murphy).....		60	52½								140E			
Belle of Louisville.....														
Belle of Marion.....					37½									
Belle of Nelson.....			80		65		55							
Behmont.....			65							235	120	E G	Spr 81 290	
Berkele, Wm.....														
Berry, E. C.....			45		37½									
Big Spring (Nelson Co. Distg. Co.).....			55		42½		32½						Spr 81 265	
Blakemore.....														
Blue Grass.....			53½		42½	36					225			
Bond & Lillard.....		82½	75		67½	60		60		237½	250		Fall 85 365	
Bond, M. S.....			42½		30	29								
Boone's Knoll.....			75		62½	57½						290		
Bowen, H. C.....													Spr 80 310	Nev Ex
Bowen, J. A.....			50		40		35	185		210				
Brownfield, W. W.....														
Buchanan.....			62½		52½								Spr 81 300	Lou C H
Callaghan.....														
Carlisle.....			55								225		Fall 81 290	Nev Ex
Cedar Run.....	85		60					195					Fall 81 270	
Chickencock.....			50		42½	40		175		225			Fall 82 270	
Clay, Samuel.....	65	47½	40											
Cliff Falls.....			50											
Clifton.....													Spr 81 300	
Commonwealth.....														
Cook, C. B.....			45											
Coon Hollow.....			67½		52½		45							
Cornflower.....							35							
Craig, F. G.....			47½		35									
Cream of Anderson.....	75		65		55									
Criterion.....					37½									
Crystal Spring.....		45	47½										Fall 80 300	
Cumberland.....			65	55	50									
Cummins, R. & Co.....														
Dant, J. W.....														
Darling.....					37½									
Daviess County Club.....	80		55		40									
Dedman, C. M.....	80				40					215				
Double Spring.....					37½	35								
Dundee.....			55		40									
Durham.....	75		62½		52½		37½							
Early Times.....	90	70	67½		57½	55	50	47½	200	235				
Edge Cliff.....	85		75		60		50							
Edgewater (T. J. Megibben.).....			55		40								Spr 80 290	
Elk Run.....			37½		32½	30	27½	26½						
Excelsior (Megibben & Bro.).....			45		35									
Fall City.....														
Fern Cliff.....			45		35	32½								
Fible & Crabb.....	77½							185						
Field, J. W. M.....			60		36½					215				
Franklin.....					40									
Frazier, W. J.....			77½	65	62½									
Freeland.....														
Garland.....					35									
Gladstone.....					35									
Glenarme.....			50	35	35								Spr 81 300	

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WINE & LIQUOR MERCHANTS
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PHOENIX OLD BOURBON
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WHITE LABEL, BROWN LABEL.
 "CARTE BLANCHE," "GRAND VIN SEC,"
 A Magnificent Rich Wine. Perfection of a Dry Wine
 See that every Bottle bears the private label of
MACONDRAY & CO.,
 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.



BRANDS.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Glencoe.....													Spr 81 285	
Glen more.....			55		40	37½	35							
Glen Springs.....														
Green brier.....														
Greylock (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....														
Greystone.....														
G. W. S.....	82½		65		50									
Hackly, S. O.....		75	62½	57½	55	50	45							
Hanning, Jno.....		55	50		37½									
Harris, N.....			47½							215				
Hawkins.....			60											
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....		60	47½										Spr 83 315	
Head, F. M.....														
Head, W. H.....														
Hermitage.....		92½	85		65		60				265	280	Spr 81 375	
Hill & Hill.....			52½		40									
HorseShoe (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....	52½			40	37½	32½								
Hume.....			50	40	38						225		Fall 81 265	
Indian Hill.....														
Jessamine.....					35									
Jockey Club.....			60		40									
Kellar, A.....			52½		37½									
Kentucky Club.....			62½		50					225				
Kentucky Comfort (Paine's).....			52½		35									
Kentucky Cyclone.....														
Kentucky Dew.....														
Kentucky Tip.....														
Lancaster, R. B. (Maple Grove).....														
Lancaster, S. P.....			55		35		32½							
Limestone.....														
McBrayer, J. A.....										230				
McBrayer, J. H.....			57½		42½									
McBrayer, W. H.....		105	95		70	65	62½						Spr 81 450	
McKenna.....														
Marion Co. Distilling Co.....			50	40	37½					215				
Mattingly & Son, J. G.....			47½	40	36									
Mattingly & Moore.....														
Mayfield.....			62½	47½										
Medallion.....														
Mellwood.....		60	57½	42½	40		37½	185		215				
Mercantile Club.....														
Miles, E. L.....			50	42½	40		35							
Monarch, M. V.....			62½		47½					225				
Monarch, R.....			62½		47½	45							Spr 80 325	
Monarch, T. J.....			57½		42½		40			215	240	245	Spr 82 280	
Moore, D. L.....													Spr 81 140EG	
Moore & Grigsby.....													Spr 80 300	
Murphy, Barber & Co.....			60	45	42½								Spr 81 285	Lou C H
Nail, A. G.....			60		50		40							
Nelson.....			50	40	37½						235		Spr 81 280	
New Castle.....	65												Spr 82 285	
New Hope.....			65	52½	50		47½							
Nutwood.....			52½		40									
Oakwood.....	82½		70		52½					210				
O. F. C.....			75	60	57½									
Old Charter.....			55											
Old Crow.....		105	100	80	75							300		
Old Lexington Club.....					40									
Old Log Cabin.....			70		57½		50							
Old Pepper (Pepper, Jas. E. & Co.).....			80							275				
Old Oscar Pepper.....	110		80	65						260				
Old Tarr.....			55		47½			235						
Old Time (Pogues).....			50		37½									
Old Times.....			47½	37½	35	32½								
Parkland.....							32½							
Parkhill.....														
Patterson.....			55											
Payne, P. E.....														
Peacock.....					45		37½				225			
Pepper, R. P.....		57½	55										Spr 82 315	
Pilgrimage.....					60		50							
Purdy & Co.....														
Rich Grain.....			46		35									
Richwood.....			55	42½	40	35								
Ripy T. B.....		65	55	45	42½						235			
Rohrer, D.....	60		47½		35									
Rolling Fork.....			55		37½	35								

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THE San Gabriel Wine Co.
OF SAN GABRIEL,
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BRUT AND EXTRA DRY.

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839-849 Folsom Street.

NEW YORK OFFICE,
50 New St. and 52 Broad St.

BRANDS.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies	Remarks
Saffell, W B.....														
Samuels, T. W.....			60		45		42½				240		Spr 81 300	
Samuels, W. B. & Co.....			55	45	42½									
Searcy, J. S.....														
Searcy, Wiley, (Old Joe.).....														
Sharpe.....			55											
Shawhan.....													Spr 82 265	
Small Grain.....							35							
Smith & Smith.....	90		70											
Snyder (Freiberg & Workum).....			52½		40									
Southall.....			52½		45									
Sovereign.....					37½									
Split Rock.....														
Spring Hill.....			60		47½									
Spring Water.....	85		65		47½									
Stone, W. S. (Old).....			60	50	42½						227½			
Sweetwood.....														
Tippecanoe.....					37½									
Taylor (Old).....			70	57½	55				225	250				
Tea Kettle.....			52½		38½		35							
Tenbroeck.....														
Tip Top (Rock Spring Dist'g Co.).....		62½	57½	42½	40									
Van Arsdell.....				45	37½									Lou
Van Hook.....			50		35									
Walker, F. G. (Queen of Nelson).....			55											
Walker, J. M.....			55	52½										
Warwick.....			52½		40					215	225			
Waterfill & Frazier.....			70		55			205						
Wathen Bros.....	67½		48½								235			
Welsh, J. T. (Davies Co.).....			62½		55									
Welsh, J. T. (McLean Co).....			67½		60									
White Mills.....			47½	40	35	32½								
Willow Run.....					32½									
Woodland.....			55		40							265		
Zeno.....			70	57½	52½	47½								

KENTUCKY RYES.

Ashland.....			55											
Atherton.....				50	47½									
Belle of Anderson.....														
Belle of Louisville.....														
Belle of Nelson.....														
Blue Grass.....		85	77½	65	60	52½	50				225			
Clarke's.....														
Criterion.....														
Crystal Spring.....														
Curley, J. E.....														
Edgewater.....			60										Fall 80 335	
Excelsior.....														
Franklin.....														
Greylock.....														
Greystone.....														
Hermitage.....		100	95		80	75				275		350	Spr 81 425	
Highland.....			60		50									
Horse Shoe (Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....					40									
Lynchburg.....														
Marion Co. Distilling Co.....				55										
Mattingly & Son, J. G.....					40									
Mellwood.....		70			50									
Miles, E. L.....			70	60		50								
Millcreek.....			62½	55										
Monarch, M V.....											250			
Nelson.....		90												
Normandy.....			85	65		55								
Old Pepper (Pepper Jas. E. & Co.).....			85								310	335		
Paris Club.....					52½									
Peacock.....					50		42½							
Pepper, R. P.....														
Rolling Fork.....				60		45								
Short Horn (Dougherty's).....			62½		45									
Sovereign.....				55	50									
Sunny Side.....			62½		55									
Susquehanna.....			65	52½	50									
Sylvan Grove (Fleishmann's).....	55	50	45	40	35									
Wathen Bros.....		70		60		50								
White Mills.....			52½	42½	40	37½								

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BELLE of ANDERSON D'G CO. Add; S. J. Greenbaum, Louisville. Rate, 1.25.	Belle of Anderson, Glenarne, Jessamine, Arlington.	E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS, Frankfort. Rate, 85c.	Old Taylor.
M. P. MATTINGLY, Owensboro, Ky. Free W. H., 1.50.	Old W. S. Stone.	BELLE OF NELSON D'Y CO. Add; Belle of Nelson Distillery Co., Louisville. Rate, 85c. and \$1.25	Belle of Nelson.
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MELLWOOD DIST'Y CO. Louisville. Rate, 85c.	Mellwood, Dundee,	J. A. DOUGHERTY & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa. Rate, 90c.	Dougherty.
MOORE & SELLIGER, Louisville. Rate, 85c.	Astor, Belmont, Nutwood.	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add; A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate, 80c.	Overholt.
ED. MURPHY & CO., Lawrenceburg, Ky. No. 1, 1.35.	Belle of Anderson County	S. DILLINGER & SONS, Ruff's Dale, Pa.	Dillinger.
THE R. F. BALKE CO. Louisville. Rate 85 c.	"G. W. S."	THOMPSON DIST'G CO., West Brownsville, Pa. Add; Office 134 Water St., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate, 80c.	Sam Thompson.
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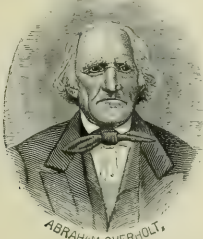
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Braddock.....			85	77½	75	67½								
Bridgeport.....	105	92½	82½	70	60	52½	47½							
Brookdale.....	85		70		55									
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....	95	87½	75	65	55	50	45							
Dougherty.....	117½	105	90	77½	65	60	52½	250						
Finch's Golden Wedding.....	107½	95	87½	70	65			230	255					
Frontier.....	80	70	65	57½	50	45	40							
Gibson.....	127½	105	90	75	65		52½	265	280					
Guckenheimer.....		87½	78½	65	60	52½	52½	220	245	265	285	325	Spr 81 465	
Hannisville.....		100	87½	77½	67½	60	55					325		
Jones, G. W.....	82½	77½	67½	60	52½	47½	42½						Spr 84 400	
Lippencott.....														
Meadville.....	100	90	77½	72½	65	60	55							
Melvale.....						55								
Monticello.....	120	95	90									275		
Montrose.....		65	60		42½	38½	35	175						
Moore, Tom.....					55		45							
Mt. Vernon.....			100	80	72½	62½	55		315			350		
Orient.....	100	82½	67½	52½	47½	45	45							
Overholt.....	117½	97½	87½	67½	65	57½	55		280	290	325			
Sherwood.....	117½	95	85	67½	65	57½	55							
Somerset.....				42½	40									
Stewart.....					60	52½	50							
Tompson, Sam.....				65	55	47½								
Vandegrift.....				60	52½	45								



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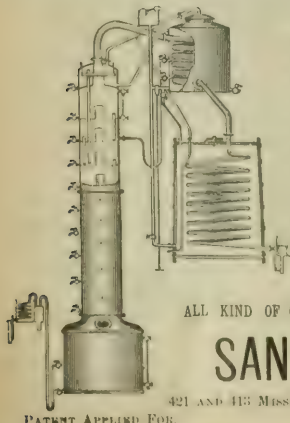
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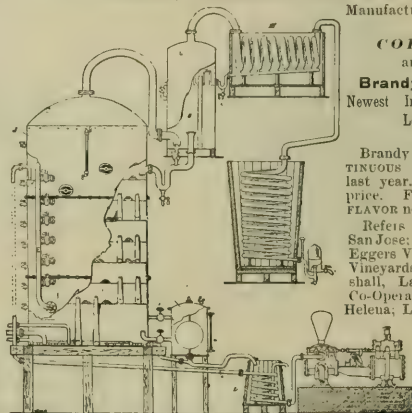
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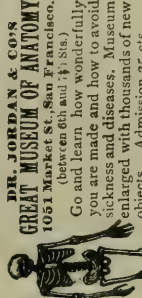
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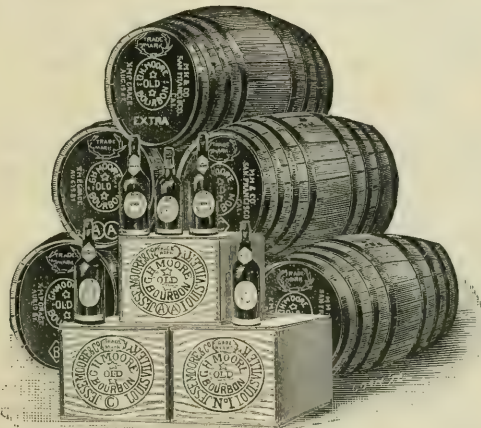
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The undersigned beg to call the attention of Wine Makers, Dealers, etc., to M Chevallier-Appert's

"OENOTANNIN"

As a corrective and a purifier to all light Table Wines, White and Red.

— AND —

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FOR CLARIFYING WHITE AND RED WINES.

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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



VOL. XXVII, NO. 2.

SAN FRANCISCO AUGUST 21, 1891.

\$3.00 PER YEAR

Issued Semi-Monthly.

R. M. WOOD & CO., - - - PROPRIETORS.

WINFIELD SCOTT—R. M. WOOD.

402 FRONT STREET, - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific Coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States.

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PITTSBURGH AGENT,

R. RAPHAEL, 190 Wylie Ave, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and North-western New York.

CINCINNATI AND KENTUCKY AGENT,

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L. L. PALMER, 244 Wabash Ave, Chicago.

LONDON AND UNITED KINGDOM.

ALFRED MacGROTTY,

Chesterfield House, 98 Great Tower St, London, E. C.

MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—There is little doing in wines; dealers being engaged in awaiting the results of the forthcoming vintage, and in laying out the fall and winter campaign. Business is slack all along the line.

We have received late reports from Napa, Sonoma, Santa Clara, Alameda and all the leading producing counties of the State, and unless there is a very considerable rain at once, the crop will not be anything like what was expected a month ago. The berries seem to be stunted in their growth, and unless rain comes, there will only be two-thirds to three-quarters of a crop. The prospects for a big crop are, therefore, not at all flattering.

Exports of wine by sea during the past fortnight were 586 cases and 142,114 gallons. Exports by rail during July were 1,573 cases and 384,679 gallons.

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.—Nothing is doing in brandies, and the situation is firm. The dealers are vainly offering several prominent producers forty cents to make brandies this season. Prices must rule higher. We present elsewhere a statement of the brandy product and movement for the fiscal year,

ending June 30, 1891. The product was away and above that of the previous year, and this season will be still larger. Exports by sea during the past fortnight were 17 cases and 144 gallons foreign and 338 gallons domestic. Exports by rail in July were 72 cases and 9,122 gallons.

WHISKIES.—Local trade in Bourbons and Ryes continues very good, and a splendid business is anticipated this fall. The eastern situation is not so flattering. Attention is called to the views of Mr. J. H. Mundy which appear elsewhere. Receipts by rail during the fortnight were 25 cases, 270 barrels and 46 half barrels whisky and 1,089 barrels spirits. Exports were 315 cases and 887 gallons.

BUCHANAN'S CIRCULAR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11, 1891.

The re-importations for the month of July, 1891, have been as follows:

Of the crop of 1880.....	154
" " 1881.....	1,426
" " 1882.....	544

	2,124 bbls.
Of crop of 1883, 1884 and 1885.....	530
" " 1886.....	1,526

4,180

Reducing the stock of exported whisky remaining abroad Aug. 1, 1891.

Of the crop of 1880 to.....	523
" " 1881 to.....	7,659
" " 1882 to.....	5,740

" " 1883, 1884 and 1885.....	13,922
" " 1886.....	6,320
" " 1887, and younger than 1887.....	9,684
	3,075

33,001 bbls.

GEORGE C. BUCHANAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The attention of the trade is respectfully called to the following new advertisements which appear in this issue:

I. De Turk, California Wines (enlarged).

Sherwood & Sherwood, Importers.

Mechanics' Institute Fair.

COOPERAGE FOR SALE.

Oak casks wine-green, in excellent condition—capacity of 3,000 gallons, 2,000, 1,500, 1,000, 750 gallons. For particulars apply to,

ALFRED GREENEBAUM & Co.,
51-53 Front Street, San Francisco.

ALBUMEN FOR SALE.

Fresh Albumen just landed from Dresden, Germany. Imported by,

ALFRED GREENEBAUM & Co.,
San Francisco.

BUSHWHACKING METHODS.

In the summer of 1890, a New York wine broker named Fred. W. Hayne, conceived the idea of inaugurating auction sales of California wines and brandies in that city. Consignments were solicited from the wine producers and merchants of California, and the fall months were spent in promoting the enterprise.

Before the sale was held, the WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW in the interest of the wine men of all classes, made a thorough investigation of the matter, and opposed the scheme on the ground that the market in New York was already sadly demoralized, and that to dump any considerable additional quantity of California wines to be sold at public sale on the slumped market, would only tend to more gravely complicate matters.

The result was that the sale was a failure. The original intention of holding monthly sales was perforce abandoned and incidentally the REVIEW gained the bitter and lasting enmity of the aforesaid Mr. Hayne.

During the past year Mr. Hayne has shown his animosity in spending considerable money and a great deal of his time, which is of less value, in endeavoring to undermine this journal. He has not confined himself to legitimate means to accomplish this purpose. As a sample of the methods pursued by Mr. Hayne we herewith re-produce, a circular letter which he has mailed to every known patron of the REVIEW:

FRED W. HAYNE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
44 West Broadway.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1891.

DEAR SIR:—I note you are an advertiser in the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW. If you will thoroughly investigate their circulation you can then judge if your advertisement is a paying investment.

Who receives the paper?

Certainly not the dealers east of the Rocky Mountains. It looks to me as though the advertisers had formed themselves into a Mutual Admiration Society to read each others advertisements.

Yours truly,

(Signed) F. W. HAYNE.

P. S. Originator of Trade Auction Sales of California Wines and Brandies, in New York.

It goes without a saying that such malicious efforts act only as a boomerang upon the party responsible for them. The only thing that has been gained by Mr. Hayne among the trade and producers in whose business he has, without solicitation, taken such an interest, is the reputation that he is suffering from some grave mental malady.

We have received numerous letters from our patrons who have been honored by Mr. Hayne's attentions. The comments would not make pleasant reading for our misguided young friend and admirer, Mr. Hayne.

We cheerfully give Mr. Hayne's circular the benefit of the REVIEW's circulation which appears to be troubling him, and hope that he will enjoy the notoriety which he will obtain therefrom. We can smilingly stand innumerable attacks of this nature if by doing so we can prevent wine from being slaughtered at auction in New York, thereby protecting the producers and holders from heavy losses.

Mr. Hayne proposes to hold an auction sale in New York next October. Considering that some lots he offered last year brought 10 cents a gallon, including cooperage and transportation, and that other lots were withdrawn, it is to be hoped that the wine men of this State will conclude that the time for such sales has not yet come.

FOREMAN WANTED.

WANTED.—Foreman for a large Vineyard. Must be thoroughly competent and experienced. Parties answering this will please state salary desired and give references.

WILLIAM WEHNER.

Evergreen, Santa Clara Co.

WANTED.—To purchase Press, Brusher, Stemmer and Cooperage for Winery. Address,

O. W.

Care WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW,

HEAVIEST ON RECORD.

The shipments of wine from this State during the month of July were the heaviest on record for any month of July. Two clippers cleared for New York and the rail exports held up remarkably well. The total sea shipments were 1,481 cases and 697,378 gallons valued at \$341,555 as against 370 cases and 336,018 gallons valued at \$146,392 for 1890. The detailed shipments were as follows:

	Cases	Bulk Gallons	Value
New York by sea.....	50	648,883	\$306,850
Central America* by sea.....	1,164	10,349	14,137
Mexico by sea.....	49	7,115	3,390
Hawaii by sea.....	99	11,830	8,557
Br. Columbia by sea.....	28	1,364	937
China and Japan by sea.....	87	8,694	3,624
Europe by sea.....	...	1,217	619
Tahiti by sea.....	4	3,276	1,141
Miscellaneous by sea.....	...	4,650	2,300
Total by sea.....	1,481	697,378	\$ 341,555
Total by rail.....	1,573	384,679	†160,172
Grand Total.....	3, 54	1,082,057	\$401,727

* And 12 barrels bottled.

† Estimates cases at \$1 and bulk at 40 cents.

This is a truly remarkable record for July and may be taken as an earnest of the heavy shipments that are expected to follow in two or three months.

TANIERE, BETZEL & CO. FAIL.

Etienne Taniere and Louis Betzel, doing business as Taniere, Betzel & Co., at 416 Battery street, have filed a petition in insolvency in the Superior Court.

The firm formerly operated a wholesale house at San Diego which was disposed of some time ago.

No reason is assigned for the failure but it seems remarkably curious that a firm with but \$1,150 assets should get into their creditors to the extent of over \$75,000.

The statement of liabilities is as follows:

Berges & Domeniconi, note, \$15,600; same book account, \$50; Anglo-Californian Bank, notes, etc., \$2,836; Maddux, Hobart & Co., drafts, \$5,800; Wm. Wolff & Co., account, \$208; Jones, Mundy & Co., account, \$300; Wm. Wolff & Co., note, \$1,005; C. W. Craig & Co., account, \$500; Frank Frapolli, note, \$4,300; E. G. Lyons & Co., account, \$400; M. Walter & Co., account, \$195; Herrman & Co., account, \$200; Chas. Meinecke & Co., account, \$160; Cuba Cigar Co., account \$150; Bank of San Bernardino, note, \$2,050; Abramson, Bacon & Heunisch, account, \$250; Bune-man & Martinoni, account, \$20; J. de Fremery & Co., account, \$30; San Francisco Breweries, Limited, endorsement of note \$1,700; Goldstein & Son, note, \$400; Louis Levy, note, \$22,000; Estate of Gabrielle Borger, note, \$3,090; Francoise Taniere, open account (money loaned) \$14,250; C. Carpy & Co., account, \$77; A. Vignier, account, \$900; and other accounts for rent, services, etc., swelling the total to \$76,909.

The Anglo-Californian Bank and a few of the other creditors are secured by the book accounts the amount of which is not stated.

The assets are scheduled as follows:

Real estate, none; stock at 416 Battery street, \$1,000; and one horse and buggy valued at \$150.

Personal property of Etienne Taniere and Louis Betzel exempt from execution, \$2,000 encumbered to the extent of \$60.

The usual legal steps are being taken and it looks as though the unsecured creditors will have to bear a total loss.

A NEW PAPER.

We have received a copy of the *Weekly Gazette*, a new four-page local journal published in the interest of the retail trade. The *Gazette* is far above the average of the publications which ordinarily represent the retailer's interests. Its remarks on the license question are dignified and fair and are a relief after reading the rampant ravings of the average Eastern "saloon paper."

The *Gazette* has a field peculiarly its own, and we wish it all prosperity.

ALTERNATING ELECTRIC CURRENT.

Report of William C. Spencer the Electrician Who Has Been Conducting Experiments Recently.

William C. Spencer, the electrical expert who has been conducting electrical experiments for the Viticultural Commission, on the effect of alternating electric currents on wine, has submitted the following report to the Board:

SAN FRANCISCO August 10, 1891.

To the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners, San Francisco.—

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the last meeting of your Honorable Board held June 8th, at which I was authorized to continue the experiments already begun with the alternating electric currents applied to wines, and a report of which was submitted at the time, I now give a resume—with corresponding samples—of the work done, and will endeavor to describe the process and its accessories in such a way as to enable any one skilled in the art to obtain the same results. The treating package used in the first experiments (consisting of a ten gallon keg lined with carbon on the inside of each head) was discarded and an apparatus which may be termed an "Electric Filter" was substituted. It consists of a square or oblong vessel, capable of receiving liquids, with a capacity of about one gallon. A suitable cover closes it hermetically and is provided on the top with two regulating faucets, whose purpose is to keep up a continuous flow of liquid through the vessel. The flow is limited only by the size of the faucets.

On the under side of the cover are two carbon electrodes or plates, which, when the cover is inserted, reach to the bottom and completely cover the two opposite vertical sides of the vessel. The two carbon plates (perfectly neutral) are submerged in their entire length in the liquid and convey the alternating electric current through the liquid in such a way that all of the fluid receives an equal treatment and no part is left untreated. The mouth of the inlet faucet is situated immediately under the cover (top) of the vessel and the outlet faucet is connected with a straight glass tube in the liquid, ending within half an inch of the bottom of the vessel, so that all the wine entering the inlet faucet is obliged to pass over the entire carbon surface—consequently the entire vessel—before it reaches the outlet faucet.

When in operation, this Electric Filter is placed below the level of the wine to be treated, but above the package which is to receive it. Two rubber tubes establish the circulation, one from the inlet faucet to the wine, the other from the outlet faucet to the receiving package. The wine is made to flow by gravitation.

The improvement in the wine can be noticed immediately when a sample is taken from the outlet faucet. If the improvement is not sufficiently marked, the stream can be reduced by simply turning the faucets, thereby increasing the time of treatment of a given quantity of wine; or if preferred the wine may be run through the filter twice.

It is impossible to lay down any positive rule for the time required to treat a certain quantity of wine, as this will vary with every kind and quality and will also depend on the amount of electricity (Amperes) used. I believe the amount of electricity to be used to be directly proportional to the amount of wine to be treated. Consequently the above described electric filter has the advantage of being adapted to various conditions and able to treat larger or smaller quantities in a shorter or longer period, according to the greater or lesser amount of electricity at hand.

The amount used in these experiments was invariably that required to feed five Edison incandescent lamps of 100 volts.

The wine labelled "excess treatment" represents three-quarters of a gallon of the wine running through the filter in two hours, and those labelled "treated" represent five gallons running through in three hours.

The direct electric current used for lighting the five lamps was converted into an alternating one of 2000 alternations per minute by means of an alternator or converter (described in my last report) and conveyed to the two binding posts situated on

the cover of the electric filter, which are in electrical communication with the carbon plates.

A curious but undeniable fact is that the amount of electricity lost while treating and flowing through the wines is practically nothing, so that any establishment or cellar using electric light, could apply this process without any further expense than that involving the handling of the wine and the first cost of installation.

The alternating electric current applied to wines and brandies seems to bring out those qualities which they would acquire by age. It softens and develops them to such an extent that it is invariably preferred to the ones not treated. It is therefore not at all improbable that the natural process of ageing wines and liquors may be due to a slow and intermittent electrical phenomena.

The improvement is more noticeable two weeks after treatment than immediately after treatment. The beneficial effect is more noticeable on Port, Sherry, brandy, etc., than on clarets, and wines which have been strongly sulphured and are still more difficult to improve.

Some gentlemen in the business have pronounced the improvement to be equal to fifty per cent of the value, and as the opinion of the relative improvement seems to vary with every individual, I should be pleased to have the samples examined by the Commissioners.

I am not prepared to state that the alternating electric current will destroy all germs and ferments in wine, although the theoretical indications are to that effect, and it is evident from the samples of claret and 1b, and 2, 2a, 2b, which have been exposed to the air since June 17, that the wines treated as above described will not turn sour, whereas the untreated will.

I have taken particular pains to make the conditions of the untreated wines (original) the same as those of the treated wines so that whatever difference is obtained, is due solely to the treatment. The wines treated are in the experimental cellar.

The electrical apparatus was made by the Electrical Supply Co., of this city and can be duplicated there at any time.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. SPENCER.

ADDITIONAL CROP REPORTS.

Since the issue of the REVIEW of August 5th went to press, we have received the following additional crop reports from the State:

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Ethelbert Dowlen, San Gabriel.—In some districts there is promise of a crop nearly as large as that of last year; in other places the crop will be below. The recent hot weather has as usual, been marked by an increase of the Anaheim disease. The heat of July 24th, 25th and 26th spoiled a great many grapes. The vines suffered both in foliage and fruit, many vines being completely withered up, which were otherwise in good condition. The vintage will be at least a month later than usual. The cold weather of Spring retarded the growth seriously. In view of the probability of more hot weather, it is hardly possible to estimate the wine crop.

Paul Wack, Los Angeles.—The condition is fair and promises a good crop. The hot weather did not do any unusual damage, and the berries are developing well. Can not estimate the vintage. There is more wine on hand than ever before.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

E. H. Rixford, Woodside and San Francisco.—Much coulure is to be noticed and the bunches are not well filled. The hot weather seemed to arrest the growth of the berries when just out of bloom, and those affected grew no more. Where the bunches were exposed to the direct rays of the sun, the berries were partly grown were burned black on one side. A part of the bunch was thus spoiled, there being no further development of the burned berries. The remaining berries are developing well, and I should judge the loss by the hot weather to be about one-fourth to one-third of the crop.

PROMINENT WINE MEN.



Sketch No. 10, Francis T. Eisen, of the Eisen Vineyard Co.,
Fresno.

Francis Theodore Eisen is one of the foremost producers of the San Joaquin Valley and the reputation of his vineyard and vineyard products extends throughout the trade in America.

Mr. Eisen is a native of Sweden. He was born at Stockholm in 1826 and his father brought him up with a view of his entering a mercantile life. At the age of 19 he was sent to Germany to learn the banking and commission business returning to Stockholm in 1848. He remained there two years in charge of his father's business when failing health compelled him to go abroad. Going first to South America, he decided to come to California, arriving in San Francisco in September, 1851. He engaged first in the commission and brokerage business and amassed considerable property all of which was lost in the great fire of July, 1854. During the next five years he struggled to pay off the debts thus incurred, finally succeeding. He then engaged in various occupations, including milling, until 1866 when his mill was burned out. In 1868 he erected the building at 12 Stevenson street, now occupied by his company and engaged in milling until as late as 1885, amassing a handsome fortune therefrom.

His interest in Fresno properties dates back to 1872. The Southern Pacific had just pierced the San Joaquin Valley, and after a thorough examination of the lands, he purchased the tract where the famous Eisen Vineyard now is. The land originally cost \$10 per acre; a mere bagatelle compared to the present values.

Mr. Eisen first plowed and planted five acres of land setting out Malaga vines. These were the first vines planted in Fresno county and everybody predicted disaster to his venture. His successes and experiments were eagerly watched by the less enterprising land holders around him. By 1874 his vineyard had increased to 125 acres and his irrigation plans fulfilled all requirements, but still others held back.

It was not until 1876 when the Central Colony was formed that anybody planted any considerable area of land to vines, and in those early days, Mr. Eisen's magnificent vineyard was a standing advertisement to the capabilities of the land. Mr. Eisen tried over 200 different varieties of grapes, before resting satisfied with his results. His experience and experiments were of incalculable value in the development of Fresno county, now the banner viticultural county as to acreage—and in fact to the entire San Joaquin valley from Stockton to Tehachipi.

The Eisen Vineyard is a splendid property. It is located on the plain about four miles east of Fresno, and is now surrounded by some of the finest vineyards in California. There are in all, 300 acres in vines, 285 of which are wine grapes and 15 acres in Muscats, though the total average of tract is over 650 acres. The wine grapes are all of the choicest foreign varieties

and are particularly adapted to the production of sweet wines, the specialty of the Eisen Company. The water supply for irrigation is one of the finest in the entire valley.

The cellars and winery are ample for all requirements. The main storage cellar is 260 by 130 feet, protected from sudden changes of temperature by a covering of adobe. The storage capacity is 500,000 gallons. The distillery is ample for all vineyard requirements having a capacity of 900 gallons and every other appointment is as nearly perfect as can be made.

The Eisen Company is well situated as regards facilities for distribution. Aside from the parent house in Fresno and San Francisco, there are representatives in Chicago, New York, Denver, Portland, Seattle and other distributing points in America, and in Auckland, New Zealand. The products of the vineyard are accounted among the first in the trade.

Mr. Eisen is a quiet, reserved man, shrewd in business and conservative in all things. He has succeeded in placing his company in a remarkably strong position through his careful management and his attention to its affairs. As the pioneer grower of Fresno and as an excellent man, he well deserves the esteem in which he is held.

BONFORT'S OLD TRICKS.

We are at a loss to comprehend what good *Bonfort's Circular*—or the California correspondent thereof—can attain by persistently bearing the wine market. Certainly it would seem that if the journal in question desires to maintain a reputation for fairness, the correspondent should be called up with a round turn. The notes which appeared on page 262 in the issue of August 10th were calculated to work great injury to the industry, and further they do not in any wise represent the actual state of affairs.

For instance it is stated that the dealers are offering 24 and 27 cents in Fresno for ports and angelicas respectively. The dealers though know perfectly well that they will not get wines at any such figures, for not a contract has been made at prices like this, nor will any be made. Ten cents might be "offered" for ports and angelicas, but that would not mean that any such prices would attract growers.

The correspondent has also made the statement that brandy commands 37½ to 40 cents. We know that one of the largest houses here had a standing offer to growers of 40 cents for 50,000 gallons with no takers.

We know of one contract for any part of 100,000 gallons of wine with one of the largest houses here, which will net the grower \$3 per ton for grapes more than the worthy correspondent reports.

In stating that \$6 and \$8 per ton will be the price of grapes, he makes another error. The man who sells his grapes for such prices this year certainly knows nothing of drying which will net at least \$12. We do not believe that a single grape will be sold this year at less than \$10. In Fresno \$12 and \$14 is being paid.

If less than \$10 is offered the growers will dry or turn in the hogs. Pork will at least command a fair price.

ROCK CANDY CRYSTALS.

These goods, which we are selling largely to wine and champagne manufacturers throughout the country, are perfectly free from the smallest speck of dirt or dust, and are beautifully transparent. They are not like the sugary stuff sometimes sold as rock candy.

In ten barrel lots, we sell the crystals at a slight advance on the cost of refined sugar. Samples on application.

DRYDEN & PALMER.

19 Hudson Street

New York.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

NICHOLAS RATH & CO.

30 South William Street, New York.

—Sole Manufacturers of the—

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PRUNE JUICE.

N. B.—Imitations Bearing Similar Names are Useless as Substitutes.

CHAMPAGNE MAKING.

A New Industry Which May Start Up Shortly in the Livermore Valley.

Mr. E. R. Lilienthal has received a letter from New York from a gentleman connected with one of the largest champagne producing houses of France, which may lead to the establishment of champagne making in the Livermore Valley. Through Mr. Lilienthal's courtesy we are permitted to publish the following extracts:

"An acquaintance submits to me some correspondence from France relating to a man who has occupied the position of maitre de chez (superintendent and cellar master) with a large champagne manufacturing establishment since the past twenty years. He was the one who prepared all the cuvees for the enormous business, and naturally understands every detail connected with the French method of making champagne, which as you know is entirely different from the usual American mode of manufacturing, by artificially charging wine with carbonic acid and flavoring it with some concoction to cover the rough edges of the liquid used as basis.

As far as I know, those engaged in the manufacture of champagne have met with success, but there is one brand in particular—the Eclipse of Arpad Haraszthy & Co—which has made a reputation for itself, which can be found at every grocer and on every wine list of hotels throughout the country. The wholesale price paid approaches that of first-class French champagne, the difference being about the duty, but its selling price is three times as high as the carbonators, who are doing an enormous and profitable business even in the cheaper grade.

I accredit the success of the wine referred to as mainly due to the fact, firstly to their using real and natural wine as a basis.

Secondly, that their preparation is after the French method. Thirdly, that it is put up in California known as the greatest wine producing territory in this country.

The Frenchman referred to in the early part of my letter desires to come to this country and connect himself with people of means to form a company and invest his many years savings in the business by taking some of the capital stock, he claims to have between thirty and forty thousand francs, and whilst this sum is but a small item to establish a business of some magnitude, still it serves as a guarantee of absolute and great faith on his part, besides the giving up of a position, which, in his country, is one for life. He asks as compensation for his own services for the first three years a sum not exceeding eighty dollars per month.

The following are in my opinion the most essential points to start and carry on a business of the kind: The company to be formed should own a small strip of land in California, if possible in a county famous for grape producing, to insure the prestige that it raises its own wine, the needlessness of raising quantities approaching the requirements of the champagne goes without saying, since it is a well-known fact that none of the renowned shippers abroad raise one-tenth of their needs themselves, and depend upon parcels offered them by farmers and wine growers from other districts, which firstly gives them a chance of blending and mainly leaves them an opportunity of buying cheaper than they can produce themselves and avoids an investment of large capital in land.

The main capital required is for laying up a stock of champagne in bottles for at least a year, subjecting this stock to the treatment as practised in the champagne districts of France, giving time to the natural development of carbonic acid in the wine. I am confident that it is a business which can attain very great success."

Immediately on receiving this letter Mr. Lilienthal laid the matter before Mr. Charles A. Wetmore, who is authority on the Livermore valley and its products. He sent Mr. Lilienthal the following letter:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14, 1891.

E. R. Lilienthal Esq.,—DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry permit me to assure you that I think the only suitable locality for making champagne of the true French type is in that part of Murray township Alameda county, where the calcareous and magnesian marly subsoils and strata prevail with proper conditions of surface soil. To put it otherwise—that region is per-

fect in all requirements for high grade champagne. There should be planted or grafted a certain proportion of the Pinot Noireau variety to give the characteristic flavor; otherwise we have now abundant grapes for the main blending stock.

I could satisfy you on this point by showing you some of my young wines before they have been fully developed for Sauternes. I have one variety which I am confident would stand even alone for champagne of fine quality.

In most parts of California vines run so vigorously as to even force a second crop on the lateral growths. This, of necessity, prevents the first crop from developing mellowness in the fruit, and we have many harsh wines in consequence. In our district with ordinary care in pruning, all excessive vegetation is avoided, the leaves and wood ripen with the fruit and we are not too early in picking. Our peculiar balance of climate between the Coast conditions and those of the Interior, together with a sufficient but limited rainfall overcome the characteristic defects of our climate for wines of bouquet and delicacy.

Our soils resemble in their general characteristics those of the country from the Cote d'Or to the Marne in France. Elsewhere in California they are singularly deficient in true cretaceous calcareous features. We have certain hillsides, also, where excavations for cellars can be practically accomplished to obtain even temperature. My tunnel maintains an even temperature of 60° Fahrenheit.

It is a pity that some one has not systematically developed a true champagne industry in the south side of the Livermore valley. It would be a success.

Yours Sincerely,

CHARLES A. WETMORE.

This letter has been forwarded by Mr. Lilienthal.

Speaking of the project to a representative of the REVIEW Mr. Wetmore emphasized what was stated in the letter to Mr. Lilienthal. He says that all that will be needed as for as material is concerned is to graft in some Pinots to give the characteristic flavor to the wines used in manufacture. Both Mr. Wetmore and Mr. Lilienthal are confident that excellent returns could be obtained were the matter taken up and a company formed to take charge.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From Colgan & Co., New York.

NEW YORK August 1, 1891.

Gentlemen:—We beg to inform you that we have just received the largest importation of hand-cut Spanish corks ever made to this country. These goods have been selected with care and are suitable for fine wine bottling, being superior in all respects to a machine cut cork. As the following prices are the lowest ever quoted, it will be to your advantage to send us an order:

First superior quality, No. 8, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long @ 96c per gross.	
" " " " 9, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "	\$1.01 "
" " " " 10, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1.06 "
Second superior quality, " 8, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "	74c. "
" " " " 9, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "	79c. "
" " " " 10, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "	83c. "
Third superior quality, " 8, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "	61c. "
" " " " 9, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "	66c. "
" " " " 10, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "	69c. "

Corks $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long cost 10 per cent less, and corks 2 inches long cost 15 per cent more than above list price. We should be pleased to send you samples on application.

The No. 10, is full quart size, No. 9, is regular quart size, No. 8, is regular pint size.

Hoping that we shall have the pleasure of a reply, we remain, Respectfully yours,

COLGAN & CO.

\$5000.

FOR SALE—A wholesale liquor business with good location and trade. Owners have other business in Europe which necessitates the disposal of their San Francisco interests. This is a rare chance. Address, "WHOLESALE," this office.



I. DE TURK Wines and Brandies

BRANDY, CLARET, ANGELICA, SAUTERNE, HOEK, MUSCAT, ZINFANDEL, PORT, RIESLING, TOKAY, GUTEDEL.

Vineyards and Cellars:
Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, Cal.

Branch:

220 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.

C. M. MANN, Manager.

New York Office, - 22-24 Monroe St.



SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

Importers and Exporters,

212-214 Market Street, - - - - - San Francisco, Cal.
106 N. Los Angeles Street, - - - - - Los Angeles.
24 N. Front Street, - - - - - Portland, Or.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNE

HUNT ROPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports.

E. & J. BURKE'S Irish and Scotch Whiskies.

BASS RATCLIFF & GREYTON, Limited - Bass Ale in Wood.

E. & J. BURKE'S Bass' Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS)

EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew.

Re-Imported American Whiskies, CARLISLE BOURBON, HORSEY RYE Etc.

ESCHENAUER & CO'S CLARETS and SAUTERNES.

A. HOUTMAN & CO'S HOLLAND GIN.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKEY,

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT in Wood,

JOULE'S STONE ALE in Hbds. and Hf-Hbds.

MEINHOLD'S ANCHOR BRAND NEW YORK CIDER,

CARACAS BITTERS,

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports,

E. & J. BURKE'S JAMAICA RUM,

SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER (the "Pilsener" and Light Sparkling,"

also SCHLITZ in Wood,

ROSS' ROYAL GINGER ALE, CLUB SODA, ETC.

HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water,

ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES.

NOTES.

The British Consul at Bordeaux shows the progress which is being made in the reconstitution of the vineyards of the Gironde. 9,970 acres have been added to the cultivated area during 1890, and as the method of grafting American roots with French plants has proved eminently successful, the work of replanting is likely to be prosecuted with vigor. As, however, the present total acreage of the department devoted to grape-bearing is estimated at about 362,500 acres, against 500,000 of the pre-phylloxera days, considerable leeway has got to be made up before its former productiveness can again be reached. Owing to the dry summer, mildew and anthracosis, two prominent diseases of the vine, were far less conspicuous than usual; but, on the other hand, the "black rot" appeared in June and July, and considerable damage was also done by the "cochyliis pyralis," and some other insect pests. The total yield was about 25 per cent. shorter than in 1889, and nearly 100 per cent. less than in 1888.

An audience of respectable people at the Madison Square Garden of a Sunday evening, listening to Thomas' orchestra and slacking their summer thirst with the concoctions known as "soft" drinks is an edifying spectacle. It is testimony to that consistent temperance element which enables every dive-keeper in New York city to sell liquor all day Sunday but makes it a criminal offence for the keeper of a reputable resort to do the same thing. This visionary element which stands in the way of a reasonable control of the liquor traffic is doubtless ignorant of the effect of its own stubbornness. It is doing more to debauch the police and to encourage drunkenness than could be accomplished by any number of reputable concert gardens, where beer and music would be dispensed together. Life isn't a friend of the liquor dealers, but it does hate a fool.—Life.

The New York Mail and Express correspondent at St. Petersburg writes that according to the latest information obtained by

26TH INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

—OF THE—

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, 1891.

OPENS AUGUST 18th, CLOSES SEPTEMBER 26th.

NEW FEATURES!

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!

Music by the First Infantry Regiment Band of Fifty Performers.

Including JESSIE MILLAR, the Wonderful Young California Cornetist, and SLIDE TROMBONE QUARTET.

IN THE ART GALLERY

Will be paintings in Oil and Water Colors by our well known Local Artists, and the great

HASELTINE COLLECTION

Of 190 Paintings by the most noted European Artists, valued at \$200,000; Photography, Crayon and Pastel work. Also, Natural Products, Manufactures and Inventions. A Grand Display of Illuminated Photographic Views three times each evening. Four thousand specimens of Natural History, Magnificent Display of Tropical Plants and Flower, and many other novelties.

ADMISSION—Double Season Tickets, \$5; Single Season Ticket, \$3; Children's Season Ticket, \$1. Adult Single Admission, 50c; Children, 25c.

DAVID KERR, President.

J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

the Ministry of Domains, the vineyards of the empire cover an acreage of over 464,000 acres and produce annually 54,000,000 gallons of wine. The vineyards of the Caucasus occupy 270,000 acres and produce 27,000,000 gallons of wine. In Bessarabia, in the provinces of Poedolia and Kheison, the vineyards cover a surface of about 162,000 acres and give about 16,200,000 gallons. In the provinces of Yekaterinoslay of the Don district, Astrakhan, Ural and in Turkistan there are over 5,400 acres of vineyard, which yield 1,350,000 gallons. The varieties of vines cultivated in the Crimea alone amount to 500, the amount of land which is deemed proper for the cultivation of vines is estimated at 13,500,000 acres and the annual production of wine per acre is calculated at 405 gallons.

DO NOT BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENT without first writing to or visiting Kohler & Chace, 26, 28 & 30 O'Farrell St., above Grant Avenue, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers in this line on the coast. They have all grades of instruments and sell very close for cash or on installments. This is an old reliable firm that has a gilt edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always guaranteeing satisfaction.

Trade Notes.

James Barrett of prune juice fame, has gone to Europe on a pleasure trip.

Charles Kohler has been in Portland during the fortnight on a business trip.

E. C. Priber of the Napa Valley Wine Co., has returned from his eastern trip.

The prospects for a heavy wine yield on the Lake Erie Islands are very flattering.

The Co-operative Distillery Co., of St. Helena has levied an assessment of \$40 per share on the capital stock.

The California Pomace Co., of Napa is making greater preparations for the manufacture of cream of tartar this year than ever.

C. Carpy & Co. have bought 250,000 gallons of wine from the Gallegos Wine Co., delivered in San Jose. The price is private.

Garnier, Lancel & Co., are making larger shipments of wine to New York than ever before. Their trade with the French merchants is particularly good.

Clarence J. Wetmore, Chief Viticultural Officer, has been making a trip of inspection in the Napa, Sonoma and San Joaquin valleys during the past fortnight.

The American Champagne Co., has renewed the lease on their premises of their present quarters at 839-49 Folsom street and for the present the works will remain here.

Sparkling Sherry is said to be successfully introduced, and likely, so the Spaniards assert, to rival Champagne. The pioneers of this movement are Hijo de Don B. Vergara, of Xerez-de-la-Frontera.

Clarence M. Mann's latest specialty "Golden Gate Champagne" should meet with a good reception. It is made from Mr. De Turk's wines, especially selected for the purpose, and will be found pleasing and refreshing.

Attention is called to the Viticultural Cafe on Pine street. No better place in the city can be found in which to obtain a first class lunch. The place is worthy of the support of the trade in San Francisco, and of the wine men while visiting here.

Charles Meinecke & Co., have been appointed Pacific Coast agents for the Walden Cognac and hereafter Walden & Co., will be in the field for the Coast trade. The establishment of this agency will be of great benefit to the general trade of the Coast.

Collector Quinn has released the brandy seized during the past-fortnight in the cellars of Hirschler & Co. He is satisfied that the whole trouble grew out of a desire of a disgruntled employee to make trouble and that no fraud was intended.

Delafield, McGovern & Co., are making extra exertions in pushing their own brand of California wine the "Clover Leaf Brand" in the east. The wines are blended by their own cellar-master and are meeting with much favorable comment in the east.

Edward Walden Sr. of Walden & Co., has arrived from the East and will remain until the vintage is well advanced. Mr. Walden is accompanied by his wife and daughters who are on their initial trip to the Coast. Mr. Edward Walden Jr. arrived from the east some weeks ago.

The Co-operative Distilling Co., of St. Helena, has elected the following directors: R. H. Delafield, D. O. Hunt, A. L. Williams, C. H. Brockhoff, G. C. Fountain, George Pratt, Henry Lange, A. B. Alsip and S. P. Connor. The new board organized by selecting A. B. Alsip, President, D. O. Hunt, Vice-President, Henry Lange, Secretary, and A. L. Williams, Treasurer.

John S. Bowman & Co., have just received a large consignment of "Old W. Stone" the famous whisky of M. P. Mattingly, Owensboro Ky. The firm made the selection of this whisky after thoroughly testing many others and are satisfied that their purchase will meet every requirement of the best trade.

"Normandy" one of the rye specialties of the Mellwood Distillery Company is deservedly becoming a favorite on the coast. The excellence of the "Mellwood" rye is well-known to the trade of the Slope and Normandy can be relied upon as being fully as satisfactory in all respects. Normandy is in the control of able and judicious distillers and no over production need ever be feared by holders.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., the distiller of "Old Taylor" has been elected to the Kentucky Legislature by the largest majority on record in his county. Col. Taylor was the Democratic nominee and was opposed by Polk Moore of the People's party. Col. Taylor received 2,700 votes and Moore 950 a majority of 1750 which is two and a half times larger than ever accorded to a candidate.

Some time ago the well-known house of P. A. Lamping & Co., 478 Tenth street, Oakland, wine and liquor merchants and agents for the Los Gatos and Saratoga Wine Company, also agents for the Aurora Distilling Company, was attached by Sroufe & McCrum, who soon found, to their sorrow, they attached the wrong firm, for they were willing to accept the terms dictated to them by Mr. Lamping and gladly paid all the costs.—*Oakland Times.*

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs Sherwood & Sherwood which appears in this issue. This firm are agents for some of the best lines of imported goods such as Moët & Chandon champagne, Bass & Co., ale and many others. They also carry a full line of American whiskies such as the "Carlisle" and "O. F. C." of the George T. Staggs Company of Frankfort Ky., and other specialties. This house also has the coast agency of the gins of Henry H. Shufeldt & Co., which are so well-known to the trade.

We tried to wrestle with the question (prohibition) in Kansas ten years ago, and yet there is no town in that State where a man cannot get all the liquor he wants. There is no organized municipal corporation in that State that is not paid for by a tax levied on the traffic in intoxicating liquors. In the town of Atchison, where I reside, the entire expenses of the corporation are paid for by a tax or fine or license levied every month on those who are known by the authorities to be engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors contrary to the law. I spoke, two or three weeks ago, in the city of Council Bluffs, in Iowa. That city has a population of 35,000 or 40,000 people. I took occasion to inquire into the liquor traffic, and in that city, in a prohibition State, I was told by those competent to inform me that there were more than 200 places where liquor was openly and avowedly sold, and that the expenses of the place were paid by the fines levied every month on men engaged in the traffic. And this in spite of the fact that a number of the dealers escaped a fine by threatening to impeach the officers of the law and compel them to do their duty.—*Ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls.*

J. H. Mundy, of Jones Mundy & Co., has returned from an extended trip through the East and Kentucky, in the interest of his house, particularly for the purpose of laying in stocks of straight whiskies. Mr. Mundy after making a careful investigation is of the opinion that the outlook for whisky is not very encouraging at present. This, however, does not apply to '89s which he regards as a safe investment. He thinks that while they may not advance in value, there is no prospect of their decreasing. As to '90s he regards them with more or less suspicion and says that he was offered standard brands at prices that would not cover cost of production and carriage. "These goods," said he, "are nearly all in the hands of the distillers and as there is no speculation in whiskies now, they will have to carry them till relief is found in legitimate demand. What the '90s will be no one can say. The only thing that promises relief to the situation, is a reduced or no production the coming season, and as the distillers are carrying themselves, there is a good prospect that very little whisky will be produced. Of course the old established brands, the producers of which reduced their production this year will not suffer particularly from the existing complication as they have an established demand for the goods they make."

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER COLIMA, August 3, 1891.

MARKS	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE.
D.H. Brooklyn	E.W. Scott	50 barrels	2,450	\$ 735
J.S.H.		150 barrels	7,350	2,295
H.B. & Son	G. Magliavacca	40 barrels	2,040	515
A.L.C.	C.P. Howes	20 barrels	950	285
S.L.C.	S. Lachman & Co.	100 barrels	4,914	2,000
E.D.B.C.	F.A. Haber	50 barrels	2,500	1,000
V in diamond	Kohler & Van Bergen	150 barrels	7,778	3,800
E.B. & J	Lachman & Jacobi	130 barrels	6,452	1,635
Various	Miscellaneous	180 barrels	9,132	2,300
G in diamond	Garnier Lancel & Co.	50 barrels	2,500	1,254
A.B.		12 barrels	605	139
C.B. & S.		35 barrels	1,763	468
C.G. & S.		25 barrels	1,262	315
E.T.	Cal Transfer Co	1 barrel	50	50
C	J. Gundlach & Co.	15 barrels	1,255	376
V in diamond, Brooklyn		16 puncheons	2,557	1,780
K & K, Baltimore		10 packages	1,890	546
S.S.	A Prescott	3 barrels	147	58
L.G.C.	P.M.S.S. Co	4 barrels	194	60
J.W.D.S.	S.O. Putnam	5 barrels	250	125
Total amount			55,194	\$19,994

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER COLIMA, August 3, 1891.

S.D. Corinto	F. Meeks	5 kegs	50	25
J.B. Puntas Arenas		18 kegs	180	90
Laud. S. Sandstead	B. Dreyfus & Co.	8 barrels bottled	150	
J. & M. R. & Co.		16 cases	80	
E.F.K.		1 keg	5	6
B.D.		20 cases	99	
E. & C.P., Puntas Arenas		42 cases	190	
J.M.L. Oros		4 half-barrels	108	100
A.C.D. Acapulco		20 cases	100	
P.P. & Co., La Libertad		20 barrels	919	800
D.D.		4 barrels	200	240
" Acapulco		6 half-barrels	146	130
J.R. Champerico	J. Gundlach & Co.	5 barrels	251	178
S.D. Corinto	Sperry & Co.	2 barrels	66	39
H.P. Puntas Arenas	E. de Saba & Co.	4 packages	155	28
R.C. Corinto	Urruela & Urioste	21 cases	96	
G.A.H. Champerico	Parrott & Co.	1 half-cask	31	25
J.L. San J. de Guad.	Getz Bros & Co.	4 kegs	20	18
R.A.N. Oros	Oliver & Co.	2 cases	14	
		18 cases	65	
Total amount		844 bottles 154 cases and	2,346	2,603

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER COLIMA, August 3, 1891.

J.S.B. Mazatlan	B. Dreyfus & Co.	5 half-barrels	133	110
A.P.		2 barrels 2 kegs	112	100
P.C.	L.F. Lastreto	2 barrels	100	50
C in diamond Acapulco		10 packages	238	166
Total amount			583	426

TO EUROPE.

G.O. & Co., London	Grierson Oldham & Co.	10 barrels	480	132
Bremen	Miscellaneous	65 barrels	3,672	1,700
Total amount			3,552	1,832

TO TAHITI—PER BKT CITY OF PAPEETE, August 3, 1891.

S.D.	J. Pinet & Co.	1 half-barrel	27	18
J.B.	P.G. Sabatie & Co.	1 barrel	51	15
F.B.		1 cask	60	18
H.M. in diamond		1 barrel	53	16
D.J.K.	Wilkins & Co.	5 barrels	250	85
Total amount			441	152

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STEAMER WALLA WALLA, Aug. 3, 1891.

A.O.L. Vancouver	P.G. Sabatie & Co.	1 half-barrel	27	18
H.B. Co., Victoria	Arpad Haraszthy & Co.	4 casks	253	64
B.C.	California Transfer Co.	2 barrels	120	50
G.D.	Bach Meese & Co.	2 half-barrels	56	84
B in diamond		15 cases	456	263
Total amount		15 cases and	456	263

TO HONOLULU—PER STEAMER AUSTRALIA, August 11, 1891.

W.C.P.	B. Dreyfus & Co.	50 kegs	500	400
W.S.L.	Miscellaneous	230 kegs	1,800	1,535
Rev F.S.	S. Lachman & Co.	10 barrels	500	338
H.C. & Co.	C. Carpy & Co.	5 half-casks		
		2 barrels	269	152
	Arpad Haraszthy & Co.	76 kegs	254	269
		76 kegs	325	398
Total amount			3,948	3,112

TO JAPAN—PER STEAMER CITY OF PEKING, August 11, 1891.

R in dia'd, Yokohama	J. Gundlach & Co.	22 barrels	1,089	450
M Bros & Co.	Macdonald Bros & Co.	30 cases		140
S in dia'd Co	A.C. Michals & Co.	20 barrels	1,011	273
O.S.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	4 barrels	200	125
L in dia'd Co	Langfeldt & Co. (Ltd.)	10 barrels	591	178
J.C.R.	J.C. Lising	8 cases	25	25
Total amount		44 cases and	2,891	1,191

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY, August 13, 1891.

S.L. & Co.	S. Lachman & Co.	100 barrels	5,004	1,500
F.O.B. & Co.	F.O. Boyd & Co.	70 barrels	3,324	1,320
S in diamond	B. Frapoli & Co.	30 barrels	1,462	439
E.D.B.C.	F.A. Haber	35 barrels	1,750	800
J.K. Brooklyn	A. Erz.	25 barrels	1,269	
		1 half-barrel	27	
		5 cases		800
H in diamond, Boston	Kohler & Van Bergen	6 cases		25
A.F. in diamond	B. Dreyfus & Co.	85 barrels	4,278	1,150
G.		50 barrels	2,539	700
L.P.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	16 barrels	804	187
V.S. & B.		10 barrels	504	113
L.M.		10 barrels	501	115
B in diamond		15 barrels	758	379
A in diamond		10 barrels	502	257
G in diamond		35 barrels	1,257	658
H.M. Boston		3 barrels	147	47
H & K, Baltimore	Dresel & Co.	10 casks	1,013	628
S & S, Brooklyn		5 barrels	253	127
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling	15 half-cs.	762	457
G.	J. Gundlach & Co.	60 barrels	3,001	1,050
J.H.C.	E.W. Scott	200 barrels	9,800	2,940
V.G.	P. Simi	5 barrels	236	75
E in circle	Eisen Vineyard Co.	100 barrels	4,667	2,290
S in diamond	Lachman & Jacobi	25 barrels	1,271	396
F.A.		25 barrels	1,263	394
E.H.		15 barrels	760	341
A in diamond		21 barrels	1,070	701
A & B.		40 barrels	2,037	652
A.V.		15 barrels	767	333
Triangle		5 barrels	254	85
A.R.		20 barrels	1,020	430
Baltimore	Miscellaneous	15 barrels	787	260
Total amount		11 cases and	53,200	19,324

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY, August 13, 1891.

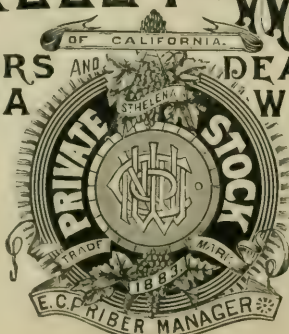
R.S.G. Champerico	L.S. Haas	84 cases		596
L.M. San J. del Sur	F. Meeks	11 kegs	110	87
L.L.		22 cases		135
J.M. Oros	Oliver & Co.	30 cases		105
B.M.E. Corinto	J. Gundlach & Co.	75 cases		244
M.M.S. San J. de Guat		10 half-barrels	265	172
M.M.S.		31 cases		136
M de S.	Castle Bros	40 barrels	2,000	738
Y.C. La Libertad	John T. Wright	2 kegs	20	8
M de S.M. Amapala		2 half-casks	65	49
J.F.A. Corinto	Cabrera Roma & Co.	4 kegs	20	22
F.C. San J. de Guat.		1 keg	20	17
G.D. Acapulco		6 kegs	120	90
C & Co., La Libertad	Urruela & Urioste	1 keg	20	15
Total amount		242 cases and	2,840	2,494

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY

GROWERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES

SPECIALTIES:

PRIVATE STOCK HOCK,
PRIVATE STOCK EL CERRITO,
PRIVATE STOCK SAUTERNE,
PRIVATE STOCK CLARET,
PRIVATE STOCK BURGUNDY,
PRIVATE STOCK VINE CLIFF,



WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES:

NAPA CITY, YOUNTVILLE AND
ST. HELENA.

OFFICES:

11-13 FIRST ST., SAN FRANCISCO,
200-202 S. FOURTH ST., ST. LOUIS

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER ALEJANDRO, August 12, 1891.

L del V Altata.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 casks.	810	567
J O V, Mazatlan.	"	70 kegs.	415	237
P A C, Altata.	W Loaiza & Co.	6 casks.	380	238
J V.	"	4 barrels.	205	103
W G, Guaymas.	"	1 keg.	5	15
C G, C.	"	15 cases.	30	28
C, Altata.	"	2 kegs.	15	17
W.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	1 keg.	37	30
F A.	"	1 barrel.	64	52
M H C.	"	1 cask.	90	55
J M A, San Blas.	Ruther & Bendixen.	6 kegs.	976	567
K & V Bindi'd Mazatlan.	"	29 kegs.	11	6
"	"	40 cases.	61	59
R Z.	"	1 keg.		
T A, Altata.	I Gutte.	6 kegs.		
Total amount 65 cases and.			3,108	2,184

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY, August 13, 1891.

T M, Manzanillo.	J O Meyerink.	1 barrel.	50	50
A Me H.	Langley & Michaels.	1 barrel.	32	51
K & V B, Mazatlan.	Ruther & Bendixen.	4 barrels.		
"	"	8 kegs.	324	182
C H, Puerto Angel.	Levre Fricke & Co.	6 hf-barrels.	165	92
L G & Co, Tonalá.	J Gundlach & Co.	10 barrels.	591	325
S O, Salina Cruz.	"	15 barrels.	750	472
A S & Co, Manzanillo.	Thannhauser & Co.	7 kegs.	112	56
G & C, Puerto Angel.	"	12 kegs.	60	60
C F M, San Benito.	Pelton W W Co.	35 barrels.	1,125	420
"	"	50 kegs.	500	180
T W, Salina Cruz.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	10 kegs.	100	56
Total amount.			3,719	1,944

TO HONOLULU—PER BKT S. N. CASTLE, August 14, 1891.

W M.	J D Spreckels & Bro.	2 kegs.	10	14
M & Co.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	5 barrels.	250	150
"	"	7 casks.	231	140
"	"	825 kegs.	2,250	1,525
G W M & Co.	"	15 barrels.	750	450
W C P & Co.	Julius P Smith.	6 hf-barrels.	162	122
E H & Co.	Kohler & Frohling.	12 qr-casks.	390	234
"	"	100 kegs.	750	450
Total amount.			4,703	3,085

TO HONOLULU—PER BRIG W. S. IRWIN, August 15, 1891.

H W S & S.	Ruther & Bendixen.	5 hf-barrels.	132	85
"	"	15 kegs.	100	72
W C P.	B Dreyfus & Co.	10 barrels.		
"	"	5 hf-barrels.		
"	"	110 kegs.	1,695	1,200
Total amount.			1,927	1,557

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From August 1st to August 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS & CONT.	VALUE
Walla Walla.	S D, Victoria.	Bach Meese & Co.	5 cases Liquors.	\$ 35
"	B in'd.	"	"	35
Colima.	C in'd, Acapulco.	L F Lastreto.	1 bbl Ginger Ale	15
"	R A N, Ocos.	Oliver & Co.	2 cases Gin.	32
Umatilla.	S V, Victoria.	A Greenebaum & Co.	2 cs Champagne	12
"	W & M.	"	10 cs	60
Australia.	Honolulu.	J de Fremery & Co.	10 cases Gin.	33
"	"	"	4 cs Champagne	36
"	"	Jones Mundy & Co.	25 cs	290
"	"	H H Veuve.	60 cs	995
"	"	H H Sherwood.	10 cases Gin.	24
City of Sydney.	San J de Guat.	Castle Bros.	2 octaves Gin.	17
"	M M S.	J Gundlach & Co.	10 cs B B Brandy	70
"	R H, San Benito.	Thannhauser & Co.	8 bbls Ginger Ale	116
"	CB, San J de Guat.	Castle Bros.	5 bbls	70
Total amount 143 cases, etc.				\$1,840

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From August 1st to August 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	CONTENTS.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Walla Walla.	P in'd, Victoria.	Moore Hunt & Co.	26 cases.		\$ 208
Colima.	L & M, P Arenas.	Montealegre & Co.	14 hf-barrels	375	1,567
"	D D, La Libertad.	B Dreyfus & Co.	1 keg.	10	30
"	J M P, Ocos.	E L G Steele & Co.	3 packages.	24	105
"	R C, Corinto.	Urriola & Urioste.	5 cases.		27
"	C in'd, Acapulco.	L F Lastreto.	1 keg.	5	12
"	Champerico.	M Weidenried.	1 barrel.	37	42
"	R A N, Ocos.	Oliver & Co.	6 cases.		
"	S & H, P Arenas.	Stockton Milling Co	1 keg.	20	214
Umatilla.	W & M, Victoria.	A Greenebaum & Co	10 cases.		115
City of Peking.	J C R, Yokohama.	J C Rising	40 cases.		237
Australia.	J D, Honolulu.	Spruance S & Co.	1 case.		5
"	G W M & Co.	"	2 barrels.	80	246
"	"	Lilienthal & Co	60 cases.		230
City of Sydney.	W C P (in trans)	Goodall Perkins & Co	177 cases.		1,062
"	E R, S J de Guat	Hellman Bros & Co	30 cases.		217
"	R S A, Champerico.	L S Haas.	1 barrel.	42	64
"	"	"	9 cases.		119
"	M M S, S J de Guat	J Gundlach & Co.	7 cases.		56
"	F N P.	Gonzales & Lapez.	1 case.		12
"	Z I, San Blas.	Thannhauser & Co.	1 case.		8
"	C F M.	Pelton W W Co.	2 barrels.	64	150
"	C B, S J de Guat.	Castle Bros.	2 hf-barrels.	56	172
"	"	"	4 cases.		37
Empire.	M de SM, Amapala	John T Wright.	1 keg.	5	27
W G Irwin.	McK & H, Nau'imo	L S Haas.	1 puncheon.	129	143
"	H W S & S, Honolu	Ruther & Bendixen	1 barrel.	37	40
Total amount 315 cases and.				887	\$6,155

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From August 1st to August 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Colima.	S S, New York.	A Prescott.	1 hf-barrel.	30	\$ 37
"	C I N.	Adolph Beck.	5 barrels.	255	204
City of Sydney.	Baltimore.	Miscellaneous.	2 octaves.	53	115
Total amount.				338	\$356

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From August 1st to August 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE
Colima.	J & M R & Co, S J de G	B Dreyfus & Co.	2 cases.		\$ 30
"	E F K.	"	5 cases.		80
"	D D, La Libertad.	"	1 keg.	10	80
City of Peking.	L W K, Amoy.	Goldberg B & Co.	1 case.		15
Alejandro.	E B, San Blas.	Thannhauser & Co.	1 barrel.	44	70
City of Sydney.	M M S, S J de Guat	J Gundlach & Co.	9 cases.		86
"	C B.	Castle Bros.	4 barrels.	90	130
Total amount 17 cases and.				144	\$471

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES	BOTTLED.				BULK.		
	Case	Cask	1/2 bbl	1/4 bbl	Box	Barrels	1/2 bbl
Sherwood & Sherwood.			62	92	155	215	
Jones Mundy & Co.					80	170	
W Borgin.			85	47			100
Jno T Cutting.							
C A Zinkand.			120				
Williams, Dimond & Co					60	60	
Total.			267	139	295	545	

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,
MINERAI WATERS OF THE APOLLINARIS CO, Limited, London
MORGAN BRO. PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES
DIXONS' DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,
DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Sauternes,
HOCK WINES, from Messrs. Henkell & Co., Mayence.

JOHN DE KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,
GILKA KUMMEL,
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon
THE "BEST" TONIC,
THEO. LAPPÉ'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogshead;
ANDREW USHER & CO'S Scotch Whiskies
JAMESON & CO, IRISH WHISKY,
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,
"DOG'S-HEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale.

Re-imported American Whiskies—'86 Belmont; '86 T J Monarch; '83 Bluegrass; '85 Rip; '83 Chickencock; '86 Allen Bradley Rye and other staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application.

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

From August 1st to August 15th, 1891.

CONSIGNEES	WHISKY			SPIRITS		MISCELLANEOUS
	Cases	Kegs	Barrels	60	Barrels	
Lebanon & Co.						331
C. W. Clegg & Co.			60			395
James Macle & Co.						342
G. Greenbaum & Co.			50	16		
A. Greenbaum & Co.					60	
Oregon and P. Co.						97
Livingston & Co.			20			
Larkin & Co.			61			
J. F. Noyes & Co.			3			
H. Greenbaum & Co.	25					
B. Farnes			1			
Total	25		250	46		1,080

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From August 1st to August 15th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPER	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE	
Imatula	W & M. Victoria	A. Greenbaum & Co	70 cases		\$ 145	
"	"	"	30 1/2 barrels	815	442	
"	"	"	5 barrels	240	62	
Teavasa	M in dia'd, Tahiti	J. Pinot	2 barrels	35	24	
City of England	London, Vanou	Buch Mosse & Co.	2 1/2 barrels	97	85	
"	"	G. Magliana	2 1/2 kegs	115	50	
"	"	J. L. Victoria	Delleplane & Co.	1 1/2 barrel	9	
City of Sydney	Bremen	M. C. L. L. Victoria	30 barrels	1,425	750	
J. D. Sprueckel	Al & Co. Kahulu	J. D. Sprueckel & Bros	1 keg-cask	34	35	
Empire	J. D. N. N. N.	J. D. N. N.	2 barrels	96	86	
"	"	Mc K & H.	Cal Wine G. Union	1 1/2 barrel	77	46
Total amount 70 cases and				3,025	\$1,705	

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM LONDON PER BRITISH SHIP FALLS OF HALLAPALE, AUGUST 3, 1891.

SHIPPER	CONTENTS	CONSIGNEES
F. Friend & Co.	8 1/2-bbls Ale.	A. Greenbaum & Co.
"	10 Kilderkins Ale.	"
T. Merritt & Co.	25 cases Whisky	A. Vignier
Flagrant Freres	20 octaves Brandy	Hellman Bros & Co.
Noilly Prat & Co.	500 cases Vermouth	Jas. De Fremery & Co.
Field Son & Co.	75 cases Gin	Goldberg Bowen & Co.
Buff Gordon & Co.	28 casks Wine	Chas. Meinecke & Co.
"	40 octaves Wine	"
Sam'l Allsop & Co.	50 cases Bottled Beer	A. Greenbaum & Co.
G. Dubedat	500 cases Vermouth	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
"	30 octaves Wine	"
"	20 1/2-bbls Wine	"

FROM PHILADELPHIA PER SHIP BERLIN, AUGUST 3, 1891.

Sutton & Co.	50 boxes Fruit Juice	Order
FROM ANTWERP PER BRITISH SHIP AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 9, 1891.		
Noilly Prat & Co.	501 cases Vermouth	Lilienthal & Co.
Ad Yung	200 case Vermouth	A. Vignier
"	200 cases Absinthe	"
"	240 cases Wine	"
"	5 bundles Wine	"
Cruze & fils freres	185 cases Wine	"
G. Freiler & Co.	50 cases Wine	"
Hanappier & Co.	60 cases Wine	"
"	5 1/2-casks Wine	"
"	5 bundles Wine	"
John P. Best & Co.	50 cases Mineral Water	"
Barton & Guestier	50 cases Wine	"
John P. Best & Co.	50 cases Liqueur	James De Fremery & Co.
Noilly Prat & Co.	500 cases Vermouth	"
Barton & Guestier	200 cases Wine	"
G. Freiler & Co.	50 cases Liqueur	Eug. Thome & Co.
"	75 cases Mineral Water	"
Victoria Bran Co.	298 cases Mineral Water	James Mundy & Co.
I. A. L. Noyes	50 cases Blue Geneva	Chas. Meinecke & Co.
John P. Best & Co.	1 case Mineral Water	H. W. Szv

FROM VICTORIA PER STR CITY OF PUEBLO, AUGUST 9, 1891.

(In transit to Honolulu.)

	177 cases Whisky	Goodall Perkins & Co.
FROM NEW YORK PER STEAMER SAN JUAN, AUGUST 13, 1891.		
"	2 barrels Whisky	C. M. Jackson
"	2 barrels	L. Nace
"	2 barrels	John Toomey

FROM EUROPE.

J. C. Gordon	15 cases Wine	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
I. G. Smith	25 cases	"
P. Caputo	1 case	"

FROM HONOLULU PER BKT PLANTER, AUGUST 14, 1891.

H. M. Van Holt	60 barrels Whisky	Lilienthal & Co.
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IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

CONSIGNEE	CONTENTS	SHIPPER
Southern Pacific Co.	19 cases Wine	Jacob Stern
"	10 octaves Whisky	Order

NATIONAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS	June, 1891.		June, 1890.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons	123,189	\$130,734	79,652	\$ 80,685
Mineral water Nat. gallons	218,735	45,859	356,055	65,894
Malt liquors, bottled, gallons	92,206	89,275	155,864	141,604
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons	111,333	32,814	81,658	19,686
Brandy, proof gallons	31,118	81,580	44,776	120,289
All other spirits, proof gallons	68,413	66,285	104,187	92,976
Champagne, dozen	29,897	414,436	36,688	492,794
Still wines, casks, gallons	361,616	249,711	340,357	248,561
Still wines, bottled, dozen	36,081	185,556	41,465	221,892

EXPORTS	June, 1891.		June, 1890.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Malt liquors, bottled, dozen	29,929	\$ 42,881	38,800	\$ 52,212
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons	34,954	10,255	19,551	4,721
Alcohol, etc., proof gallons	43,746	39,913	6,263	1,327
Brandy, proof gallons	73,630	57,357	(A)	(A)
Rum, proof gallons	169,367	198,087	3,152	3,337
Bourbon whisky, proof gallons	12,475	12,994	6,813	7,898
Rye whisky, proof gallons	1,015	1,614	18,542	27,819
All other spirits, proof gallons	1,784	657	16,456	12,108
Wine, bottled, dozen	1,447	7,241	528	2,399
Wine, bulk, gallons	55,864	33,537	42,647	24,681

(A) included in "all other spirits"

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN LIQUORS	June, 1891.		June, 1890.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Re-imported spirits exported, proof gallons	98	\$ 137	37	\$ 40
Mineral Water gallons				
Malt liquors, bottled, gallons	604	345	505	402
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons				
Brandy, proof gallons	1,101	1,784	2,611	3,213
All other spirits, proof gallons	2,730	2,965	5,048	4,149
Champagne, dozen	199	2,415	78	949
Still wines, casks, gallons	1,725	915	2,804	1,955
Still wines, bottled, dozen	458	1,327	263	575

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
Total for January	\$30,675	108,100
Total for February	\$54,318	44,795
Total for March	\$97,085	47,055
Total for April	\$1,295,820	45,350
Total for May	\$1,505,467	53,445
Total for June	\$964,510	29,190
Total for July	\$979,740	27,440
August		
1.	52,270	27,440
3.	41,410	6,690
4.	50,620	100
5.	28,670	2,120
6.	69,920	3,670
7.	88,730	280
8.	56,740	100
10.	44,660	40
11.	51,960	500
12.	27,350	60
13.	27,410	240
14.	41,770	900
15.	51,450	1,300
17.	94,190	450
18.	42,020	560
19.	36,500	2,450

GLARENCE WETMORE'S TRIP.

Clarence J. Wetmore the Chief Viticultural Officer of the State Commission, has just completed a trip of inspection through the San Joaquin valley. He says that the prospects for a heavy crop throughout the valley are excellent, with the exception of the country about Minturn, where there has been a loss of about twenty to twenty-five per cent on account of the hot weather.

The wine grape vineyards around Fresno are looking well and the principal wine makers are preparing for the heaviest output of sweet wine on record. They have little use for dry wine making in Fresno this year and one firm which expects to make 150,000 gallons of Port alone, is paying as high as twelve and fourteen dollars per ton for grapes.

Mr. Wetmore says that the raisin output has been reduced from 10 to 20 per cent by the hot weather, though the wine grapes have not suffered. He thinks that between 20,000 and 25,000 acres of new raisin grape vineyards were set out last winter and the planting the coming season will be very large.

[OFFICIAL FIGURES.]

Produced and bonded.....		63,596 tax gallons
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouses in First District, California.....	10,495	"
" " " " " in Eastern Districts.....	4,690	"
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse First District, California.....	1,582	"
" " " " " Eastern District.....	1,650	"
Exported		"
Tax-paid.....	9,197	"
Remaining in special bonded warehouses July 31, '91.....	661,472	"

Produced and bonded.....	2,792	Gallons
Received from distilleries in Fourth district of California.....	14,585	"
" " special bonded warehouses in Fourth district of California.....	3,232	"
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse to Eastern Districts.....	"	"
" " distillery to Eastern Districts.....	"	"
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse in eastern districts	6,122	"
Tax-paid.....	12,226	"
Exported.....	1,416	"
Remaining in bond July 31st.....	677,184	"
" " in the State.....	1,338,656	"

Produced.....	915,355
Transferred from distilleries to special bonded warehouses in First district of California.....	329,247
“ “ “ “ “ eastern districts.....	27,317
“ “ special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse in First District of California.....	42,411
“ “ “ “ “ eastern districts.....	118,559
Withdrawn for export.....	26,104
Tax-paid.....	149,558
Used in fortifying sweet wine.....	61,302
Remaining in bond June 30, 1891.....	617,297

Produced and Bonded.....	330,343	..
Received from Fourth District.....	378,897	..
Transferred from distilleries to special bonded warehouses in Eastern Districts.....	41,510	..
“ “ special bonded warehouses to special bonded warehouses in Eastern District.....	192,502	..
Tax paid.....	354,035	..
Exported.....	117,583	..
Used for Sweet Wine.....	132,172	..
Remaining in bond June 30, 1891.....	675,388	..
Total production in the State for the fiscal year.....	1,245,698	..

Mr. Roth was married twice; his second wife who before her marriage was Mrs. Bertha Suskind, surviving him. He left, as well, a family, all in good circumstances. He was a member of all the best known French benevolent, fraternal and social organizations, and was highly esteemed by all.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

Per Southern Pacific Co's Lines During July, 1891, Showing Destination and Points of Shipment.

TO	Brandy		Wine		FROM	Brandy		Wine	
	Case	Gallons	Case	Gallons		Case	Gallons	Case	Gallons
Boston.....			48	124	San Francisco.....	17	2,646	1,153	258,044
Providence.....	1		4	15	Oakland, 16th Street.....			25	261
Hartford.....					Niles.....				
Other New England points.....			4	328	Marysville.....				
Albany.....			2	103	San Jose.....	49	293	44	3,931
Buffalo.....				167	Warm Springs.....				63
New York.....	1	1,010	586	62,254	Irvington.....			27	10
Other New York points.....		52	21	677	Santa Clara.....		83		2,483
Philadelphia.....			34	5,004	Mountain View.....				
Pittsburg.....				417	Redwood City.....				
Other Pennsylvania points.....		24	7	490	Menlo Park.....				49
Baltimore.....			5		Los Gatos.....			34	215
Washington.....				3,041	San Francisco.....				105
Wheeling.....					Gilroy.....				102
Other Virginia and Maryland pts.....				10	Hollister.....				27
Charleston, S. C.....					Watsonville.....				54
Other Carolina and Georgia pts.....					Monterey.....			2	
New Orleans.....		205	42	223,905	Sacramento.....			31	5,074
Baton Rouge.....					Fowler.....				
Other Louisiana points.....					McConnell.....				
Mobile.....			1	2,040	Elk Grove.....				
Birmingham, Ala.....				2,480	Colfax.....				
Other Gulf State points.....				185	Korbels.....				
Galveston.....				5,330	Geyersville.....				
Houston.....				46	Healdsburg.....				
San Antonio.....		83		4,525	Cloverdale.....				
Dallas.....				5,258	Napa.....		792	2	12,502
Brownsville.....				2,423	Yountville.....				51
Other Texas points.....	20	356	47	1,409	Oakville.....		150		46,895
Hot Springs.....	5		5	49	Rutherford.....			3	49
Little Rock.....		49		254	Bello.....		254	30	2,590
Other Ark. and Ind. Ter. points.....				47	St. Helena.....		24	4	491
Memphis.....	3			17	Krug.....		74		2,401
Chattanooga.....				50	Calistoga.....			1	
Louisville.....				20	Cordelia.....				
Other Tenn. and Ky. points.....		73		51	El Verano.....				
Cincinnati.....		378		2,094	Glen Ellen.....		44	150	9,592
Cleveland.....				67	Los Guilecos.....				
Toledo.....			1	14	Santa Rosa.....		50		4,749
Other Ohio points.....			4	160	Hopland.....			2	
Indianapolis.....			10		Rocklin.....				26
Fort Wayne.....					Vina.....		960		1,750
Other Indiana points.....	5	99	13	521	Stockton.....			10	11,405
Chicago.....		5,296	281	27,351	Martinez.....				2,400
Waterloo.....			1	2,475	Ione.....				44
Other Illinois points.....	11	176	17	1,016	Livermore.....				3,037
Detroit.....				334	Folsom.....				
Other Michigan points.....		407	35	2,200	Fresno.....			2	2,810
Milwaukee.....		50	16	2,523	Los Angeles.....	6	3,652	50	7,709
Other Wisconsin points.....	1	34	4	530	Alhambra.....				
St. Louis.....		150	13	12,049	Cucamonga.....				
Kansas City.....		83		56	Colton.....				
St. Joseph.....		60		375	Santa Barbara.....				
Other Missouri points.....		48		47	Winthrop.....			3	44
Council Bluffs.....			1	1,995	Downey.....				
Sioux City.....	2	23	18	165	Anaheim.....		10		386
Other Iowa points.....		10		213	Santa Ana.....		20		
St. Paul.....			3	46	San Gabriel.....		70		330
Minneapolis.....					Pomona.....				5,000
Stillwater.....					Vacaville.....				
Other Minnesota points.....		70	1	262	Woodland.....				
Omaha.....	3	20	1	121	Geyersville.....				
Lincoln.....			50		Healdsburg.....				
Other Neb. and Kans. points.....	12	163	13	1,295	Petaluma.....				
Dakota.....		62	1	692	Korbels.....				
Denver.....	5	85	247	6,321	Sebastopol.....				
Pueblo.....	3	36	7	220	Sobre Vista.....				
Other Colorado points.....		20	29	754	Yulupa.....				
Canada.....				158	Loomis.....				
Foreign.....			3		Pomona.....				
Total.....	72	9,122	1,573	384,679	Total.....	72	9,122	1,573	384,679

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8th. 1891.

On June 14th, 1883, the Governor-General of Canada promulgated the following regulation;

"That brandy, gin, whisky or other distilled spirit, shall not be imported to any part of Canada in any undecked vessel, or in any vessel under the burden of twenty tons, registered tonnage, or in any vehicle by land, other than railway car, or in any package (except bottled spirits) containing less than one hundred gallons, wine measure, etc; provided, however, that such spirits may be imported direct from Great Britain and European countries, and from any British colony, and from the West India Islands, in packages of not less capacity than octaves, or in glass."

The "100 gallons wine measure" herein referred to is the Imperial gallon, and would equal 120 American gallons.

As contrasted with the above, Revised Statutes of the United States, Title 33, Section 2502, Schedule H, as amended October 1, 1890, by Schedule H, Paragraphs 329 and 330:

"Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this act, \$2.50 per proof gallon—each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue; but any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen gallons shall be forfeited to the United States."

Under the laws of the United States, foreign spirits are admitted into our country in any sized package not less than 14 gallons capacity. Canada will not admit American spirits, under the above regulation, in any package less than 120 gallons capacity. The duty under Dominion laws on *Canadian Whiskies* is \$1.30 per imperial gallon, —Sykes—proof 112, while foreign spirits, in which American spirits are included, pay on the same basis \$2 per imperial gallon. Hence we suffer not only by reason of an increased duty, but are restricted to what is commercially a prohibitory sized package.

A reciprocal trade commission, representing Canada and the United States, is to meet at Washington in November. Our representatives, backed by the State department, should insist upon a revocation of at least that portion of the Dominion regulation restricting the capacity of the package. Large quantities of English spirits, as well as French brandies, via England, are brought into the United States. Canada, as a Province of Great Britain, should be compelled to grant equal favors and privileges.

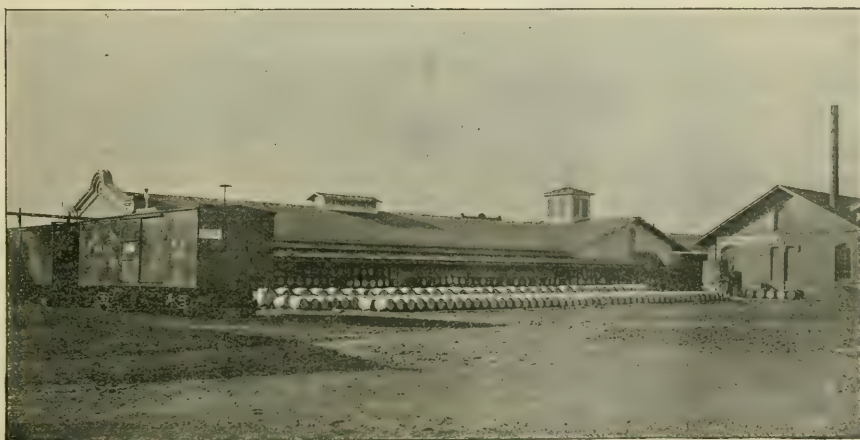
The Canadian regulation serves to restrict the sale of American spirits, especially in British Columbia, where the spirit drinking public has increased since the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. There are many English and American retail dealers seeking to purchase American Bourbon and Rye whiskies who are unable to do so, because they cannot obtain them in merchantable packages, that can be safely handled. The business has great possibilities, and particularly so in competition with Canadian whiskies, which are distilled from rye and small grain, and should be classed with what are known as high wines in this country. American whiskies are pure distillates, wholesome and palatable, and in an even position, with equal opportunities, can always be sold in competition.

E. R. LILIENTHAL.

The national drink of the Mexicans is "pulque" the sap of the maguey or American agave. After expressing the juice between rollers, or, as was formerly done, by means of suction, it is carried to vats (which are made of raw hide) for fermentation. The sap, which resembles cider and has a very disagreeable smell, taken alone or diluted with water is a common sweet beverage in use in Mexico. When fermented, this liquor is very intoxicating, containing about 36 per cent. of absolute alcohol. To strangers both the taste and smell are horrible; something of the style of rotten eggs, but people seem to get accustomed to the flavor. Bayard Taylor says: "I can only liken the taste of this beverage to a distillation of sour milk (if there can be such a thing), strongly tinctured with cayenne and hartshorn."

EL PINAL VINEYARD,

ESTABLISHED 1852.



Winery and Distillery.

George West & Son, - - - Stockton, Cal.
SONOMA WINE & BRANDY CO., 1 & 3 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

Chicago Department.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHICAGO, August 10, 1891.

The month of August opens up quiet with the wine and spirit trade generally, as the summer vacation is still on, and no one is trying to push things very much. As far as I can learn there is nothing changing hands except small orders for supplying immediate demand. One favorable feature is that there is no break in the market during this apparent stagnation. By the middle of September everybody will be back in the harness, and then we may confidently look for a rushing business.

The whisky trust is laying plans that will eventually result in the removal of all the Chicago distilleries to Peoria. The trust was formed to concentrate the distillation of spirits and from this time on the business will be gradually centered at Peoria. A man who is well acquainted with the purposes of the trust, said that the combine is making the greatest efforts to lessen the cost of production of spirits, and economize in every way, as its expenses in buying out competitors in the last few years have been enormous. It costs much more to manufacture whisky in Chicago than in Peoria for various reasons. Coopersage costs ten cents more per barrel in Chicago and all the slop and manure has to be loaded on steamers and taken out into the lake and dumped. In Peoria this waste matter is dumped into the river which runs past the distilleries. It is said that the trust will abandon the Shufeldt distillery altogether when a good price can be obtained for the land.

In regard to California goods it may be said that there is nothing to complain of. The demand is steadily on the increase both for wine and brandy, the latter especially. A dealer who has been here for the past five years tells me that at the present time there is far more California wine on the Chicago market than ever before. "In fact," he continued, "there is from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more right now than there was at this time last year."

"What is the result of this excess?" I asked.

"There can be but one result," he replied, "and that is an overstock and a corresponding decline in the price. Not that all the extra wine that has come in from California this season may be considered as overstock, for a great deal of it is naturally taken up by the increased demand for it, but still that demand is not able to absorb all of it."

There is one good feature about the demand that is growing up for California wine, which is that the people want a first-class article. Price is not so much of an object as quality, and the house which supplies the best goods will come out winner in the end. It may be that the shading of a few cents on a gallon will capture the trade for a while yet, especially with a certain class of customers, but it will not prove abiding. I hope that all Californians will profit by the statement of this fact, and send only such goods to this market as will stand the severest test. I am speaking of reputable growers and merchants now. Of course it is understood that there is a demand for slops here as well as anywhere else, and that it will be met by somebody in California, and that California wine will have to suffer in consequence, but the time has come when wine cannot be sold under the general title of California wine, but it must bear some specific, well-known and thoroughly tested and reliable brand, before it will be bought.

Captain Shillaber, manager of the To-Kalon Company, has just returned from an extended trip through the East, and he tells me that the cry all along the line was: "Give us the best you have, never mind the price, but give us the quality." If we have wines that will stand the test the price will regulate itself.

A. M. Bergevin, representative of the Eisen Vineyard Company at Fresno, and C. Carpy & Co. of Napa, informs me that he is developing a fine trade among first-class houses in the city, on this ground alone. He never shows a sample that is not right

up to the highest standard, and the houses he represents deliver only goods which come fully up to the sample. The result is that for Tokay, Sherry, Port, and Muscat he is receiving prices which are but little below that paid for foreign goods. It is encouraging to learn that the orders are very generous, and that many of them are second and third orders.

A dealer told me yesterday that he was now buying his California wine in New York. "Why is that?" I asked. "Simply because I can save a great big five cents a gallon by so doing, and that of itself is a snug little profit. Yes, I just got a car-load in last week and another will arrive this week. Freight rates from San Francisco to New York are seven cents, and from New York to Chicago three cents. That is just what it is from San Francisco to Chicago, therefore, so far as freight is concerned, New York is in direct competition with San Francisco."

"But why are you able to buy wine cheaper in New York than in San Francisco, for the eastern jobber must make his little commission also?"

"I don't know how that is except on the theory that either there is a disposition to boycott the Chicago market or that wine is shipped to New York and sold on the open market at just what it will bring, and thus the jobbers get it down at figures at which they are able to underbid the San Francisco people. I wrote to San Francisco for figures before I closed the contract for these goods, and found that I could save the margin mentioned above, and of course I bought where I could do the best."

Speaking of Captain Shillaber's trip East, he states that he found the market for California goods in a very healthy condition wherever he went, and is confident that if a high standard can be maintained there will be no trouble in the future. The Vina brandy came in for its share of praise.

E. C. Priber, of the Napa Valley Wine Company, left for San Francisco last Saturday.

L. L. PALMER.

"TEMPERANCE" BEVERAGES.

Temperance legislation is all very well in its way, perhaps, but if the laws become too restrictive, sometimes a change for the worse takes place. The besetting sin of every prohibition community is the villanous preparations always obtainable which supersede wholesome beverages. The demand for drinks to evade the "intoxicating liquor" clause in the high license or prohibitory laws of the several States is and always will be great. Soda water is surely an innocuous beverage, but this is not the kind of goods wanted; but something that looks like beer, tastes like beer, smells like beer, but lacking its alcohol feature, is in constant and overwhelming demand.

Were beverages of this description entirely wholesome, all well and good; but as a general thing, they are far from it. Heavily salicylated, even nauseous as, with few exceptions, these non-alcoholic beers are, they will not only be drunk, but are manufactured solely to circumvent the high license laws and the radical temperance societies engaged in their strict enforcement. One of these days, and that not far distant either, the medical fraternity will be called upon in defense of mankind, to step in and give their opinions relative to the hygienic effect of the beverages now masquerading in all sorts of misleading disguises, and urge their suppression. No legislation can accomplish the purposes other than the repeal or modification of the present harsh and non-repressible measures.

Until then the bottling trade, at least that portion concerned, will continue to interest themselves in securing the needful supply of "non-alcoholic" beverages in vogue in sections whereof a majority have declared the indulgence in beer shall cease, whether they like it or not.—*National Bottlers' Gazette*.

THE BANTLING'S CRY.

Brother editors, the *Bulletin* can no longer be ignored—*Louisville Wine and Spirit Bulletin*.

Cockle-doodle-doo!

California Viticultural Restaurant and Cafe,

315 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

The attention of the wine men of California and elsewhere, is called to this excellent Cafe, which is conducted under the auspices of the California State Viticultural Commission. It is doing valuable work in the interest of the wines of this State and should be given the support and encouragement of wine men generally whenever they are in the city.

The Cafe is open from 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.

Chiefs of the Wine Press Makers — OF THE — UNITED STATES.

SOLE OWNERS OF THE "CALIFORNIA" AND "LE MERVELLEUX" OR LILLE PATENT,

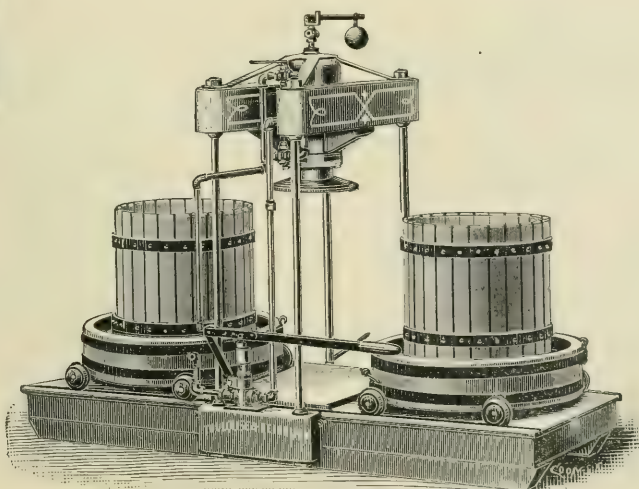


"CALIFORNIA"

AND ALSO OF THE



"LE MERVELLEUX"



SEND FOR

CATALOGUE.

NEW HYDRAULIC WINE PRESS.

The undersigned have purchased of Dominique Lille, of Tronçens, Department of Gers, France, his United States letters, Patent No. 299, 815 on which a suit in equity has been pending in the U. S. Circuit Court for some time past, and in which an interlocutory decree was entered against us and in favor of Mr. Lille. With this patent, we have had conveyed to us by said Lille all damages, royalties and rights of action for any and all past infringements of the said Lille Patent. The known superiority of the wine presses of our manufacture; the patent which we hold on our own improvements in wine presses; our long experience in the manufacture of wine presses and the favor with which our presses are received by the public on account of the great satisfaction which they have given in practical use, together with our present ownership of the Lille Patent, places us in the position of Chiefs of Wine Press Manufacturers in the United States.

All persons are cautioned against paying any damages or royalties on account of the Lille Patent to any one except ourselves as all such damages and royalties, both past and present, now belong exclusively to us.

PARE BROS., ARE NO LONGER AGENTS FOR THE LILLE PATENT OR PRESSES.

TOULOUSE & DELROIEUX,

620-22 COMMERCIAL ST., - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BRANDY FOR EXPORT.

A Valuable Article From Edward Walden, Jr., on the Distillates
to be Sent Abroad.

[WRITTEN FOR THE WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.]

GEYSERVILLE, CAL., August 10, 1891.

I am often asked: "To what extent is there a market in Great Britain and Germany for California brandy?"

The most natural and prompt response to this would be, "None at all," were it not proper to qualify it to some extent. As applied to the mass of brandy made in this State no such qualification is necessary. Most of it could find no market in those countries even for the duties necessary to be paid on their admission for consumption.

The California producer should study the matter a little more closely for himself and so be enabled to reach safer conclusions, than to act on most of the advice he is apt to receive. Such consideration and reflection would show him that in close proximity to those markets, are countries whose annual production of wine approximates roughly, say 2,000,000,000 gallons and which it would seem but natural to expect could readily supply all the demand for brandy in that part of the world. Yet he will find that the trade is entirely controlled and monopolized by certain districts in France, of very limited area. He will find that though in many places all that goes to make brandy, viz., wine, labor, fuel, etc., are really cheaper than in France, yet for many years that country has supplied the world's demand, without a rival.

A few years ago when the ravages of phylloxera in the French vineyards were so serious that prices of brandy became enormously high, and fears were even entertained that the product of the brandy districts would be wiped out altogether, the most strenuous efforts were made by the neighboring wine-growing countries to share in this trade by producing at least an acceptable substitute. And yet with all their facilities (which it would seem are much greater than we possess), their efforts were a complete failure. In Italy and on the Rhine the idea was abandoned. Spain still maintains a decreasing trade with England, while Algiers is enabled to continue it, because as a French Colony her brandy enters that country without paying the high custom's duties. All these efforts coming to naught, France was left as before, mistress of the situation.

The causes are not hard to find: in fact they lie upon the surface. There is in every natural production of the earth a subtle something, in which it differs from all similar products which we call character. Most countries have some such specialty, which claims and obtains recognition as the best of its kind. So the brandy of the Charente has achieved this position, and has become the recognized type the world over, and while that from other countries might possess equal, possibly greater merits, still from its lack of similarity it failed to be acceptable as a substitute and dropped out of the field.

Now when California becomes ambitious of entering the field, let the brandy maker reflect for a moment on the character of the goods he proposes to do it with, and how made. He sees that other wine-producing countries, using only the most approved material, the greatest skill and knowledge, fell far short of success. He knows that his product is most frequently but a distillation of spoiled wine or pomace, and only manufactured in order to utilize an otherwise waste product. If after due reflection he still hopes for success, he must be a firm believer in miracles, for nothing short of the supernatural could serve to avert the utter failure of the venture.

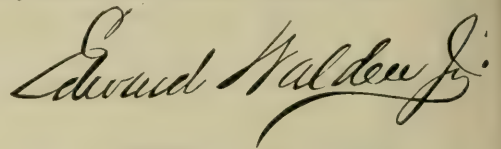
This applies of course only to the class of goods described. With a judicious selection of wine and the proper care and skill in making, it may be otherwise.

Since the other contestants for this trade have failed—not, as we have been led to believe because of inferiority of the

goods, but because they bore so little similarity to French Cognacs as not to be acceptable as a substitute—it is plain that California's hope in contesting for the same markets, is that her brandy may approach in character and flavor sufficiently close to the product of the Charente as to find favor as a substitute. If California brandy should happily possess such valuable qualities, it could only in the nature of things be produced in a comparatively limited area of her territory. Production is so confined in France. Here is required all the skill and pains-taking care in which the French vineyardist and distiller invariably bestow upon their brandy or the natural advantages would be neutralized by faults in making.

A limited trade has been started already with England and Germany in the hope that the above requisites have at least in a measure been achieved, and if success is attained, only on the lines as here marked out will it be made permanent.

As to the best age at which brandies should be shipped, I would say that the older the better, if the brandy be really good; otherwise as young as possible. Age develops faults more prominently than merits when they (the faults) exist.



AN IMPORTANT SALE.

C. Carpy & Co. have just sold 800 casks of wine, each cask of 170 gallons to a Cote house. The wine is to be forwarded at once to New Orleans by rail and thence will be shipped on a line of Italian steamers plying to Mediterranean parts.

All of the wine will come from Mr. Carpy's Napa City cellars, and it must be delivered in France by February 7th, at which time the new tariff law of that country will go into effect.

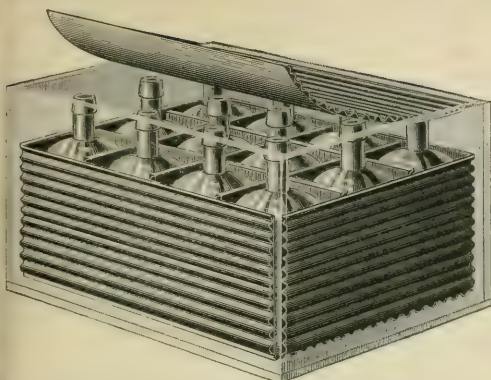
We are informed that the firm which is making this purchase can utilize from 8,000 to 10,000 puncheons of wine annually in blending and will purchase that quantity here, provided French customs are not increased to any figure greater than 4 francs and 50 centimes per hectolitre, at which figure the duties are now assessed.

It rests largely with the producers of California and with the State Department at Washington to decide whether this export trade thus auspiciously begun shall continue. In view of the present situation, the producers should do all in their power to advance the trade, as it affords an outlet for the present at least for the surplus wine now produced. The State Department can render material assistance to the wine men by taking steps to induce the French Government not to advance the existing duty.

SOME SOUND SENSE.

A Reverend prohibitionist of Oakland, whose violent language offers a striking contrast to the self-denial he advocates in other matters, has honored the Viticultural Commission with one of his choicest diatribes. He does not allow his eloquence to be fettered by any trumpery canons, either of good taste or brotherly love. As, for instance, when he spoke of a well-known literary lady, whose name is above reproach, in a phrase applicable, possibly, to the lowest grades of the Hetairae. In the interests of temperance we protest against this sort of thing. We believe that an agency which has for its object the development of the wine of the country and popularizing its use, is doing good temperance work. But, anyway, coarse attacks from the pulpit never issue in good results, any more than violent personal abuse is likely to be welcomed as an evidence of real affection.—*Pacific Churchman*, (Episcopalian.)

What does Editor Sheahan think of this clerical protest against his peculiar phase of fanaticism.



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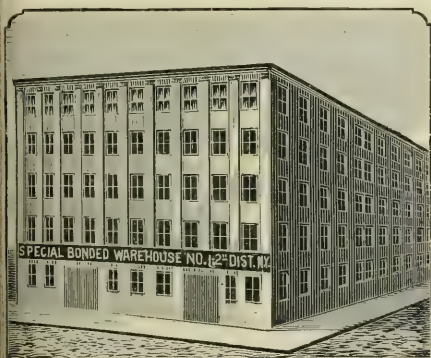
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FREE STORAGE.

CONDITIONAL. Shippers sending their Brandy to me to sell, I am offering as a guarantee to them to pay freight and cartage and make no charge for storage until the Brandy is sold and transferred to purchaser. Only restrictions on above being that shippers price to effect sale shall be a fair market price.

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AUGUST 14, 1885.

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PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW,

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE NEW DIRECTORY.

The State Viticultural Commission Has Completed the Census of the State.

The new directory of the State Viticultural Commission is now in the hands of the State Printer and will soon be issued by the Commission. It contains:

1st. The names of the fruit brandy distillers of California who operated in the season of '90-91.

2d. The names of all grape growers and wine makers of the State found by the special agents of the Commission, who travelled over the State and made a personal canvass. In this portion is given the total acreage of each vineyardist; the acres bearing, acres in wine grapes, table grapes and raisin grapes; whether each man is a wine maker or not; and the product. This part contains about 7500 names.

3d. A partial directory of the grape growers and wine makers of the States east of the Rockies. This was obtained entirely by correspondence and is believed to include all the more prominent producers. It gives names, addresses, acreage in vineyard and whether each man is a wine maker.

The statement of the vineyard area of California by counties is as follows:

Counties.	Total Acres	Acres in bearing	Acres not bearing	Acres in wine grapes	Acres in table grapes	Acres in raisin grapes
Alameda.....	6,826	6,060	766	6,396	230	194
Amador.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butte.....	781	781	.....	111	651	6,341
Calaveras.....	404	404	.....	404	.....	.....
Colusa.....	4,221	2,171	2,050	24	28	370
Contra Costa.....	3,141	1,750	1,391	2,085	975	815
El Dorado.....	1,512	1,512	.....	1,019	370	123
Fresno.....	49,500	23,251	27,249	5,574	.....	43,926
Inyo.....	521	481	4	121	31	9
Kern.....	1,200	.....	1,200	.....	.....	1,200
Lake.....	1,061	1,008	53	1,046	15	.....
*Los Angeles.....	4,635	4,363	332	4,632	40	23
Marin.....	502	441	61	477	25	.....
Mendocino.....	294	183	111	190	14	.....
Merced.....	1,846	635	1,211	425	.....	1,421
Monterey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napa.....	18,229	17,063	1,236	18,177	52	.....
Nevada.....	220	220	.....	190	30	.....
Orange.....	144	136	8	140	.....	4
Placer.....	2,985	2,159	126	354	1,431	500
Sacramento.....	4,630	4,028	602	3,131	1,164	335
San Benito.....	175	135	40	.....	35	.....
*San Bernardino.....	3,615	3,615	.....	1,024	.....	2,591
San Diego.....	4,627	4,423	204	1,32	49	4,455
San Joaquin.....	1,246	1,146	100	900	346	.....
San Luis Obispo.....	471	421	50	437	33	1
San Mateo.....	788	604	184	747	26	15
Santa Barbara.....	270	197	73	360	10	.....
Santa Clara.....	11,235	11,031	492	10,234	1,124	103
Santa Cruz.....	1,684	1,187	497	1,365	319	.....
Shasta.....	468	422	46	122	104	242
Solano.....	3,527	3,527	.....	1,928	1,167	432
Sonoma.....	22,683	21,053	1,630	22,351	332	.....
Stanislaus.....	619	80	530	82	13	524
Sutter.....	370	287	83	338	47	285
Tehama.....	4,012	2,660	1,352	3,705	80	227
Tulare.....	9,919	2,592	7,327	70	.....	9,849
Tuolumne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ventura.....	220	216	104	100	26	197
Yolo.....	3,700	3,700	.....	1,575	1,000	1,125
Yuba.....	603	603	50	570	123	.....
Total.....	168,366	122,681	46,107	90,228	9,300	68,789
*Partial.						
†Reported as wine grapes.						

WASHBURN BACKS OUT.

Editor Washburn has declined to meet our propositions as to a test of the circulation of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, and in the future we shall pay no more attention to his innuendoes and side remarks.

In the last issue of the *Bulletin* our friend Washburne contents himself by such statements as these: "They (meaning us) pretended a knowledge of wine greater than the highest authorities."

This probably refers to Col. Leoser, he being the best authority of whom our friend the Duke has any cognizance. Colonel Leoser has the reputation of being an expert but we don't think he is the only one.

"They knew more of whisky than the oldest distillers."

This plain ordinary every day fabrication.

Vale Bulletin!

EXPORT TRADE TO FRANCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5, 1891.

Editor Wine and Spirit Review:—I shall again take up some of your valuable space. First of all to correct a slight mistake in the figures of the new French tariff which ought to read 0 francs 70 centimes per degree up to 11 degrees, 9° plus 1 franc 56 centimes per degree extra, up to 15 degrees. Therefore on some wine which I shipped recently and which weighed according to the Malligand 14.5 degrees alcohol, the duty which is actually 4 francs 50 centimes per hectolitre, will under the new tariff be:

11.9°@0 f. 70 c.....8 francs 33 centimes
2.6°@1 f. 56 c.....4 francs 05 centimes

Therefore 14.5° will pay.....12 francs 38 centimes which simply means prohibition.

Secondly I wish to mention that the Spanish Government finding that the new wine tariff will affect exportations for the year following has abolished *all* duties on French wines. This will lead the French Government to modify the new wine tariff on Spanish importation in their favor.

Why should not the United States do something in the same way, so that the tariff on California wine might also be modified to such an extent as to allow for the exportation of the accumulating yearly surplus. This is an important question for the future welfare of the California wine growers, especially for a country like France, which will take the wines of the same years' vintage, by that means making place for the following years' stock. Moreover it will compel the growers to have quantities of cooperage to store his wine in until it gets old enough to sell to local consumption.

The next question is the enormous freight charges by rail from here to New York or New Orleans on wines shipped by steamer thence to France. The freight is one dollar per one hundred pounds, including wood, making ten cents per gallon, whereas the steamer only asks three cents additional per gallon to take the same wine across the Atlantic, and even up the Mediterranean as far as Marseilles.

If the new duties exacted in France in retaliation for the McKinley Bill, mean prohibition, the transportation charges across the continent mean the same. Every combination of circumstances, would tend to prove that, the very people who ought to aid the hard-working wine grower, combine their efforts to crush him.

With a duty of 4 francs 50 centimes per hectolitre and an overland tariff by rail of five cents per gallon, which added to the three cents taken by the steamer amounts to 10 francs per hectolitre delivered in France by the overland route, there would be an immense outlet for our wines, creating a continuous and beneficial trade, by which all parties interested would reap moderate but sufficient profits, and the problem of how to get rid of the surplus of wine be resolved.

S. Bankard

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY IN ENGLAND.

The State Banquet at Windsor was admirably served, and the *menu* had wisely been reduced to reasonable proportions. The Emperor appeared to enjoy the Bisque d'Ecrevisses aux Quenelles, and the haunch of venison. His Majesty drank Rhine Wine at dinner and Apollinaris Water, and afterwards he took a bumper of the Queen's famous Pommery Sec finishing up with a glass of Tokay, like his grandfather, the Prince Consort, who always concluded his dinner with Tokay, of which her Majesty possesses a unique cellar.—London Paper.

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.

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AND DEALERS IN

California Wines and Brandies.

Proprietors of

ORLEANS VINEYARD.

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LARGEST SHERRY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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ORDERS FOR DIRECT IMPORTATION SOLICITED.

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH 217 FRONT ST. SAN FRANCISCO
S. GLASER, Manager.

Recent Legal Decisions.

(11,276.)

Additional duties on cherry juice and cigars under section 7, act June 10, 1890.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1891.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of a letter from the First Auditor, dated the 28th ultimo, in which he calls attention to your failure to collect additional duties on certain cherry juice imported by Rheinstrom Brothers, and on certain cigars imported by Henry Strauss, the entered value of which was advanced on appraisement over 10 per cent.

The Auditor states that on calling your attention to the fact you replied that, as the additions were for packing charges and not to the entered value of the goods *per se*, no penalty was added in accordance with the Department's decision (Synopsis 7544.)

In regard thereto, I would state that the decision referred to related to the imposition of additional duty under the provisions of section 2900, Revised Statutes, and section 7, act of March 3, 1883.

The provisions of section 19, act of June 10, 1890, for the ascertainment of dutiable values differ materially from the provisions of section 2900, Revised Statutes, inasmuch as it prescribes that duty shall be assessed on the actual market value or wholesale price of imported merchandise, as bought and sold in usual wholesale quantities at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principle markets of the country from whence imported, and in the condition in which such merchandise is there bought and sold for exportation to the United States or consigned to the United States for sale, including the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks, and coverings of any kind, and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition packed ready for shipment to the United States; and said section also provides that the words "value" or "actual market value," whenever used in this act or in any law relating to the appraisement of imported merchandise, shall be construed to mean the actual market value or wholesale price as defined in this section, that is, including the value of all cartons, etc.

In the cases cited by the First Auditor the additional duty imposed by section 7, act of June 19, 1890, clearly accrued, and you are directed to take the necessary steps for collecting the same.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,

Assistant Secretary.

(8005 f.)

Surveyor of Customs, Cincinnati, Ohio.

(11,367.—G. A. 650.)

Natural fruit juice (currant).

Before the U. S. General Appraisers at New York, June 5, 1891.

In the matter of the protest, 2553, of Curtice Brothers Co., against the decision of the collector of customs at Rochester, N. Y., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain natural fruit juice, imported per Egyptian Monarch, November 18, 1890.

Opinion by Tichenor, General Appraiser.

The appellants imported from France in November last an article invoiced as "jus de groseilles rouges" (juice of red currants), which the collector reports "was found to be in its natural state as pressed from the fruit; that it contained no alcohol, sugar or other preservative, and is intended for use in the preparation of jelly." Duty was assessed upon it at 30 per cent. ad valorem, "under paragraph 304 and section 5 of the act of October 1, 1890, as similar in material and quality to fruits preserved in their own juices."

The appellants contend that the article is the fresh juice of the currant just as pressed from the fruit, with nothing whatever added to it as a preservative or to prepare it for use; that "natural fruit juice is not specified in the act of October 1, 1890," and that it is "dutyable, under section 4 of said act, at 20 per cent. ad valorem, as an article manufactured in whole or in part, not provided for."

Schedule G, act of March 3, 1883, contained a provision for "fruits preserved in their own juices, and fruit juice." Paragraph 304 of the present act reads: "Fruits preserved in their own juices, 30 per cent. ad valorem," the provision for fruit juice being there omitted, but paragraph 339 of said act provides for "cherry juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juice, not specially provided for in this act, containing not more than eighteen per centum of alcohol, sixty cents per gallon; if containing more than eighteen per centum of alcohol, two dollars and fifty cents per proof gallon."

The currant is a fruit; the fresh juice pressed from it is "fruit juice," and not being provided for *co nomine*, clearly falls under the above provision for "other fruit juice," whether containing alcohol or not. The intention is manifest and the language plain.

We find as matter of fact from the papers in the case that the article in question is fruit juice, containing not more than 18 per cent. of alcohol, and we hold, therefore, that it is dutyable, under the paragraph last above quoted, at 60 cents per gallon.

(11,258.)

Drawback on malt manufactured from imported barley.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 4, 1891.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 29 ultimo, the Department has to inform you that malt manufactured from imported barley and exported under proper entry will be entitled to drawback under the provisions of section 25 of the act of October 1, 1890, and the regulations of November 15 of the same year (circular No. 118).

The imported barley cannot be converted into malt while in bond, but must be withdrawn for consumption, and the duties must be collected and deposited by you in the usual manner.

Please call the attention of the malters intending to export malt for drawback to the provisions of article 53 of said regulations.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,

Acting Secretary.

(8017f.)

Collector of Customs, Erie, Pa.

(11399.—G. A. 682.)

Prune wine and prune juice.

Before the U. S. General Appraisers at New York, June 19, 1891.

In the matter of the protests, 1886 a, of S. L. Mackie and H. A. Batjer & Co., against the decision of the collector of customs at New York as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain prune wine and prune juice, imported per Teutonic, September 11, 1890, and Elder, October 1, 1890, respectively.

Opinion by Sharpe, General Appraiser.

These protests were forwarded to the Board under cover of one letter of transmittal from the collector, the merchandise being denominated therein prune juice, the collector adding that it was returned by the appraiser "prune juice extract."

An examination of the official papers shows that the consignment to S. L. Mackie described the merchandise in the entry and invoice as prune wine, and the papers covered by the protest of H. A. Batjer & Co. describe the merchandise as prune juice.

In a subsequent letter the collector states that it is the understanding of his office that prune wine and prune juice are, for tariff purposes, substantially alike, and we find that in the decisions of the Treasury Department, Synopsis 9,199 and 9,350, they are treated as one and the same commodity.

We also find that paragraph 339 of the act of October 1, 1890, speaks of "prune juice or prune wine," which may be considered a legislative interpretation.

These importations have been assessed for duty by the collector under paragraph 103 of the act of 1883, as alcoholic compounds not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for.

The appellant, S. L. Mackie, claims that his importation "is the product of dried fruit, fermented, and alcohol is not an ingredient of its manufacture," and that as prune wine it is "dutyable at 20 per centum ad valorem, under the act of March 3, 1883, section 2,513."

The appellants, H. A. Batjer & Co., claim their merchandise



<p>KENTUCKY CLUB</p> <p>HAND MADE</p> <p>SOUR MASH.</p> <p>DISTILLED BY</p> <p>DAVISS COUNTY DISTILLING CO.</p> <p>OWENSBORO, KY.</p>	<p>SHORT</p> <p>DOHERTY</p> <p>HORN</p>	<p>R. MONARCH</p> <p>HAND MADE</p> <p>SOUR MASH.</p> <p>DISTILLED BY</p> <p>R. MONARCH,</p> <p>OWENSBORO, KY.</p>
<p>Our Cooperage is our own manufacture.</p> <p>OUTS AND PROOF GUARANTEED</p> <p>Goods delivered F. O. B. either Boat or Cars.</p>		

SAN FRANCISCO August 13, 1891.

NOW LANDING,

Ex Ships "Dimsdale," "Slieve Donard" "Stanley" and "Falls of Haladale," and S. S. "Colima" and "Railroad."



DUFF GORDON & CO.,
Port St. Marys, Spain.

LACAYE & CO.
Cádiz, Spain.

SANCHO HERMANOS,
P. St. Marys, Spain.

JOHN RAMSAY,
Islay, Scotland.

I. A. I. NOLET,
Schiedam, Holl.

LACAYE & CO.,
Sevilla, Spain.

Duff Gordon Sherry
in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ casks.

Crown Sherry,
in octaves.

Blending Sherry,
in quarter casks.

Port Ellen Distillery,
Islay Scotch Whisky,
in octaves and cases.

IAIN Royal Batavia Gin,
in cases of 15 large square white bottles.

Queen and Manzanilla Olives,
in puncheons and $\frac{1}{2}$ -bbls.



BOORD & SON,
London, Eng.

J. J. MEDER & ZOON,
Schiedam, Holl.

A. CHEVALLIER-APPERT,
Paris, France.

A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO.,
London, Eng.



Old Tom Gin,
Orange Bitters,
Irish and Scotch Whisky,
in cases.

Jamaica Rum,
in octaves.

Swan Gin,
in quarter casks and octaves.

Oenotannin and Pulverine for
Red and White wines, in cases of
15 tins.

C. W. P. Wine Preserver, and
K. M. S. the best Preservative for Lager
Beer, in packages of 2 1-5 lbs.

CHAS. MEINECKE & CO.,

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast,

314 Sacramento Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

SANDEMAN, BUCK & CO.
JEREZ.

H. CUVILLIER & FRÈRE

SANDEMAN & CO.
OPORTO.



Perrier-Jouët & Co.
Epernay, Champagne.

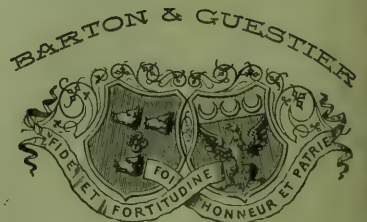


DE RUSSIE

BORDEAUX

BOUCHARD PERE & FILS

Bouchard Père & Fils
Beaune (Cote d'Or).



Barton & Guestier
Bordeaux

W. B. CHAPMAN,
AGENT AND IMPORTER,
123 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

to be dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem, under T. I., 301, as prune juice.

During the hearing of this case, we found that the witnesses produced before us were among those who testified in the case of *Schultze vs. Erhardt*, tried in December last in the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York, before Hon. Alfred C. Coxe and a jury.

We find that the importation of H. A. Batjer & Co. (1887 a) is similar to that involved in the suit of *Sch. Schultze vs. Erhardt*, in which the learned judge charged it to be a well-settled rule of revenue law "that where Congress designates any article by a specific name, and by that name imposes a duty upon it, that specific language is to have precedence over general language in a subsequent act, or in the same act, although general language might be sufficiently broad to include the article."

The judge left it to the jury to find whether the plaintiff's importation was properly designated as fruit juice, and although the plaintiff's witnesses stated that the percentage of alcohol in fruit juice was from 16 to 22, making a strong case for classification as an alcoholic compound, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

We are informed that the United States Attorney-General has certified that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States from the judgment of the circuit court in *Schultze vs. Erhardt*.

We therefore sustain the protest of H. A. Batjer & Co., and authorize his invoice to be re-liquidated accordingly.

In the protest of S. L. Mackie (1886 a) no proof was offered to us that the importation was identical with prune juice, or was known as a fruit juice. It was in fact designated in all the papers as prune wine, and the appellant did not claim it to be dutiable under paragraph 301, providing for fruit juice, but did claim it to be dutiable under section 2,513 of the act of 1883, on the ground that "it is not enumerated or provided for in said act and does not bear a similitude to any article enumerated or provided for therein."

The appellant thus repudiates the association of his importation with fruit juice.

We find, as a fact, that his importation of prune wine contains alcohol to the amount of about 19.97 per cent. by volume, and we hold as law that its designation as an alcoholic compound not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for is more specific than the designation claimed for it under said section 2513.

We therefore sustain the action of the collector in the protest of S. L. Mackie.

TRUE TEMPERANCE.

Speaking about prohibition, Mr. Murphy says: "I despise prohibition and every one connected with it. The movement has stunned every section of the country where it has been started and it has injured the cause of temperance incalculably. The methods used by the agitators of prohibition are despicable. Why don't they try to prohibit men from stealing and house-breaking? That's as sensible. You can't make a man stop drinking. He must be coaxed. If you wish to prohibit you must begin by cutting down all the apple orchards, vineyards, currant bushes, raspberry plants, cherry trees, and goodness knows what not. The scheme is impracticable. It is not the use of liquor what hurts. 'Tis the abuse. Lots of nice people drink a little, and I believe it helps them. But it is those who don't know when to let go that I am after. If you were as familiar with statistics in my line as I am you would be surprised to note the improvement in the world during the last eight or ten years. The country is getting sober. More people drink, yet each one drinks less. People are learning to drink more moderately. This morning I stood at the hotel counter and listened to a number of traveling men as they registered. As soon as they put down their names they asked for their mail, telegrams, or questions about the situation of business houses of the city. Ten years ago three out of five drummers who arrived at a hotel asked for the bar the first thing. The world is getting soberer, and that's the best we can ask for."

ONLY FOUR DOLLARS! HA! HA!

The great effort which has been made in New York to keep down the price of champagne "within the reach of all" may have to be abandoned on the eve of success. Just as the poor are making up their minds that they can afford this cheerful and cheering beverage, comes the news from Paris that the leading houses have heard of a threatened shortage in the vintage and up goes the price again. The poor, of course, will have to give up the idea of champagne for dinner, and the New York hotel proprietors, who have been making a noble fight in behalf of the downtrodden and oppressed, will give it up with a heavy heart and the old four-dollar mark will be restored on the menu. It would seem that permanent relief from the high tariff champagne crowd will come only when we go to California for our wines.—*N. Y. Advertiser*.

Only four dollars a bottle for champagne! Why bless you champagne at four dollars is a rarity here in the high-class restaurants in California.

The associated robbers of San Francisco, which is another name for the Hotel and Restaurant Keepers Association, think that five dollars is none too little and complain that they make no profit at this modest figure.

The New Yorkers who think themselves abused by having to pay four dollars should spend a brief season here. The San Francisco restaurateur knows a point or two on overcharging to which his eastern confrere is a stranger.

F. O. BOYD'S TRIP TO EUROPE.

Mr. F. O. Boyd, of the well-known firm now bearing his name, has just returned from a visit to Europe in the interest of the California wine and brandy trade, as well as in the interest of American alcohol and spirit. He states that the outlook for business in California wines and brandies in Northern Europe is excellent. He first visited Bremen where he found the prominent wine dealers familiar with California red wines. One house there bought and sold 1,000 barrels last year, and are calculating on a steady increase in the future, provided they can obtain good sound wines at prices which will admit of competition with the red wines shipped from France. He says that there does not seem to be any prejudice whatever against California wine in Germany. Mr. Boyd is of the opinion that there is a bright future for California red wines in Germany and other European countries, provided poor wines are not sent to those markets again. In the past some very injudicious consignments were sent to Bremen and Hamburg; but the bad effects have now passed away, and dealers are prepared to buy good sound wines. In regard to brandy, Mr. Boyd says that he found one of the best brands made in California now well established in Bremen, and owing to its quality California brandy is favorably looked upon. Although California brandy is not readily mistaken for the real "cognac," yet it has a marked advantage over a great deal of the cognac exported from France, as it is likely to be perfectly pure, and contains nothing but the unadulterated juice of the grape, and for medicinal purposes is prescribed by several of the leading German physicians. Mr. Boyd sold to one of the leading wine merchants in Bremen a sample order of 50 barrels of the celebrated Vina brandy for which his firm are agents. He says that there is no use in sending to Europe any but the very best brandies that are produced in California, as there is already enough poor French brandy there, which can be sold cheaper than California brandy. In England Mr. Boyd submitted samples of the Vina brandy to several of the leading merchants, and the invariable opinion was surprise. Such brandy will take well in England, and as the English people consume a large quantity of brandy, the field is a promising one. While in England, he took a sample order of 50 barrels from one of the largest houses in London, and hopes to sell them at least 500 barrels within the next twelve months.—*Boniforts*.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, only Three Dollars per year.

Business Record.

Changes and Dissolutions in Partnership.

Seahar & Knobloch, Prescott, A. T. dissolved.
 Seeborg & Hye, Boulder, Colo., dissolved.
 Arata, Donahue & Co., Portland, Or., dissolved.
 Clayton & McGee, Ogden, Utah, dissolved.
 J. H. Kennedy & Fred Gottlieb, Great Falls, Mont., in partnership.
 Hannaford & Napper, Pocatello, Idaho, dissolved.
 Kluss & Thode, San Bernardino, Cal., dissolved.
 D. P. Leach, Portland, Or., partner admitted.
 Deutsch & Stegeman, Portland, Or., dissolved.
 McDoumough & Noble, Tombstone, Ariz., dissolved.

Failures, Attachments, Etc.

J. Woodson, Fresno, Cal., attached.
 L. E. Chartrand & Co., Oakland, Cal., attached.
 S. Barash, San Francisco, Cal., in insolvency.
 C. Fris, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 M. Dillon, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 W. M. Cawley, San Francisco, Cal., in insolvency.
 P. C. Wedwig, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 A. H. Muller, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 J. P. Stotko, Olympia, Wash., attached.
 Michel & Domergue, Seattle, Wash., attached.
 J. H. Lutterman, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 Connor & Brower, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 Seidler Bros., Portland, Or., attached.
 John Johnson, Olympia, Wash., attached.
 C. P. Webb, Seattle, Wash., attached.
 M. E. Medovich, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 Taniere, Betzel & Co., San Francisco, Cal., in insolvency.
 G. Roating, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.
 W. & J. Sinsber, Denver, Colo., attached.

Out of Business.

Thos. O'Connell, Hamilton, Wash.
 D. Collins, Lusk, Wyo.
 Atkins & Evans, Denver, Colo.
 B. Oney, Riverton, Colo.
 S. M. Duggans, Provo, Utah.

Burned Out.

Deming & Edgar, Sanger, Cal.
 Forcade & Minirill, Sanger, Cal.
 —Bosner, Sanger, Cal.
 Biegle & Heckler, Butte City, Mont.
 E. Le Page, Cle-Elum, Wash.

Wm. Lendsey, Cle-Elum, Wash.
 Mengler & Co., Billings, Mont.
 F. Custer, Lendsey, Colo.
 John Maratra, Seattle, Wash.
 A. Young, Vancouver, Wash.
 W. W. Proebstel, Vancouver, Wash.
 F. Schubert, Half Moon Bay, Cal.
 John Ferguson, Linden, Cal.
 H. Bagby, Portland, Or.
 B. Suebe, Colusa, Cal.
 John Tucks, Portland, Or.
 E. R. Pittkan, Portland, Or.

Sold Out.

Wm. Murdock, Mt. Vernon, Wash.
 T. Daniels, Santa Ynez, Cal.
 Frank Hicks, Winslow, Wash.
 P. Klein, San Francisco, Cal.
 C. J. Bush, Portland, Or.
 S. Strous, Portland, Or.
 Wallace & Sweet, Custer, Idaho.
 P. D. Berry, Flagstaff, Ariz.
 J. P. Dostal, Denver, Colo.
 Gallagher & Gockstetter, Helena, Mont.
 L. A. Matthews, Helena, Mont.

Deceased.

Joseph Clancy, Billings, Mont.
 Steiger & Zeeb, Montesano, Wash., Zeeb deceased.
 A. J. W. Albuck, San Francisco, Cal.
 Roth & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Jos. Roth, deceased.
 Jos. Burr, Tucson, Ariz.
 Henry Eichenharst, San Francisco, Cal.

Special Inquiry Advisable.

James Dorsey, Tacoma, Wash.
 Geo. Powers, Portland, Or.
 F. Jess & Co., Santa Barbara, Cal.

Deeds and Transfers.

Al Baker, Stockton, Cal., conveyed realty, \$ —
 T. E. Fraser, Banning, Cal., conveyed realty, \$3,000.
 R. E. Dickman, San Francisco, Cal., received deed, \$10.
 J. C. Nobman, San Francisco, Cal., received deed, \$1,970.
 Thos. W. Day, San Francisco, Cal., received deed, gift.
 F. Meincke, San Francisco, Cal., received deed, \$1,425, conveyed realty, \$10.
 E. A. McKenney, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty, gift.
 P. J. Silk, San Francisco, Cal., received deed, \$10.
 James Briggs, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty, gift.
 Walter Watson, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty, gift.
 J. J. Camridge, San Jose, Cal., conveyed realty, \$10.
 E. Lorenz, Portland, Or., received deed, \$325.
 Jerry Queenslee, Great Falls, Mont., conveyed realty, \$3,500.

Cosmer, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty, \$10.
 D. Rothenbush, Stockton, Cal., received deed and conveyed realty, \$10.
 L. Kahn, Los Alamos, Cal., received deed, \$100.
 L. Juli, San Francisco, Cal., received deed, \$10.
 Jos. Buckenmeyer, San Francisco, Cal., received deed, \$60.
 L. F. Breidenbach, Stockton, Cal., received deed, \$100.
 B. H. Korts, Hueneme, Cal., received deed, \$9,391.
 C. Christiansen, Irvington, Cal., conveyed realty, \$5.
 A. N. Bruhn, Santa Monica, Cal., received deed, \$1,000.

Bills of Sale.

Martin Smith, Lake Park, Wash.
 E. P. Gillette, Spokane, Wash., \$9,000.
 Vali & Sullivan, Tacoma, Wash., \$1,000.
 Geo. Barcizza, San Francisco, Cal., \$500.
 J. N. Graybill, Denver, Colo., \$562.
 W. G. McKnight, New Whatcom, Wash., \$3,500.
 W. G. Loewe, San Francisco, Cal., \$1,630.
 L. C. Guthell, Seattle, Wash., \$450.
 C. P. Webb, Seattle, Wash., \$2,375.
 E. J. Finley, Portland, Or., \$210.
 Kurth & Herrmann, Seattle, Wash., \$1.
 B. Wehrhutz, Seattle, Wash., \$1,250.

Realty Mortgages.

T. Soroces, Huron, Cal., \$800.
 J. C. Nobman, San Francisco, Cal., \$1,470.
 L. Anderson, San Pedro, Cal., \$1,000.
 P. F. Welch, Meeks, Colo., \$1,500.
 S. White, Bowie, Ariz., \$2,295.
 N. Weinhold, San Francisco, Cal., \$1,800.
 C. Schilling & Co., San Francisco, Cal., C. S. Schilling, \$9,000.
 W. Degen, Fresno, Cal., \$1,000.
 P. A. Lamping, Oakland, Cal., \$2,000.
 H. Paulson, San Francisco, Cal., \$3,500.
 C. Castora & Son, Los Angeles, Cal., \$5,250.
 Geo. Kraker, Gallup, N. M., \$300.
 B. H. Korts, Hueneme, Cal., \$6,261.
 A. N. Bruhn, Santa Monica, Cal., \$500.

Chattel Mortgages.

A. Vahlbusch, Seattle, Wash., \$2,000.
 Dwayne & Barthis, Tacoma, Wash., \$400.
 P. P. Warsham & Co., Bozeman, Mont., \$1,900.
 P. Lifer, Denver, Colo., \$272.
 S. Shannahan, Denver, Colo., \$70.
 L. Benitis, Denver, Colo., \$300.
 C. Jones, Denver, Colo., \$200.
 H. C. Baum, Leadville, Colo., \$302.
 C. Allebaugh, Leadville, Colo., \$3,623.
 J. Neff, Leadville, Colo., \$400.
 M. Konigsberg, Denver, Colo., \$200.
 P. F. Welch, Meeker, Colo., \$500.
 H. Ross, Portland, Or., \$200.
 T. D. Cort, Denver, Colo., \$3,421.

A. Chestnut, Denver, Colo., \$500.
 Jas. Barrett, Fairhaven, Wash., \$8,447.
 Vincent & Johnson, Olympia, Wash., \$550.
 D. Jellich, Seattle, Wash., \$500.
 F. Hogan, Denver, Colo., \$480.
 R. C. Cummings, Leadville, Colo., \$ —
 H. J. Livermore, Oregon City, Or., \$600.
 Geo. Haynes, Portland, Or., \$225.
 Abbott & Linderman, Fairhaven, Wash., \$100.
 O. Alge, Seattle, Wash., \$530.
 A. J. Ament, Denver, Colo., \$401.
 D. M. Jennings, Portland, Or., \$300.
 M. Carpenter, Portland, Or., \$300.
 S. Neeves, Albina, Or., \$3,000.
 A. P. Nelson, Portland, Or., \$1,000.
 Chas. Fenger, Seattle, Wash., \$350.
 Wm. Scourfield, Seattle, Wash., \$600.
 Chas. E. Smith, Seattle, Wash., \$300.
 Bristol & Place, Great Falls, Mont., \$1,260.
 P. Pilgeran, Great Falls, Mont., \$1,000.
 C. L. Hovey & Co., Denver, Colo., \$1,500.
 W. W. Eggleston, Albina, Or., \$200.

Mortgages Discharged.

F. Bode, San Francisco, Cal., \$1,700.
 L. Bacagalupi, San Francisco, Cal., \$1,200.
 Frank Lester, San Francisco, Cal., \$500.
 C. F. A. Postel, San Francisco, Cal., \$3,600.

Judgments, Suits, Etc.,

John Robinson, Puyallup, Wash., judgment \$629.
 Euoch Seburg, Tacoma, Wash., sued \$400.
 Gandolfo & McIntyre, Tacoma, Wash., mortgage for \$4,525 foreclosed.
 J. R. Hill, Portland, Or., sued \$113.
 J. H. Simonson, Portland, Or., sued \$510.
 J. Turk, Portland, Or., lien \$169.
 F. L. Crow, Spokane, Wash., sued \$198.
 Henry Rust, Portland, Or., sued \$4,500.

Miscellaneous.

Goldberg, Bowen & Lehenham, San Francisco, Cal., incorporated.
 Sturack & Casey, Redcliff, Colo., moved to Gilman.
 Jos. Nachbaum, San Diego, Cal., declared homestead.
 C. E. Nelson, Lafayette, Or., moved to Tillamook.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
 WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.



F. A. HABER,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WORLD FOR THE

Table Wines and Fine Brandies

GROWN AND BOTTLED at the Celebrated

INGLENOOK VINEYARD.

OF RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO. CAL.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines Produced in California.

122 SANSOME STREET,
 San Francisco, Cal.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM PRODUCERS AS WELL AS DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Preliminary Reports of the Operations for the Fiscal Year Ending
June 30, 1891.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. July 21, 1891

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following preliminary report of the operations of this Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891.

The total collections from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year just ended were \$146,035,376.18, which sum has been duly accounted for and covered into the Treasury of the United States. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, the total collections were \$142,594,696.57, and a comparison of the receipts for these two fiscal years shows an increase of \$3,440,679.61 in favor of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891. The act of Congress abolishing all special taxes relating to tobacco, which for the last quarter of the fiscal year 1890 amounted to \$1,304,746.91, and reducing the tax on snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco from 8 to 6 cents per pound, to the amount, on the basis of the returns of the last fiscal year, of \$2,504,895.34, and also changing the beginning of the special tax year from May 1 to July 1, so that a large part of the special taxes which were formerly paid in May, were this year paid in July, aggregating \$1,557,944.91 made a total loss of taxes for the year just closed of \$5,367,587.16. This sum added to \$3,440,679.61 would, but for changes in the law, have made the increased collections aggregate \$8,808,266.77.

The cost of collection for the fiscal year just ended, will aggregate about \$4,193,000 exclusive of the amount expended for the printing of internal-revenue stamps, which is paid from the appropriation for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The expenses for the previous year were \$4,095,110.80, making an increase this year of about \$98,000.

At this date it is impossible to state the exact amount of the cost of collection, as some of the accounts belonging to the past fiscal year have not yet been received, and the amount of such accounts has been estimated from the accounts of previous months, but when all are received and adjusted, I do not think the total will vary much from the amount herein stated. The percentage of the cost of collection is about 2.87 per cent. The percentage of cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, was 2.82 per cent.

During the past fiscal year examinations of the offices of the collectors of internal revenue have been made as frequently as was possible with the limited number of revenue agents available for that work, and the reports of these examinations indicate a generally satisfactory condition of the service throughout the country.

Your attention is respectfully called to the appended statements, which show comparatively the receipts from the various sources of internal revenue for the past two fiscal years, the total receipts in each collection district for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, and the total collections by States for the same period.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HON. CHARLES FOSTER, Secretary of the Treasury.
G. W. WILSON, Acting Commissioner.

STATEMENTS.

INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

Comparative statements showing the receipts from the several objects of internal taxation in the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1890 and 1891.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal year ended June 30th.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
SPIRITS.				
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches and grapes.....	\$ 1,357,316 72	\$ 1,097,492 35		\$ 259,824 37
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches and grapes.....	75,181,685 90	78,528,926 10	\$3,347,240 26	
Rectifiers (special tax).....	184,700 09	165,079 77		21,020 32
Retail liquor dealers (special tax).....	4,534,174 81	3,234,154 72		1,300,020 09
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax).....	421,738 57	303,590 22		118,148 35
Manufacturers of stills (special tax).....	1,006 70	1,008 32	1 62	
Stills and worms manufactured (special tax).....	4,240 00	4,630 00	390 00	
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export.....	2,512 30	2,482 10		30 20
Total.....	\$81,087,375 09	\$83,335,963 04	\$1,648,588 55	

FERMENTED LIQUORS.			
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors.....	\$25,494,798 50	\$28,192,327 69	\$2,697,529 19
Brewers (special tax).....	172,908 47	119,158 02	53,750 45
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax).....	147,673 16	103,512 91	44,160 25
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax).....	193,154 61	145,131 30	48,023 31
Total.....	\$26,008,534 74	\$28,565,129 92	\$2,556,595 18

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

The quantities of distilled spirits and fermented liquors, on which tax was paid during the last two fiscal years are as follows:

Articles taxed.	Fiscal year ended June 30th.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches and grapes.....gals.	1,508,130	1,219,436		288,694
Spirit distilled from materials other than apples, peaches and grapes.....gals.	83,535,306	87,254,362	3,719,156	
Fermented liquors.....bbls.	27,561,944	30,478,192	2,916,248	

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Statement showing the aggregate collections of internal revenue by States and Territories during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891.

States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.
Alabama.....	\$ 93,835 50	New Hampshire (I).....	\$ 463,569 99
Arkansas.....	97,639 79	New Jersey.....	4,104,870 32
California (a).....	2,040,627 98	New Mexico (K).....	35,080 97
Colorado (b).....	235,822 23	New York.....	16,565,328 45
Connecticut (c).....	968,936 28	North Carolina.....	2,487,997 02
Florida.....	425,881 64	Ohio.....	14,355,296 61
Georgia.....	569,950 91	Oregon (L).....	363,882 76
Illinois.....	38,364,312 88	Pennsylvania.....	10,334,324 10
Indiana.....	6,324,722 38	South Carolina.....	72,599 75
Iowa.....	454,242 51	Tennessee.....	1,276,125 09
Kansas (d).....	196,829 39	Texas.....	239,147 41
Kentucky.....	15,858,707 54	Virginia.....	3,208,066 34
Louisiana (e).....	644,809 35	West Virginia.....	842,676 87
Maryland (f).....	3,056,488 82	Wisconsin.....	3,619,677 22
Massachusetts.....	2,314,575 93	Total.....	\$146,035,144 22
Michigan.....	2,218,291 60	Cash receipts from sale of adhesive stamps*.....	231 96
Minnesota.....	2,748,360 21	Aggregate receipts.....	\$146,035,376 18
Missouri.....	7,694,102 87		
Montana (g).....	152,065 48		
Nebraska (h).....	3,255,331 93		

* Of the two hundred thirty-one dollars and ninety-six cents (\$231.96) collected from this source during the last fiscal year, two hundred nineteen dollars and sixty-six cents (\$219.66) were payments made on old accounts; the balance, twelve dollars and thirty cents (\$12.30) being the receipts from the sale of documentary stamps issued to collectors for validating unstamped instruments.

- a Including the State of Nevada.
b Including the State of Wyoming.
c Including the State of Rhode Island.
d Including Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.
e Including the State of Mississippi.
f Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia and two counties of Virginia.
g Including the State of Idaho and the Territory of Utah.
h Including the States of North and South Dakota.
i Including the States of Maine and Vermont.
k Including the Territory of Arizona.
l Including the Territory of Alaska and the State of Washington.

The French Senate has just passed an amendment of the law previously existing for the protecting of vineyards against the phylloxera. This, in effect, gives the local authorities powers to levy a rate for the purchase of vines calculated to resist the attacks of the phylloxera, to be distributed among those whose vineyards have become infested, and for the future adoption of such remedies as may in each individual case seem advisable. Certain safeguards are provided against any particular district being "proclaimed," but the moment these are complied with, the rate can be at once collected.

BURNT SUGAR COLORING.

We can supply Caramel or Burnt Sugar Coloring at seventy five cents per gallon in barrels, as strong and as brilliant as any that was ever manufactured. Not one complaint has reached us the quality of our Sugar Coloring for over a year, and our sales extend to every State in the Union.

If the price was \$10, instead of seventy-five cents per gallon, we could not produce a superior article. Every package guaranteed. Samples on application.

DRYDEN & PALMER.

9 Hudson Street, New York

REGARDING ASSESSMENTS.

The attention of distillers is called to the following circular sent out to the Collectors of Internal Revenue regarding assessments for deficiencies in returns:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1891.)

To Collectors of Internal Revenue.—When a distiller of spirits from grain or molasses is notified of a proposed assessment under Section 3309, Revised Statutes, and he has reason to believe that the liability in whole or in part has been caused by an unavoidable accident or by a misunderstanding of the law and regulations, and claims relief under Section 6, Act of March 1, 1879, as amended by Section 8, Act of May 28, 1880, affidavits will be required from the distiller, storekeeper, gauger, and other witnesses, if any, fully setting forth the facts and the extent to which the actual product or the required capacity has been affected by accidents or misunderstanding. These affidavits should be sent to the Deputy Collector of the division in which the distillery is located, who should diligently inquire into, ascertain, and state the facts in the case, give estimates of the amount of loss, if any, of spirits occurring by unavoidable accident or misunderstanding of the law and regulations, certify to the same, and transmit the papers to the Collector, who will then write out his opinion of the evidence in the case, with his recommendation as to omitting the proposed assessment or any part thereof, as may appear to him equitable and just, and then forward all the papers with his opinion to the Commissioner. A strict compliance with these instructions may avoid the calling for additional papers.

Collectors are expected to keep in their respective offices the evidence that grain and molasses distillers have been, prior to assessment, notified of the liability for excess, or deficiency or for both, as the case may be.

FRUIT-BRANDY DISTILLERS.

Explanations of distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes, intended to show why assessments certified on Office Form 245 should not be made, often show that greater care should be exercised by them in operating their distilleries under the Internal-Revenue Laws.

It is sometimes alleged, for example, that but one still has been used, while the distiller is charge with the capacity of the two stills. Upon examination it is found that the two stills have been registered (Form 26) *for use* and that the distiller had not afterward registered one of them *not for use* (Form 26), nor made application on Form 143 for reduction of capacity. The records of this office, therefore, show the capacity of the distillery to be the capacity of the two stills, as shown by the survey, and not merely the capacity of the one still which the distiller actually used. The law, moreover, requires the Commissioner to assess the tax on the deficiency in production below eighty per cent. of the capacity as fixed by the lawful survey—that is, in this case, on the deficiency below eighty per cent. of the surveyed capacity of the two stills. Collectors will please call the special attention of their deputies and fruit-brandy distillers to this matter.

The time will be arrived at by aggregating the hours run each month and dividing by twenty-four; and in case of a fraction, such fraction shall be reckoned at its proportionate part of the surveyed daily capacity.

Many distillers claim that the failure to produce the required capacity is due to the use of inferior, green, or over-ripe fruit. The distiller who uses poor materials, whether grain or fruit, does so at his own risk.

It is also expected of distillers that they shall use good machinery and apparatus. The fact that a tub or a still is leaky is not of itself a sufficient reason for omitting an assessment for deficiency. Fruit distillers should take special care to see that all vessels to be used are made water-tight, and are put in thorough repair before the commencement of the distilling season. These precautions will, it is believed, greatly lessen the occasion for making assessments caused by loss of cider, singlings, or other materials.

If, however, a distiller is notified on Office Form 245 of any deficiency, he should at once sign the paper in presence of a witness (who should also sign), and return the paper to the Collector. If the return is not made within thirty days, the Deputy Collector should send a certificate to the Collector to the effect that the notice was delivered to the distiller in person, or mailed to him, as the case may be, and give the month and year in

which liability is incurred, and the amount of tax due.

If the proposed assessment against a fruit distiller is occasioned in whole or in part by any unavoidable accident, or a misunderstanding of the law and regulations, the instructions to grain distillers as to submitting evidence will apply. The Deputy Collector should certify in detail, giving estimates of the loss of spirits, so that the true liability may be readily ascertained by the Collector and determined by the Commissioner.

Collectors should see that "Extracts from Regulations Series 7, No. 7, Revised," concerning the distillation of brandy from apples, peaches or grapes, are placed in the hands of every fruit distiller in their respective districts, and receipts taken therefor on Form No. 163. Copies of the "Extracts" and Form No. 163 may be obtained by requisition on this office.

Evidence intended to show that a proposed spirit-deficiency assessment should not be made, if forwarded to this office without the Deputy Collector's certificate and the Collector's recommendation, will be filed in this office, and may be considered in connection with a claim for abatement on Form 47, or for refunding on Form 46, but can not be regarded as sufficient to warrant the omission of the proposed assessment.

Approved:

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary,

G. W. WILSON,
Acting Secretary.

I send you some of the most wonderful whisky that ever drove the skeleton from a feast or painted landscapes on the brain of man. It is the mingled soul of wheat and corn. In it you will find the sunshine and the shadow that chased each other o'er the billowy fields; the breath of June; the carol of the lark; the dews of night; the wealth of summer's and autumn's rich content, all golden with imprisoned light. Drink it and you will hear the voice of men and maidens singing the Harvest Home, mingled with the laughter of children. Drink it and you will feel within your blood the startled dawns, the dreamy, tawny dusks of many perfect days. For forty years this liquid joy has been within the happy staves of oak, longing to touch the lips of man.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Monarch Blackberry Brandy,

THE ONLY RELIABLE IN THE MARKET.

FOR PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR, IT HAS NO EQUAL.



Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co.

DISTILLERS OF

FRUIT BRANDIES.

Bottlers and Dealers in

NATIVE WINES.

168-70-72 East Pearl St.
Cincinnati O.

FAIRBANK'S VINEYARD SCALES.

3, 4 and 5
TONS
CAPACITY



FOR
LOADED
WAGONS.

PRICES FOR SCALES BUILT COMPLETE ON APPLICATION.

RAISIN PACKERS AND CANNERS' SCALES, FRUIT TRUCKS AND
SACK HOLDERS.

FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON,

316 & 318 MARKET ST., Junction Bush, SAN FRANCISCO.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

PRICES PER CASE.	
QUARTS.	PINTS.
Riesling.....	6.00 \$ 7.00
Gutedel.....	6.00 7.00
Zinfandel.....	5.00 6.00

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,	
Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.	
Traminer, '82.....	\$ 5.00 \$ 6.00
Gutedel, '82.....	6.00 7.00
Burgundy, '84.....	6.00 7.00
Zinfandel, '83.....	5.00 6.00

I. DE TURK,	
212 Sacramento street, San Francisco	
Port, 1884.....	\$ 6.00
Port, 1886.....	4.00
Dry Sherry, 1884.....	4.00
Dry Sherry, 1886.....	4.00
Angelica, 1884.....	4.50
Tokay, 1884.....	4.00
Zinfandel, 1884.....	3.50
Burgundy, '84.....	4.00
Riesling, 1885.....	4.00
Gutedel, 1884.....	4.50
Hock, 1885.....	5.50
Brandy, 1882.....	12.00

GEORGE WEST & SON,	
Stockton, Cal.	
Brandy, 1879.....	\$20.00
Brandy, 1883.....	15.00
Brandy, 1885.....	15.00
Frontignan.....	9.00
Sherry.....	9.00
Port (old).....	12.00
Port.....	6.00

SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,	
Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.	
Riesling.....	\$ 4.75 \$ 5.75
Gutedel.....	4.75 5.75
Port.....	5.50
Angelica.....	5.50
Muscadel.....	5.50
Sherry.....	6.00
Brandy, 1882.....	12.00

LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.	
478 Tenth street, Oakland, Cal.	
Zinfandel.....	\$ 3.50 \$ 4.50
Sauterne.....	4.00 5.00
Brandy.....	9.00
Port.....	5.00 6.00
Sweet Muscadet.....	5.00 6.00
Grape Cordial.....	6.50 7.50

JOSEPH MELTZER & CO.,	
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.	
Claret, 1886.....	\$3.00
Zinfandel, 1885.....	3.50
Burgundy, 1885.....	4.00
Hock, 1885.....	3.50
Riesling, 1885.....	4.00
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884	5.00
Gutedel, 1884.....	3.50
Somali Hungarian Type, 1885	5.00
Satzmar.....	3.50
Szegszardi Fehér-Hun Type	4.00
" 1885.....	5.00
Port, 1884.....	6.00
Sherry, 1885.....	5.00
" 1884.....	6.00
Angelica and Sweet Mount 'n, 84	4.50
Brandy, Malaga & Sw'to 'y '85	5.00
" 1885.....	10.00

BECK, PYHR & CO.,	
108 O'Farrell street, San Francisco.	
Santa Rosa Zinfandel, '86.....	\$3.00
Santa Clara Cabernet, '87.....	4.50
Cupertino Medoc, '84.....	6.00
St. Helena Hock, '86.....	3.50
Gutedel (Chasselas), '86.....	4.50
Traminer, '82.....	5.50
Sauterne (silver leaf).....	6.00
Haute Sauterne (gold leaf).....	7.00
California Cognacs.....	8.00
*Silver Bronze Leaf.....	7.00
*Red.....	10.00
*Green.....	12.00

INGLENOK WINES.	
F. A. Haber, agent, 122 Sansome St., S. F.	
Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1885.....	\$5.50
Zinfandel.....	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1885.....	5.50
Burgundy type.....	5.50
Sauterne dry, Sauvign' Vert '85	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1885	4.50
Hock, Rheinisch type.....	6.00
Burger, Chablis type.....	5.00
Riesling, Johannisberger type	5.00
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.	
None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor—each bottle bears the legal pure wine stamp.	

CAL. WINE GROWER'S UNION.	
Cor. Sutter and Grant ave. San Francisco.	
EL QUITO VINEYARD.	
Riesling.....	\$ 3.00 \$ 4.00
Claret.....	3.00 4.00

FRESNO VINEYARD CO.	
Burger.....	\$ 3.50 \$ 4.50
Claret.....	3.50 4.50
Port.....	5.50 6.50
Sherry.....	5.50 6.50
Cognac Brandy.....	10.00 11.00

ST. HUBERT VINEYARD.	
Claret, Cabernet.....	\$ 8.00 \$ 9.00
Sauterne.....	8.00 9.00
Cognac.....	12.00 13.00

C. CARPY & CO.	
511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco	
La Loma, Grand Medoc.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00 6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00 6.00
Riesling.....	4.00 5.00
Sweet Muscadet, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Sherry, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Port, 1882.....	8.00 9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00 13.00

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.	
11 and 13 First Street, San Francisco.	
Hock.....	\$ 3.50 \$ 4.50
Gutedel.....	4.00 5.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50 5.50
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Private Stock Claret.....	5.00 6.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 5.00
Port, (old).....	4.50
Angelica.....	4.50
Sherry.....	15.00
Brandy, 1881.....	8.00
Brandy, 1887.....	7.00 8.00
Private Stock Burgundy.....	7.00 8.00
Private Stock Sauterne.....	8.00 9.00
Vine Cliff Claret.....	15.00
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00 6.00

TO-KALON VINEYARD.	
Jas. L. Davis Sole Agent, 308 California St., San Francisco.	
Reising Johannisberg.....	5.00 6.00
" "Chronicle".....	4.50 5.50
" "H. L. D.".....	4.00 5.00
Sauterne.....	6.00 7.00
" "J. L. D.".....	4.00 5.00
" "Haut".....	4.00 5.00
Chablis.....	4.00 5.00
Gutedel.....	3.50 4.50
Cabernet.....	5.00 6.00
Burgundy.....	5.00 6.00
Beclan.....	5.00 6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
St. Laurent.....	8.00 9.00
La Granada.....	8.00 9.00
Lazrine.....	7.00 8.00
Nebiola.....	7.50 8.50
La Grand Claret.....	12.50 13.50
Madeira.....	5.00 6.00
Malaga.....	5.00 6.00
Muscadel.....	5.00 6.00
Angelica.....	5.00 6.00
Tokay.....	5.00 6.00
Sweet To-Kalon.....	6.00 7.00
Sherry, Dry.....	5.50 6.50
" ".....	5.00 6.00
Port, 1876.....	12.00 13.00
" 1883.....	6.00 7.00
" 1886.....	4.00 5.00
Grape Brandy.....	9.00 10.00
Blackberry Brandy.....	10.00 11.00
Strawberry.....	9.00 10.00
Cognac.....	14.00 15.00
".....	12.00 13.00

KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,	
123 Sutter street, San Francisco	
Zinfandel.....	\$ 3.25 \$ 4.25
Zinfandel.....	4.00 5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 5.00
Sauterne.....	5.50 7.00
Port, Old.....	6.00
Old Sherry.....	6.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.	
A. G. Chauche Livermore, Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.	
	Quarts. Pints.
Sauterne.....	\$6.00 \$7.00
Haut Sauterne.....	7.00 8.00
Claret, Table.....	5.00 6.00
A Claret, P.....	9.00
Retour d'Europe.....	9.00
AA Claret, V.....	9.00
Retour d'Europe.....	9.00
Zinfandel.....	3.00 4.00
Burgundy.....	9.00 10.00

KOHLER & FROHLING.	
601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.	
Riesling.....	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50 4.00
Gutedel.....	4.50 5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75 4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50 5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00
Sherry.....	7.50
Angelica.....	6.00
Muscadel.....	6.00
Madeira.....	6.00
Malaga.....	6.00
Brandy.....	10.00

C. HOLTUM & CO.,	
100-102 First street, San Francisco.	
Branch, 665 Market Street.	
Zinfandel, 1884.....	\$3.00
Burgundy.....	3.00
Riesling.....	3.25
Riesling, Marcobrunner, 1883	5.25
Gutedel, 1884.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	4.00
Port Old (Fresno Co.), 1882.....	4.00
Port, 1885.....	4.00
Sherry, Dry, 1884.....	4.00
Sherry, Old, (Fresno Co.), '82	6.00
Angelica, 1885, (Los Ang's Co.)	4.00
Muscadel (Fresno Co.), 1885.....	5.50
Tokay, 1884.....	5.00
Mt. Vineyard, 1885.....	4.00
Madeira and Malaga, 1885.....	5.50
Pineapple wines.....	4.00
Brandy, 1882.....	11.00
Brandy, 1885.....	9.00
Strawberry Brandy.....	9.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,	
453 Brannan street, San Francisco.	
Old Port.....	\$7.00 \$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.00
Riesling.....	5.00 5.50
Madeira.....	8.00
Malaga.....	8.00
Cognac.....	14.00

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,	
530 Washington street, San Francisco.	
Eclipse.....	\$14.50 \$17.00

A. FINKE'S WIDOW.	
809 Montgomery street, San Francisco.	
Gold Seal.....	\$11.50 \$12.00
Gold Seal, Extra Dry.....	12.00 13.00
Nonpareil.....	12.00 13.00
Private Cuvee, Dry.....	11.50 12.00
" "Extra Dry.....	12.00 13.00

TO KALON VINEYARD.	
H. W. CRABB, OAKVILLE, NAPA COUNTY.	
Jas. L. Davis & Co., 308 California St., S. F.	
To-Kalon Sec.....	\$12.00 \$13.00
" Sparkling.....	11.00 12.00

AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE CO. (L'd)	
839 to 849 Folsom street, San Francisco.	
Reihen.....	15.00 17.00

A. WERNER & Co.	
52 Warren street, New York.	
Extra Dry.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00

Imported Champagnes.	
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CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
DEUTZ & GILDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.	
Gold Lack Sec. per case.....	\$32.00 \$34.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums per case.....	31.00
Chachet Blanc per case.....	30.50 32.50
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt 25.50	27.50
DUFANLOUP & Co., REIMS.	
Carte Blanche, per case.....	21.00 22.00
Carte Blanche, extra dry, per case.....	21.00 22.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.	
329 Market street, San Francisco	
Pommery Sec.....	QUARTS. PINTS.
	\$34.00 \$36.00

MACONDRAY & CO.,	
First and Market streets, San Francisco.	
Louis Roederer Grand Vin Sec. 34.00	36.00
" Brut.....	34.00 36.00
" Carte Blanche.....	34.00 36.00

W. B. CHAPMAN.	
123 California street, San Francisco.	
Petrier Joutet & Co. "Special" \$82.50	\$84.50
" Reserve Dry.....	32.50 34.50
Petrier Joutet & Co. Brut.....	33.00 35.00
Half pints "Special" \$40 in cases of 4 doz.	

JAS. L. DAVIS	
SOLE AGENT.	
308 California St., San Francisco.	
XER Desbordes & Fils, Dry	
Vergey.....	\$28.00 \$30.00
" Desbordes & Fils, Private Cuvee.....	29.00 31.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.	
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Moet & Chandon, White Seal 32.00	34.00
" Brut Imperial 37.....	39.00

Imported Wines.	
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W. B. CHAPMAN.	
123 California street, San Francisco.	
RED WINES.	
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)	

	Quarts.
Floirac.....	\$ 7.50
Paulliac.....	8.50
St. Julien.....	9.00
St. Estephe.....	9.00
Chateau Larose.....	10.00
" du Gallan, '78-81.....	10.50
" le Pain, 1878.....	11.50
Pontet Canet, 1881.....	13.50
Chat. Bevecheville, 1881.....	15.00
Ducru Beaucaillon, 1881.....	16.00
Chateau Lagrange, 1878.....	22.00
Brown Cantenac, 1876.....	22.00
Chateau Langon, 1874.....	22.50
" Leoville, 1874-1878.....	24.50
" Larose, 1874.....	24.50
" Lafite, 1874.....	29.00
" Latour, 1870.....	31.50
" Margaux, 1874.....	29.00

(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)	
Paulliac, 1881.....	10.50
Ducasse Grand Puy, 1878.....	14.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.....	17.50
" Beycheville, 1874.....	19.50
Cos d'Estournel, 1878.....	22.00
" Latour, 1868.....	22.50
" Margaux, 1881.....	32.00
" Mouton Rothschild '80	35.00

(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune Cote D'Or.)	
Macon, 1884.....	10.50
Pommard, 1884.....	12.50
" 1881.....	15.00
Clos de la Mousse, 1884.....	17.00
Chambertin, 1884.....	21.50
" 1881.....	25.00
Romanee.....	24.50
Clos de Vougeot, 1887.....	20.50

WHITE WINES.

Luytjes Brothers,
NEW YORK.
Model and Mammoth Wine Cellars
Under Approach of Brooklyn Bridge, Block E. & G.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE ENTRANCE, 204 WILLIAM STREET.
Correspondence Solicited.
ADDRESS LETTERS, *Luytjes Brothers, 204 William St., New York.*

KOLB & DENHARD,
California Champagnes,
Whisky, Gin,
Mineral Waters, Etc.
Imported
Champagnes, Wines
and Liquors.
Old Nonpareil Rye & **Bourbon Whisky**

CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES,
OFFICE AND VAULTS, 420-424 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Garnier, Lancel & Co.
Office and Salesrooms
618 Sacramento St., San Francisco,
California Wines and Brandies
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
GROWERS, DISTILLERS.
Wine Vaults, 617-627 Commercial St., S. F.

CARROLL & CARROLL,
Wholesale Liquor Merchants.
— SOLE AGENTS FOR —
OLD PEPPER WHISKY,
RUINART BRUT CHAMPAGNE
W. H. McBRAYER WHISKY.
Hand Made Sour Mash Kentucky Whiskies.
306 MARKET STREET - - SAN FRANCISCO.

NAPA SODA WATER
Blends pleasantly with all Wines and Liquors.
Securely packed in Quarts or Pints for Country Shipment.
Sold by all Wholesale Liquor Dealers or by
G. H. F. Jackson,
159 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN LUTGEN. H. P. WICHMAN.
WICHMAN & LUTGEN,
Importers of
Wines & Liquors.

Manufacturers and
Proprietors of
Dr. Foerster's
ALPINE
Stomach Bitters.
318-320 Clay St.
Bet. Front & Battery,
San Francisco.

OLIVINA VINEYARD.
The OLIVINA Comprises 600 Acres of Hill
Side Vineyard, Located in the Celebrated
Livermore Valley.
DRY, DELICATE, WELL MATURED TABLE WINES
A SPECIALTY.
SEND FOR SAMPLE ORDER.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED BY THE GROWER
JULIUS P. SMITH, LIVERMORE, CAL.

THE BELLE OF BOURBON COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
—DISTILLERS OF THE FAMOUS—
"BELLE OF BOURBON"
Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky
(40 per cent Small Grain.)
NONE BOTTLED UNDER EIGHT YEARS OLD.
SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMANN,
AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

California Wine Growers' Union
PURE CALIFORNIA
Wines and Brandies,
Cor. Sutter & Grant Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Wm. Wolf & Co., continued.
(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)
Ports and Sherries in wood,
per gallon.....\$1.75 to \$4.50
Port and Sherries in cases,
per case.....\$8.00 to \$15.00
(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)
Ports and Sherries in wood
from.....\$1.75 to \$4.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
A. de Laze & Fils, Bordeaux
Clarets, per case.....\$8.00 to \$28.00
A. de Laze & Fils, Bordeaux
Sauternes, per case.....12.00 to 26.00
C. Marey & Liger Belai, Nuits
Burgundies, white and
red, per case.....15.00 to 21.75
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,
Oporto, Port wines
per case.....15.00 to 20.00
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,
Oporto, Port Wines,
in wood per gal., 2.00 to 4.50
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries
in wood per gal., 2.00 to 5.50
Lacaze & Co., Sherries Crown
Brand in 1/2, 1.40 to 1.75
South Side Madeira, 2.00 to 2.50
St. Croix Rum, L. B., 3.00
Arrack "Royal" Batavia, 5.00 to 6.00
Boord & Son, London Dock
Sherry, per case.....12.00 to 15.00
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz
Rhine Wines per case, 8.50 to 28.00
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt
O M Rhine Wines per
case.....11.00 to 14.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.
ESCHENAUER & CO., BORDEAUX.
Quarts,
Medoc.....\$ 7.00
Merin d'or.....7.50
Bouillac.....8.00
Red Seal.....8.00
St. Julien superior.....9.50
White Seal.....10.00
Pontet Canet.....11.50
La Rose.....12.50
Gold Seal.....13.50
Graves.....8.50
Sauternes.....9.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sher-
ries in wood per gallon 2.00 to 4.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sher-
ries in cases.....10.00 to 14.00
Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co's
Ports in cases.....13.00 to 19.00

American Whiskies.

HENCKEN & SCHRODER,
210 Front street, San Francisco.

Per Gallon.
Our Favorite O K.....\$2.75 to \$3.50
Our Choice.....2.50 " 3.00
Paul Jones.....2.25 " 3.00
Star of 76.....2.00 " 2.50
Old Crown.....1.75 " 2.00
Old Bourbon.....1.50

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN,
322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

O K Extra.....\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale.....2.50 to 3.00
Ilvain.....2.75
Golden Pearl.....2.25
Marshall.....2.25
Old Family Bourbon.....1.75
Old Bourbon.....1.50

MOORE, HUNT & CO.,
404 Front street, San Francisco.

Per Gallon.
Extra Pony in bbls or 1/2-bbls \$6.00 to \$8.00
A A " " pf 4.00
B " " " 3.50
C " " " 3.00
No. 1 " " " 2.50
Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from 3.50 to 5.00
A A in cases.....11.00
A A in 5 case lots.....10.50
A A in 10 to 25 lots.....10.00
A A in pint flint flasks 2
dozen to case.....12.00
C in cases.....8.50
C in 5 case lots.....8.25
C in 10 to 25 case lots.....8.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
John Gibson's Son & Co.,
Philadelphia, Bourbon
and Rye whiskies.....\$1.90 to \$3.50

KUHL'S SCHWARKE & CO.,
123 Sutter street, San Francisco.
O K Goldwater.....\$ 4.00
" " per case.....7.50

NABER, ALFES & BRUNE,
323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.
Phenix Old Bourbon, A1...\$2.75
" " " Old Stk 3.00
" " " A1, 90 pf 2.50
" " " OK, 100pf 3.50
" " " Pony Priv Stk 4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old, 4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf 2.50
Union Club.....2.25
Superior Whisky.....1.75
" BB Whisky.....1.50
Liquors in cases.

Per Case
Phenix Bourbon OK, in 5s \$10.50
" " " A1, 7.50
" " " A1, 24 pts 8.00
" " " A1, 48 pt 9.00
Rock and Rye Whisky in 5s 7.50
Rum Punch Extract, in 5s.. 8.00
Blackberry Brandy, in 5s.. 7.50

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.
Native Pride, Old Bourbon,
(per bbl) per gallon.....\$2.50
Old Rip Van Winkle.....2.50
Nevilles Old Bourbon.....1.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212 214 Market street, San Francisco.
Carlisle & Mellwood in bbl.
Carlisle bottled in cases.....\$9.50

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco
Blue Grass, spring '83.....\$2.75

KOLB & DENHARD,
422 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
Nonpareil Rye and Bourbon \$2.50 to \$5.00

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & Co.,
410 Front street, San Francisco.
Kentucky Favorite.....\$ 3.00
Extra Kentucky favorite.... 3.50
O. P. T.....2.50
O. K. Old Stock.....5.00
Harries' Old Bourbon.....2.00
Kentucky Favorite, in cases 8.50
H. O. B. jugs.....9.00
O. F. C jugs.....10.50
African Stomach Bitters, cs. 11.50

Imported Brandies.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,
Boutelleau & Co. man-
agers Cognac in Octaves
per gal.....\$5.00 to \$8.50

The Vineyard Proprs. Co.,
Boutelleau & Co. man-
agers Reserve Vintages. 10.50 to 14.00
Swan Gin in 1/2 casks.....3.75
Double Eagle Gin in 1/2 casks. 3.65
John Ramsay Islay Scotch
Whisky, in 1/2 casks.....4.75
Boord's Pineapple brand
Jamaica Rum in 1/2
casks.....5.25 6.50

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.
(H. Cuivillier & frere Cognac.)
Quarts,
Fine Champagne, 1870.....\$32.00
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860 36.00
Grande Fine Champagne Re-
serve, 1858.....40.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.
Martell's Brandy, * per case \$17.00
" " " " " 19.00
" " " " " 22.00
" " " " " 34.00
" " " " " 52.50

JAS. L. DAVIS
308 California Street, San Francisco.
W. Barriasson & Co., Cognac. 26.00 28.00

Imported Whiskies.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
Boord & Son, London Finest
Irish Malt Whiskey.....\$12.50
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky. 12.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt
Scotch Whisky.....13.00

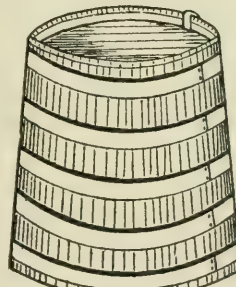
WM. WOLF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.
Lone Highland.....per case \$11.50
Comaugh, Irish.....11.50
Wm. Jameson & Co.....11.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.
Burke's * * * Irish, cases 12.50
" Gaunkirk Scotch " 12.50
" Vineyard Scotch " 18.00
Lawson's Liqueur " 15.00
Sandy Cook, " 11.50
Uam Var, " 18.00
Encore, " 12.00
McKenzie's Glenlivet, " 13.00 to 18.00
" " in wood, 5.00
Bushell's Irish, in wood per
gallon.....5.50
Wise's Irish, in wood, per
gallon.....5.00
McKenna and Magill's Phoenix
Irish, cases.....12.00
Bushell's Club Irish.....14.00

Imported Goods.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco-
J. de Kuyper & Sons Gin, large bot \$18.50
" " med. " 10.00
Evan's Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel 15.00
" " per cs. 4 doz 6.00
Theo. Lappe's Genuine Aromatic
per case.....13.50
Gilks Kummel per case.....15.00
Vermouth Francesco Cinzani pr case 7.00



REDWOOD TANKS,
F. Korbel & Bros

821 BRYANT ST., S. F.

Or at NORTH FORK MILL,

HUMBOLDT CO. CAL.

C. A. HOOPER & CO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Excelsior Redwood Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

TANKS,

Lumber, Wooden Pumps and Pipe, Mould-
ings and all kinds of House Finish.

Lumber Yard and Mill Office,

FOURTH & CHANNEL STREETS.

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House Finish.



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WINE AND CIDER PRESS.

FIRST PREMIUM 1887

State Fair, Mechanics' Institute, Santa Clara
Valley Agricultural Society, Sonoma County
Agricultural Park Association.

NOTICE—Having been granted a perpetual
injunction by the United States Circuit Court on
July 21, 1890, against Toulouse & Deloroux, or
the California Wine Press Co., for infringement
on D. Lille's patent 299,815, known as "Le Mer-
veilleux." All parties are hereby notified not to
purchase any press upon which said infringement
is made, as suit will be immediately instituted
against any one using, selling or offering for sale a machine that in any way infringes
on the patent of the "Le Merveilleux" Press. Write for Circulars etc.

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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers

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Uncle Sam Winery and Distillery,
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IN CEDAR STREET, - NEW YORK, N. Y.**RONALD G. McMILLAN,**

—Manufacturer and Dealer in—

*Syrups, Cordials, Bitters, Extracts***Pure Sugar Coloring**

A SPECIALTY.

NO. 714 FRONT ST.,

TELEPHONE 87.

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San Francisco.

A. MALPAS, Manager.

H. A. MERRIAM, Superintendent.

Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Co.

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MUSCAT,	HOCK,
ANGELICA,	SAUTERNE,
ROYAL NECTAR,	OLD PORT,
ZINFANDEL,	GUTEDEL.
SHERRY,	RIESLING,

FROM FOOTHILL VINEYARDS.

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Branch Office: 478 Tenth Street, Oakland, California.

C. HOLTUM & CO.
GROWERS AND DEALERS
IN
CALIFORNIA
WINES & BRANDIES
100-102 FIRST STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.
Choice Old Wines and Eastern Whiskies.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BRANCH, 565 MARKET ST.

**A. Werner & Co.,
NEW YORK.**SPARKLING
WINE**ONLY.****KOHLER & FROHLING,
PIONEER WINE HOUSE.**

— Established 1854. —

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIESVineyards in Los Angeles County, Sonoma County,
Merced County and Fresno County.Cor. Second and Folsom Sts.,
San Francisco.41-45 Broadway,
New York.

ANTOINE BOCQUERAZ, JAMES SHEA,
Shea, Bocqueraz & Co.
Wines and Liquors.

Importers of and Agents for the Celebrated Brands of
Golden and Tea Kettle Whiskies.

COR. FRONT AND JACKSON STS., - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Lachman & Jacobi,

— DEALERS IN —

California Wines AND Brandies

BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents,

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No. 2, New York

CHAS. W. FORD, JOHN SPRUANCE,
Spruance, Stanley & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FINE
Whiskies, Wines and Liquors.
Sole agents for the Celebrated African Stomach Bitters.
410 FRONT STREET, - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Quotations at Cincinnati and Louisville.

These prices are for lots of not less than twenty-five barrels and upwards, cash, and if in bond, original gauge, accrued charges paid.

TAX PAID.

BRANDS.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Anderson.....			62½		47½					225	235		Spr 81 290	Lou C H
Anderson Co. Club.....														
Anderson Co. Sour Mash.....			50		37½									
Ashland.....			52½		37½								Fall 81 275	
Astor.....										220	240			
Atherton.....			55		37½					215	225		Spr 81 265	Lou C H
Ballard & Lancaster.....														
Beechwood.....														
Bel-Air.....			60		50		40							
Belle of Anderson.....			62½	47½	45									
Belle of Anderson Co. (E. Murphy).....		60	52½								140E			
Belle of Louisville.....														
Belle of Marion.....					37½									
Belle of Nelson.....			80		65		55							
Belmont.....			65							235	120	E G	Spr 81 290	
Berkele, Wm.....														
Berry, E. C.....			45		37½									
Big Spring (Nelson Co. Distg. Co.).....			55		42½		32½						Spr 81 265	
Blakemore.....														
Blue Grass.....			53½	42½	36						225			
Bond & Lillard.....		82½	75	67½	60		60			237½	250		Fail 85 365	
Bond, M. S.....			30	29										
Boone's Knoll.....			75	62½	57½							290		
Bowen, H. C.....													Spr 80 310	Nev Ex
Bowen, J. A.....			50		40		35	185		210				
Brownfield, W. W.....														
Buchanan.....			62½		52½								Spr 81 300	Lou C H
Callaghan.....														
Carlisle.....			55								225		Fail 81 290	Nev Ex
Cedar Run.....	85		60					195					Fail 81 270	
Chickencock.....			50	42½	40			175		225			Fail 82 270	
Clay, Samuel.....	65	47½	40											
Cliff Falls.....			50											
Clifton.....													Spr 81 300	
Commonwealth.....														
Cook, C. B.....			45											
Coon Hollow.....			67½		52½		45							
Cornflower.....							35							
Craig, F. G.....			47½		35									
Cream of Anderson.....	75		65		55									
Criterion.....					37½									
Crystal Spring.....		45	47½										Fail 80 300	
Cumberland.....			65	55	50									
Cummins, R. & Co.....														
Dant, J. W.....														
Darling.....					37½									
Daviess County Club.....	80		55		40									
Dedman, C. M.....	80				40					215				
Double Spring.....				37½	35									
Dundee.....			55		40									
Durham.....	75		62½		52½		37½							
Early Times.....	90	70	67½	57½	55	50	47½	200		235				
Edge Cliff.....	85		75		60		50							
Edgewater (T. J. Megibben.).....			55		40								Spr 80 290	
Elk Run.....			37½	32½	30	27½	26½							
Excelsior (Megibben & Bro.).....			45		35									
Fall City.....														
Fern Cliff.....			45		35	32½								
Fible & Crabb.....	77½							185						
Field, J. W. M.....			60		36½					215				
Franklin.....					40									
Frazier, W. J.....			77½	65	62½									
Freeland.....														
Garland.....					35									
Gladstone.....					35									
Glenarrie.....			50	35	35								Spr 81 300	

NABER ALFS & BRUNE,
 IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE
WINE & LIQUOR MERCHANTS
 SOLE AGENTS FOR
PHOENIX OLD BOURBON
 323-325 Market St., S. F.



JOS. MELCZER & CO.
 Growers and Dealers in
California
WINES AND BRANDIES
 Proprietors Glen Ellen Wine Vaults.
 Fine Table Wines a Specialty
 504-506 Market St.,
 San Francisco, Cal.



D. V. E. HENARIE.
E. MARTIN & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
 408 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.
 — SOLE AGENTS FOR —
J. F. CUTTER AND ARGONAUT OLD BOURBONS.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.,
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINES & LIQUORS
 — SOLE AGENTS FOR —
DAVY CROCKETT WHISKY.
 BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.
 NO. 215 SACRAMENTO STREET, - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE CELEBRATED
PERUVIAN BITTERS.
 A SUPERB APPETIZER. A ROYAL TONIC. CURES DYSPEPSIA.
WILMERDING & CO., AGENTS,
 216 California St., - San Francisco, Cal.
 Also Agents for Delmonico Champagne

MARTIN HENCKEN. HENRY SCHRODER.
Hencken & Schroder,
 — SUCCESSORS TO —
HENRY BRICKWEDEL & CO.
Importers and Dealers in
Wines and Liquors.
Sole Agents for Dr. Schrader's Hamburg Bitters, and
Our Favorite O. K. and Paul Jones Whiskies.
 Nos. 208-210 Front Street, - San Francisco, Cal.


B. FRUTSCH. C. CELLARIUS.
Thomas Taylor & Co.
 — DISTILLERS OF AND DEALERS IN —
WINES AND LIQUORS
 — Sole Agents for —
 Alpine and Champion Cocktail Bitters.
 21 First Street, - San Francisco.

Kuhls, Schwarke & Co.
 Wholesale Wine and Liquor Merchants.
California Wines and Brandies.
 — SOLE AGENTS FOR —
O.K. Goldwater Bourbon & Rye Whiskies.
 123-129 Sutter St., Cor. Kearny, - - San Francisco, Cal.

P. J. CASSIN & CO.,
 — IMPORTERS OF PURE —
Kentucky Bourbon Whiskies
Sole Agents for O. K. GOLDEN PLANTATION WHISKY.
 — WHOLESALE DEALERS IN —
 Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.
 433 BATTERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ESTABLISHED 1857.
F. O. BOYD & CO.,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NEW YORK.
CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES,
 Sole Eastern Agent for BARTON'S Celebrated Sweet Wines, Fresno, Cal.
Advances Made on Consignments.
 References by Permission: THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
 MR. ROBERT BARTON, Fresno, Cal. MR. ARPAD HARASZTHY, San Francisco, Cal.
 MR. HORACE WEBSTER, San Francisco, Cal. MR. H. H. SCHUFFELDT, Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE
 The Highest Grade Champagne in the World.
WHITE LABEL, "CARTE BLANCHE," **BROWN LABEL, "GRAND VIN SEC,"**
 A Magnificent Rich Wine. Perfection of a Dry Wine
 See that every Bottle bears the private label of
MACONDRAY & CO.,
 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.



BRANDS.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Glencoe.....													Spr 81 285	
Glenmore.....			55		40	37½	35							
Glen Springs.....														
Greenbrier.....														
Greylock (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....														
Greystone.....														
G. W. S.....	82½		65		50									
Hackly, S. O.....		75	62½	57½	55	50	45							
Hanning, Jno.....		55	50		37½									
Harris, N.....			47½							215				
Hawkins.....			60											
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....		60	47½										Spr 83 315	
Head, F. M.....														
Head, W. H.....														
Hermitage.....		92½	85		65		60				265	280	Spr 81 375	
Hill & Hill.....			52½		40									
HorseShoe (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co).....	52½			40	37½	32½								
Hume.....			50	40	38						225		Fall 81 265	
Indian Hill.....														
Jessamine.....					35									
Jockey Club.....			60		40									
Kellar, A.....			52½		37½									
Kentucky Club.....			62½		50					225				
Kentucky Comfort (Paine's).....			52½		35									
Kentucky Cyclone.....														
Kentucky Dew.....														
Kentucky Tip.....														
Lancaster, R. B. (Maple Grove).....														
Lancaster, S. P.....			55		35		32½							
Limestone.....														
McBrayer, J. A.....										230				
McBrayer, J. H.....			57½		42½									
McBrayer, W. H.....		105	95		70	65	62½						Spr 81 450	
McKenna.....														
Marion Co. Distilling Co.....			50	40	37½					215				
Mattingly & Son, J. G.....			47½	40	36									
Mattingly & Moore.....														
Mayfield.....			62½	47½										
Medallion.....														
Mellwood.....		60	57½	45	40		37½	185		215				
Mercantile Club.....														
Miles, E. L.....			50	42½	40		35							
Monarch, M. V.....			62½		47½					225				
Monarch, R.....			62½		47½	45							Spr 80 325	
Monarch, T. J.....			57½		42½		40			215	240	245	Spr 82 280	
Moore, D. L.....													Spr 81 140EG	
Moore & Grigsby.....													Spr 80 300	
Murphy, Barber & Co.....			60	45	42½								Spr 81 285	Lou C H
Nall, A. G.....			60		50		40							
Nelson.....			50	40	37½							235	Spr 81 280	
New Castle.....	65												Spr 82 285	
New Hope.....			65	52½	50		47½							
Nutwood.....			52½	45	40									
Oakwood.....	82½		70		52½					210				
O. F. C.....			75	60	57½									
Old Charter.....			55											
Old Crow.....		105	100	80	75							300		
Old Lexington Club.....					40									
Old Log Cabin.....			70		57½		50							
Old Pepper, (Pepper, Jas. E. & Co).....			80							275				
Old Oscar Pepper.....	110		80	65						260				
Old Tarr.....			55		47½			235						
Old Time (Pogues).....			50		37½									
Old Times.....			47½	37½	35	32½								
Parkland.....							32½							
Parkhill.....														
Patterson.....			55											
Payne, P. E.....														
Peacock.....					45		37½				225			
Pepper, R. P.....		57½	55										Spr 82 315	
Pilgrimage.....					60		50							
Purdy & Co.....														
Rich Grain.....			46		35									
Richwood.....			55	42½	40	35								
Ripy T. B.....		65	55	45	42½						235			
Rohrer, D.....	60		47½		35									
Rolling Fork.....			55		37½	35								

Kohler & Van Bergen,
CALIFORNIA
WINES AND BRANDIES.



Main Office and Vaults:
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San Francisco.

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OAKVILLE,
NAPA CO. - CAL.


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ALL OUR GOODS GUARANTEED PURE.



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WORLD'S AGENT,
308 CALIFORNIA ST., S. F.
CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.

Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin
The Most Delicious Champagne of the Age.

Yellow Label, White Label,
Dry. Rich.



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[Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast.]
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M. Blumenthal & Co.,
— DISTILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF —
SYRUPS, CORDIALS, BITTERS, EXTRACTS,
Pure Sugar Coloring
A SPECIALTY.
Wine and Liquor Merchants.
658-660 Mission St., Bet. Second and Third, San Francisco, Cal.
GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST FIGURES. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

C. JOST, SR. O. JOST, JR.
CALIFORNIA DISTILLING CO.,
— Distillers and Rectifiers of —
SPIRITS AND ALCOHOL
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DISTILLED AT ANTIOCH. SAN FRANCISCO.


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PARIS EXPOSITION. 1889.
GOLD MEDAL
OFFICE & DEPOT
615-617
FRONT ST. S.F.

MONT-ROUGE
VINEYARD,
1885.
LIVERMORE VALLEY,
CALIFORNIA.
A.G. CHAUCHE
PROPRIETOR,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Pure California Wines & Grape Brandies.

THE
San Gabriel Wine Co.
OF SAN GABRIEL,
Los Angeles County, Cal.



Are now prepared with a large stock of wines and brandies of their own growth to supply the trade and the market generally. This Company owns the largest vineyard in the world, covering over 2,500 acres. They have held their wines and brandies for several years in their own cellars, and do not offer any of their product until it has become properly matured. Their large stock of matured wines and brandies thus accumulated is now open to the purchaser. All goods under their trade mark are warranted pure and unadulterated. Being the successors to B. D. WILSON & Co., and to J. DE BARTH SHORE, they have become possessors of the "SHORE" BRAND OF BRANDY, and "MOUNT VINEYARD" WINE. Correspondence solicited.

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J. DE BARTH SHORE,
President San Gabriel Wine Co.
SAN GABRIEL, CAL.

H. R. HARRIS. M. L. REYNOLDS. THOS. KINGSTON.
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BRUT AND EXTRA DRY.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE AND FACTORY,
839-849 Folsom Street.

NEW YORK OFFICE,
50 New St. and 52 Broad St.

BRANDS.	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Spr'g	Spr'g	Old Whiskies	Remarks
	'88.	'88.	'89.	'89.	'90.	'90.	'91.	'88.	'87.	'87.	'86.	'85.		
Saffell, W. B.														
Samuels, T. W.			60		45		42½				240		Spr 81 300	
Samuels, W. B. & Co.			55	45	42½									
Searcy, J. S.														
Searcy, Wiley, (Old Joe.)														
Sharpe.			55											
Shawhan.													Spr 82 265	
Small Grain.							35							
Smith & Smith	90		70											
Snyder (Freiberg & Workum)			52½		40									
Southall.			52½		45									
Sovereign.					37½									
Split Rock.														
Spring Hill.			60		47½									
Spring Water.	85		65		47½									
Stone, W. S. (Old)			60	50	42½						227½			
Sweetwood.														
Tippecanoe.					37½									
Taylor (Old)			70	57½	55				225	250				
Tea Kettle.			52½		38½		35							
Tenbroeck														
Tip Top (Rock Spring Dist'g Co.)		62½	57½	42½	40									
Van Arsdell.				45	37½									
Van Hook.			50		35									Lou
Walker, F. G. (Queen of Nelson)			55											
Walker, J. M.			55	52½										
Warwick.			52½		40					215	225			
Waterfill & Frazier			70		55			205						
Wathen Bros	67½		48½								235			
Welsh, J. T. (Davies Co.)			62½		55									
Welsh, J. T. (McLean Co)			67½		60									
White Mills.			47½	40	35	32½								
Willow Run.					32½									
Woodland.			55		40							265		
Zeno			70	57½	52½	47½								

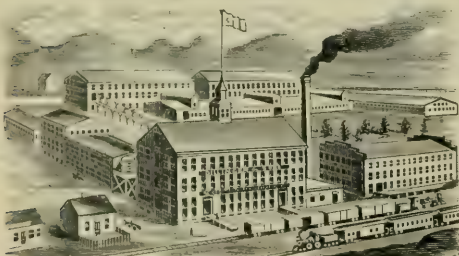
KENTUCKY RYES.

Ashland.			55											
Atherton.				50	47½									
Belle of Anderson.														
Belle of Louisville.														
Belle of Nelson.														
Blue Grass.		85	77½	65	60	52½	50				225			
Clarke's.														
Criterion														
Crystal Spring.														
Curley, J. E.														
Edgewater			60										Fall 80 335	
Excelsior.														
Franklin.														
Greylock.														
Greystone.														
Hermitage.		100	95		80	75				275		350	Spr 81 425	
Highland.			60		50									
Horse Shoe (Mill Creek Dist'g Co.)														
Lynchburg.					40									
Marion Co. Distilling Co.				55										
Mattingly & Son, J. G.														
Mellwood.		70			50									
Miles, E. L.			70	60		50								
Millcreek.			62½	55										
Monarch, M V.											250			
Nelson.		90												
Normandy.			85	65		55								
Old Pepper (Pepper Jas. E. & Co.)			85								310	335		
Paris Club					52½									
Peacock.					50		42½							
Pepper, R. P.														
Rolling Fork.				60		45								
Short Horn (Dougherty's)			62½		45									
Sovereign.				55	50									
Sunny Side.			62½		55									
Susquehanna.			65	52½	50									
Sylvan Grove (Fleishmann's)	55	50	45	40	35									
Wathen Bros.		70		60		50								
White Mills.			52½	42½	40	37½								

LEADING DISTILLERS.

ADDRESS, INSURANCE.	BRAND.	ADDRESS, INSURANCE.	BRAND.
BOURBONS.			
ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'S CO. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distilleries Co., Louisville. Rate, 90c.	Anderson, Nelson.	JAS. E. PEPPER & CO., Lexington. Rate, 85c.	Pepper.
BELLE of ANDERSON D'G CO. Add; S. J. Greenbaum, Louisville. Rate, 1.25.	Belle of Anderson, Glenarme, Jessamine, Arlington.	E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS, Frankfort. Rate, 85c.	Old Taylor.
M. P. MATTINGLY, Owensboro, Ky. Free W. H., 1.50.	Old W. S. Stone.	BELLE OF NELSON D'Y CO. Add; Belle of Nelson Distillery Co., Louisville. Rate, 85c. and \$1.25	Belle of Nelson.
J. G. MATTINGLY CO. Louisville. Rate 85c.	J. G. Mattingly & Sons.	RYES.	
MELLWOOD DIST'Y CO. Louisville. Rate, 85c.	Mellwood, Dundee,	J. A. DOUGHERTY & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa. Rate, 90c.	Dougherty.
MOORE & SELLIGER, Louisville. Rate, 85c.	Astor, Belmont, Nutwood.	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add; A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate, 80c.	Overholt.
ED. MURPHY & CO., Lawrenceburg, Ky. No. 1, 1.35.	Belle of Anderson County	S. DILLINGER & SONS, Ruff's Dale, Pa. Dillinger.	
THE R. F. BALKE CO. Louisville. Rate 85 c.	"G. W. S."	THOMPSON DIST'G CO., West Brownsville, Pa. Add; Office 134 Water St., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate, 80c.	Sam Thompson.
OLD TIMES DIST'Y CO., Louisville. Rates, 85c. & \$1.50.	Old Times. Gladstone.	SUSQUEHANNA DIST'G CO., Milton. Add; Jas. Levy & Bro., Cincinnati. Rates, 85c & 1.25.	Susquehanna.
		NORMANDY DIST'G CO., Louisville. Add. Box 48, Louisville, Ky. Rate 85 c.	Normandy.

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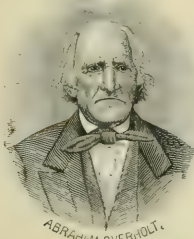
WM. H. SHIELDS,
WHISKY BROKER

No. 6 West Third Street,

Cincinnati, O.

EASTERN RYES.

BRANDS.	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
	'88.	'88.	'89.	'89.	'90.	'90.	'91.	'88.	'87.	'87.	'86.	'86.	'86.	'86.		
Braddock.....			85	77½	75	67½										
Bridgeport.....	105	92½	82½	70	60	52½	47½									
Brookdale.....		85	70		55											
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....	95	87½	75	65	55	50	45									
Dougherty.....	117½	105	90	77½	65	60	52½	250								
Finch's Golden Wedding.....	107½	95	87½	70	65			230	255							
Frontier.....	80	70	65	57½	50	45	40									
Gibson.....	127½	105	90	75	65		52½	265	280							
Guckenhimer.....		87½	78½	65	60	52½	52½	220	245	265	285	325	Spr 81	465		
Hannisville.....		100	87½	77½	67½	60	55					325				
Jones, G. W.....	82½	77½	67½	60	52½	47½	42½								Spr 84	400
Lippencott.....																
Meadville.....	100	90	77½	72½	65	60	55									
Melvale.....						55										
Monticello.....	120	95	90									275				
Montrose.....		65	60		42½	38½	35	175								
Moore, Tom.....					55		45									
Mt. Vernon.....			100	80	72½	62½	55			315		350				
Orient.....	100	82½	67½	52½	47½	45	45									
Overholt.....	117½	97½	87½	67½	65	57½	55			280	290	325				
Sherwood.....	117½	95	85	67½	65	57½	55									
Somerset.....				42½	40											
Stewart.....					60	52½	50									
Tompson, Sam.....				65	55	47½										
Vandegrift.....				60	52½	45										



ABRAHAM OVERHOLT.

Distillery, Broad Ford, Fayette Co., Pa.

Established 1810.

A. Overholt & Co.

Distillers of Pure Rye Whisky.

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Established 1844.

Sam Thompson

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UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY.

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Office: 134 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.DISTILLERY
ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER
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The Pioneer Fruit Brandy House of the United States.

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LIQUEURS

BITTERS
BRANDIES
SYRUPS

Fine Blended Whiskies only. Prune Juice "none better."
High Grade Champagnes. Ohio Wines and Grape Brandy from
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BOTTLERS OF CASED GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PUT UP PRIVATE BRANDS.

OUR LIQUEURS ARE THE RESULT OF PERFECT DISTILLATION

WE ARE USING THE LATEST FRENCH STILLS.

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—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. Co.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply
of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES,

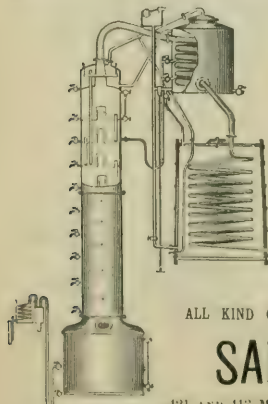
2x2--4 Feet Long, 2x2--5 Feet Long,
2x2--6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta, - - - - - Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS AND WINE MAKERS.



This cut represents our latest *Improved Continuous Still* which has been perfected after years of experiments and large expense.

This still has the advantage over all others, as it is economical, easily operated and separates the aldehyde and other inferior oils and makes a pure and high class brandy, and reduces the cost fully ninety per cent in labor and fuel. It requires very little or no water and utilizes all heat heretofore wasted.

We refer to GEO. WEST & SON, Stockton; JOHN WHEELER, St. Helena.

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Prominent California Vineyards.

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I. DE TURK VINEYARDS.—Established 1862. Wines and brandies. I. De Turk, Santa Rosa, Cal.

INGLENOOK VINEYARD.—Established 1880. Wines and brandies. Gustave Niebaum, Rutherford, Napa Co., Cal.

SUNSET VINEYARD.—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Webster & Sargent, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

OLIVINA VINEYARD.—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Julius P. Smith, Livermore, Cal.

MONT ROUGE VINEYARD.—Established 1885. Dry wines. A. G. Chanche, Livermore, Cal. Office 615-617 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

ELECTRA VINEYARD.—Established 1881. Dry wines. Clarence J. Wetmore, Livermore, Cal.

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FRESNO VINEYARD.—Established 1880. Sweet and dry wines and brandies. Fresno, Cal., L. P. Drexler, 409 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

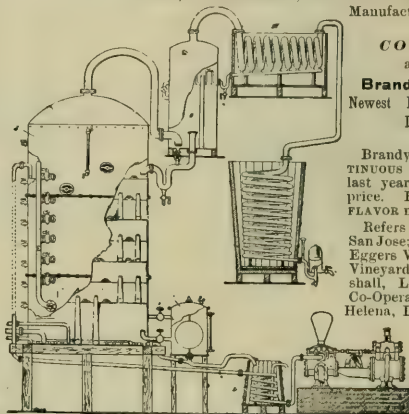
Pacific Copper Works,

L. WAGNER, PROPRIETOR, 565 MISSION ST., S. F.

Manufacturer of all Descriptions

—OF—
COPPER WORK,
and especially of

Brandy Apparatus, and
Newest Improved Continuous Still
Leads all others.



Brandy distilled in my CONTINUOUS STILL received this and last year, the HIGHEST market price. FOR PURITY AND FINE FLAVOR none can equal it.

Refers to the Pacific Wine Co.; San Jose; Eisen Vineyards, Fresno; Eggers Vineyard, Fresno; Fresno Vineyards, Fresno; Hill & Marshall, Laguna, Sonoma county; Co-Operative Distilling Co. St. Helena, Lay, Clark & Co., Santa Rosa; Walden & Sons Geyerville, Sonoma county, Cal. Champagne & Soda Machine-manufactured.

Prices Low as Any.

This cut represents the latest improvement in continuous stills, and a glance at the construction of it in comparison with any other still manufactured, will convince any practical distiller of its immense superiority over all others. I claim the following points of superiority: 1st. The amount of heat in my still is only two per cent, thus affecting an enormous saving in steam and fuel. 2d. Distilling double amount of any other still. 3d. Facility of handling and regulating. 4th. Simplicity of construction.

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Widow,

Manufacturers of
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First Premium
CHAMPAGNES.

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Telephone 5024.



GOLD SEAL,
CARTE BLANCHE,
IMPERIAL.

First Premium for Gold Seal Best California Champagnes awarded by the State Fair, 1890, and wherever exhibited.

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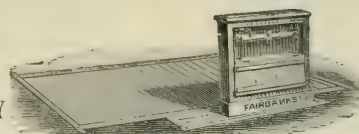
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FOR
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PRICES FOR SCALES BUILT COMPLETE ON APPLICATION.

RAISIN PACKERS AND CANNERS' SCALES, FRUIT TRUCKS AND
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F. C. SIEBE.

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WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

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—AND THE—

Celebrated Belle of Bourbon.

Southeast Cor. Sacramento and Sansome Sts.,

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Important For Wine Producers.

SACCHARINE.

300 TIMES SWEETER THAN SUGAR.

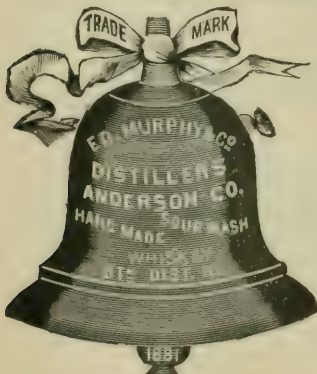
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Saccharine has very valuable anti-fermentative and antiseptic properties. An addition to an alcoholic solution of 0.005 per cent Saccharine stops the fermentation entirely, also the formation of mould and vinegar acid. Testimonials by authorities and any further information will be cheerfully furnished by applying to

J. MOVIUS & SON, Successors to Lutz & Movius,

Sole Licensees for the United States of America,

79 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.



ED. MURPHY & CO.,

—DISTILLERS OF—

"The Belle of Anderson County"

Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky.

Pure Fire Copper Whisky, made from the best of Grain and Cold Lime Stone Spring Water in the Old Fashioned Way by Mashing in Small Tubs, and yeasting back pure sour mash. Whisky unbonded by us and shipped F. O. B. on boats free of charge

Headquarters, Lawrenceburg, Ky.

Post Office, Murphy, Ky.

MOORE & SELLIGER,

Louisville, Ky.



BELMONT and ASTOR are distilled from finest of grain and purest of water upon the Hand Made Sour Mash Process. Each and every barrel guaranteed to be strictly pure and free from any must.



The NUTWOOD is a strictly all selected "Fire Copper" Sweet Mash Whisky, in the distillation of which we guarantee the use of the best small grain, giving to the Whisky a heavy body and excellent flavor, and being entirely pure and unexcelled in Kentucky.



The BELMONT, ASTOR and NUTWOOD Whiskies are stored in the latest improved bonded warehouses, with patent racks, metal roof, iron shutters and doors. Giving our personal attention to the safe handling and care of these goods, with every advantage and facility for shipping the same, we can guarantee full satisfaction in every particular to the trade. Soliciting your favors, we remain,

Very respectfully,

MOORE & SELLIGER.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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FAMOUS
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These Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given place of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

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Distilled only by *Jas. E. Pepper & Co.*, Lexington, Ky., under the same formula for more than **100 years**, is the *Purest and best in the World*. *Pepper Whisky* is an old-fashioned whisky, made in the old time way from a *Formula* used more than **100 years** by three generations of the Pepper family. It is made from *selected rye, barley and corn*. The material is mashed by hand one bushel at a time, in small tubs, nearly one thousand of which are constantly required for the purpose. No yeast is employed to secure an unnatural fermentation or large yield, and we single and double through *copper stills over open fires*. All the water used is from the celebrated "*Wilson Spring*" on our premises, which is the largest *natural spring of pure limestone water* in central Kentucky. Our cooerage is the best and of our own manufacture. Perfect storage warehouses. Our Mr. JAMES E. PEPPER is the only one of his name who has been engaged in the Distilling business in Kentucky for over twenty years, and therefore any whisky offered to the trade as *Genuine Jas. E. Pepper Whisky* is *fraudulent* unless distilled by us.

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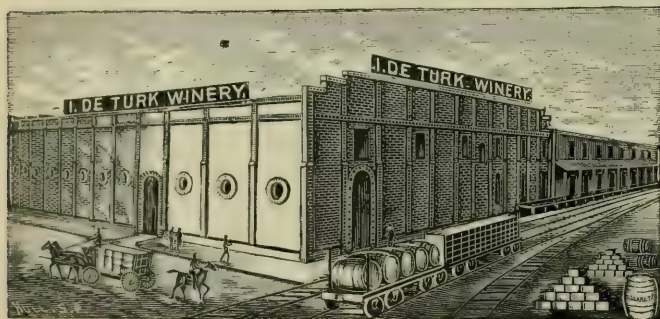


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Including JESSIE MILLAR, the Wonderful Young California Cornetist,
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LOUISVILLE, KY.

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(40 per cent Small Grain.)

NONE BOTTLED UNDER EIGHT YEARS OLD.

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMANN,

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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



VOL. XXVII, NO. 3. SAN FRANCISCO SEPTEMBER 5, 1891. \$3.00 PER YEAR

Issued Semi-Monthly.

R. M. WOOD & CO., - - - PROPRIETORS.

WINFIELD SCOTT—R. M. WOOD.

402 FRONT STREET, - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific Coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States.

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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES—The usual fall trade is setting in and most dealers report that their order books are fully up to the season as far as quantity is concerned. There is a very good demand for dry red wines both for '90s and older and new wines are being speculated in to a certain degree. White wines are neglected in preference to the reds and nothing is doing in them. Sweet wines are steady.

Most of the wholesalers and buyers are awaiting the outcome of the present vintage before making any transactions, and to all an outlook for the vintage as published in another column will be found of interest. The situation is not at all flattering to those who put their confidence in the coming vintage.

Receipts during month of August were 1,242,170 gallons. Exports by sea during fortnight ending August 31st were 384 cases and 274,284 gallons, valued at \$220,984.

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES—Nothing at all is doing in brandies and the outlook is tempered wholly by the present crop prospects. Exports to foreign ports by sea during the fortnight ending Aug. 31st, were 12 cases and 362 gallons, valued at

\$301. Exports to domestic ports by sea during the same time were 13,214 gallons valued at \$26,443. Receipts during the month of August were 62,790 gallons.

WHISKIES.—The market is rather active and a most prosperous fall trade is about setting in. Dealers generally are looking for a big trade no matter what the situation in the East. Receipts by rail during the past fortnight, were 314 cases, 885 barrels, 191 half barrels and 32 kegs. By sea the receipts were 100 half barrels. Exports by sea were 127 cases and 646 gallons valued at \$2,068.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The attention of the trade is respectfully called to the following new advertisements which appear in this issue:

Columbus Buggy Co., San Francisco.

Berges & Domeniconi, San Francisco, California Wines.

Colgan & Co., New York, Cork Importers.

Golden Gate Woolen Manufacturing Co., San Francisco.

F. W. Krogh, San Francisco, Wine Press Manufacturers.

COOPERAGE FOR SALE.

Oak casks wine-green, in excellent condition—capacity of 3,000 gallons, 2,000, 1,500, 1,000, 750 gallons. For particulars apply to,

ALFRED GREENEBAUM & Co.,
51-53 Front Street, San Francisco.

ALBUMEN FOR SALE.

Fresh Albumen just landed from Dresden, Germany. Imported by,

ALFRED GREENEBAUM & Co.,
San Francisco.

WHITE WINE WANTED.

WANTED—50,000 gallons of White Wine for vinegar making, running from 12 to 12½ per cent. Address, stating lowest price per gallon delivered f. o. b. at San Francisco.

X. Y. Z. care this office.

FOR SALE.

The wine, cooperage, etc., at the wine cellar of the late Paul Husson, 629 Sacramento street, San Francisco, California, are For Sale Cheap to close estate. For particulars apply on the premises. Also the cellar to rent.

BLANCHE ANNA HUSSON,
A. COMTE JR.

Executors of the last will and testament of Paul Husson deceased.

Notwithstanding the general depression in trade I. De Turk is doing an elegant business. Orders are being received from all over the country. The local agency in charge of C. M. Mann is now seven carloads behind the orders and Mr. Mann is putting in long hours in an effort to catch up.

BEARING THE WINE MARKET. A SUGGESTION TO CALIFORNIA.

"The indications are that cheap prices will prevail all over the State," is the declaration of *Bonfort's* California correspondent, referring to the vintage prospects in this State.

We do not know upon what the gentleman bases his statement. One thing is certain—it is not based upon crop prospects or the quantity of some remaining in the interior cellars.

In the first place the outlook for the '91 vintage in several of the largest producing districts is very discouraging—namely in Sonoma, Napa and Alameda counties, where the grapes even at this late date are not only very small in size, with ragged bunches, but are in many cases seriously sunburned. Added to this is the more important fact that the berries are not developing and are ripening very slowly, containing a great deal of seed and a very little pulp. This unpromising condition is due to the recent hot spells which retarded the growth of the berries, and the dryness of the atmosphere which followed. The consequence is that unless unusual rains or great moisture in the atmosphere shall prevail during the next four weeks, the crops in the districts named will be very short.

This is the situation upon which the correspondent considers himself justified in making the statement embodied in the introduction of this article.

So far as our information goes, we are in a position to obtain the most accurate facts regarding the condition of the vintage, the declaration is entirely unwarranted, and is calculated to do great injury to the wine interests of the State.

We are, therefore, forced to conclude that the correspondent is misinformed upon the subject he discusses, or that he is disposed to bear the wine market. In either case the interests of *Bonfort's* in the California wine business should prevent such statements from being given space in its columns.

The fact is that at the present time the outlook for prices of not only the '91 but of previous vintages is very encouraging and unless a great and unexpected change shall take place in the situation, values are certain to experience a marked advance.

We think it is proper that our contemporary should know that the statements recently made by its correspondent regarding prices of wines and brandies, and the prospects of the vintage have aroused great indignation among the wine merchants and producers, who regard them as direct blows at their interest, and all the more harmful because inaccurate.

The California wine industry has had a hard enough struggle during the past five years without being handicapped in this manner in its greatest market, and we would respectfully suggest that our contemporary is not only doing a gross injustice to California, but to the numerous buyers in the east who look to it for correct information on the subjects which it discusses.

As for the REVIEW we feel it necessary to state that this work of misrepresentation by *Bonfort's* correspondent has gone so far that patience has ceased to be a virtue, and that having been informed as to the identity of the anonymous writer we shall deem it our duty to make him known to the wine men of this State if he continues in his present policy of misrepresentation.

OF INTEREST TO WINE SHIPPERS.

The wine and brandy shippers of this State will doubtless take considerable interest and derive considerable benefit from the inauguration of the Atlantic & Pacific Steamship line to ply between this port and New York, via the Horn. The new company will offer great inducement to those who desire to ship wines, brandies and other California products to the Atlantic seaboard, as it agrees to land goods in New York in sixty days. One of the advantages claimed by the Company is the fact that wines when stored in the hold are not disturbed for transshipment as by other routes, but are landed direct at the dock in New York. This will certainly be beneficial to wine. It is understood that a reasonable freight rate will be made. The Johnson Locke Mercantile Co. are the Pacific Coast agents.

If the vineyardists of California would organize among themselves a strong stock company, with the single idea of establishing wine stores in the different cities in this country, somewhat after the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, and would see to it that the public is supplied with good California wines, under California labels and at reasonable prices, they would in a very short time increase the demand for their product beyond their present ability to supply.

Of course a Crabb or a De Turk can not undertake such a work alone, but let each man who is interested take from a hundred to a thousand dollars in stock, and the aggregate will give a capital sufficient to insure the success of the movement. There is no reason why this country should not consume twenty or forty or a hundred million gallons of California wine each year, provided, it is convenient to be had, that it is of good quality and that the prices are reasonable. Such wine stores as we suggest would, with any kind of management, succeed, and outside of dividends on stock the shareholders might insure themselves profit by providing that the company handle their wines only, and sell them under proper brands.

Such problems as face the distillers of Kentucky, and the wine men of California can only be solved by increasing consumption, and it would seem to us that the plan we have suggested would be directly in that line so far as wine is concerned. —*Wine and Spirit Bulletin.*

Sounds all very well in theory, but the wine men are very much like the whisky distillers in that it is next to impossible to get them into any organization. This year with the prospects very poor at best, they would not combine on any distilling scheme, let alone marketing. Such suggestions are wholly impracticable.

The American market will not take 100,000,000 gallons of wine for years, no matter how much of this kind of talk is indulged in. The reason is that Americans are not wine drinkers and national tastes are difficult to cultivate.

The analogy between the Kentucky distillers and the California wine men is very poorly drawn. The Kentuckians are nabobs as compared to us. They have had two years of large production, one year's whisky being held by wholesalers and the other by producers. They have had prosperity for some seasons while there hasn't been a ray of hope, hardly, in the wine business for five years. The merchants and handlers are lucky to come out even—even such favored producers as De Turk and Crabb and West being in this situation. The greater number of the producers are plastered clear up to their eyes with mortgages and it is only the mercy of a favoring Providence that they haven't gone clear to the wall.

The *Bulletin* is all right in theorizing, but California has had years of just such theorizing all to no avail.

In fact the wine men of this State are very tired of it.

DEATH OF HENRY D. NABER.

Henry D. Naber, who was until recently the senior partner of the house of Naber, Alfs & Brune, died at his country home near Haywards on the 29th ult., at the age of 49 years.

Mr. Naber was one of the foremost men in the trade and his death coming so closely after his retirement from business cares, is a great shock.

He was born in Oldenburg, Germany, and came to California in the early days. After laying the foundation of his business career, he became, in 1874, a member of the house of Naber, Alfs & Brune, the partnership continuing until the 1st of last July when he retired with an ample fortune to the enjoyments of rural life on his Haywards property, which he had acquired in 1886.

Mr. Naber left a wife and five children. His funeral which occurred on the 1st inst. was largely attended.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, Three Dollars per year, in advance.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Within the past year the exportation of California wines to Japan has grown very rapidly and some of the leading shippers are looking for a considerably larger extension of business in the near future. Fortunately, San Francisco has excellent communications with the Mikado's kingdom which will enable the shippers to keep their connections, once formed, without much trouble.

At present the shipping business is in few hands, being largely controlled by such houses as J. Gundlach & Co., Beringer Bros., and the general exporting houses like George Marcus & Co., Langfeldt & Co., and Macondray Bros. & Co. Once the wine merchants are satisfied with the outlook in Japan, all of the leading houses will be found in the field. The extent of the business this year is given below; China is included in these figures but the exports are so insignificant as not to be worth considering:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	113	768	\$ 704
February.....	48	9,071	2,636
March.....	36	3,146	1,204
April.....	24	11,194	4,158
May.....	32	2,582	1,325
June.....	62	2,102	1,052
July.....	87	8,694	3,625
Total.....	402	37,557	\$14,703
1890 (entire year).....	324	23,076	\$10,531
1889 ".....	117	22,710	10,571
1888 ".....	214	30,266	14,106

This is certainly a flattering showing, and it demonstrates what might be done with proper attention to the trade.

A HIGHER TAX ON WHISKY.

It is somewhat premature to discuss this proposition at the present time, as Congress is not in session and does not meet until December, but as the whole scheme has been exposed in the public press and as it is considerably talked about in trade circles, a few remarks may be pertinent. We think, if the proposition to increase the internal revenue tax to \$1.50 or \$2.00 per gallon is closely investigated, Congress will pause before making the change. The United States has had a \$2.00 tax on spirits before. It then became clear that the government could not collect as much revenue from the tax on spirits as it did when the tax on spirits was much lower. Statistics show that the largest amount of revenue from the tax on whisky was collected when the tax was sixty cents a gallon. The high tax of \$2.00 per gallon stimulated fraud and illicit distillation in an unheard of degree. It was a common occurrence to have distilled spirits offered for sale in the market at \$1.50 per gallon, which was lower than the government tax. Besides the quality of the goods had become terribly deteriorated.

The increase of the internal revenue tax to \$2.00 would undoubtedly increase the demand for imported goods, which is contrary to the policy of the Republican party as laid down in the McKinley law. An increase of the tax would not likely thin out the wholesale dealers by killing off the smaller jobbers who have not capital enough to enable them to carry sufficient stock. A tax of \$2.00 per gallon on distilled spirits would stimulate most wonderfully the ingenuity of man to beat the government and place a premium on fraud.—*Louisville Commercial*.

The proposition to raise the tax on spirits is certain to be broached at the coming session of Congress, inasmuch as something must be done to make up the deficiencies in the revenue certain to occur in consequence of the recent lavish pension legislation. Of course the whisky interest will protest against the raise and the wail of the spirit men will be particularly loud. The brandy distillers of this state can look on the proposition with considerable equanimity. They do not have to pay tax on the brandy used in sweet wine and were it practicable to raise the tax not to \$1.50 or \$2 but to \$4 we know of some who would be perfectly satisfied.

The demand for more revenue is imperative and we suppose that the whisky men will be put on the rack this winter.

FRANCE AS AN IMPORTER.

General interests prevail in the wine trade regarding the large shipments of wine by C. Carpy & Co., to a Cette house. It is known, of course, that the wines are to be used entirely in blending—such being the avowed statement of Mr. Duncan Bankhardt who is buying them for his house. The selections are being made entirely from Mr. Carpy's Napa city cellar, the wines being better suited for the French blenders than those held elsewhere—that is they are high in alcohol, are full-bodied and deep colored.

The statement of Mr. Bankhardt to the effect that his house alone will take 10,000 casks annually in case the French duty can be maintained at four francs and fifty centimes per hectolitre, is not at all surprising when it is remembered what an enormous importer of wines France is. Mr. Bankhardt proposes to ship say from 1,600,000 to 2,000,000 gallons annually, and it is certain that once the house of Coudere & Yenn imports this or any other considerable quantity, others will do the same.

France is, in fact, the heaviest wine buyer in the world. According to the *Moniteur Vinicole* the importations in bulk during the years 1889 and 1890 were as follows:

	1890—hect.	1889—hect.
Spain.....	7,824,733	7,008,629
Italy.....	99,654	337,263
Portugal.....	202,551	875,203
Algeria.....	1,971,887	1,591,852
Tunis.....	9,962	1,972
Other countries.....	707,638	815,425

Total bulk.....10,816,426 10,630,444

To this might be added 7,656 hectolitres imported in bottles in 1890 and 5,531 hectolitres in glass in 1889. These, however, can hardly be said to have been imported for blending and so they may be disregarded for the purposes of this article.

Estimating a hectolitre at 26½ American gallons, the importations of 1890 thus reach 286,625,289 gallons, and in 1889, 281,706,766 gallons.

This is indeed an enormous amount of wine. It is thus evident that while Spain furnishes the bulk of it, California could easily get a foothold, inasmuch as those who have used our wines for blending prefer them to the Spanish product.

France is known to the world chiefly as an exporter, yet her exports of wine were only about one-fifth of the imports in the two years mentioned, being 2,495,933 hectolitres in wood and glass in 1890 and 2,600,952 hectolitres in 1889.

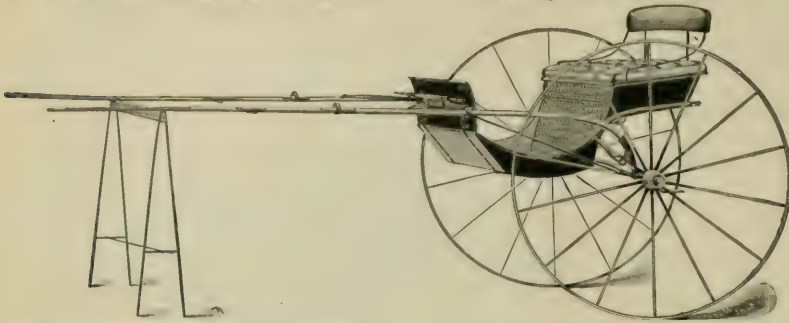
CHAMPAGNE IN ALAMEDA.

Mr. E. R. Lilienthal has communicated all the facts in his possession regarding the proposition to establish a champagne business in Livermore to the parties in New York who are thinking of making champagne there.

Mr. Lilienthal is confident that if such a business is once started, it will be a success from the start. In this he has an able advisor in the person of Charles A. Wetmore, who probably knows more of the capabilities of the Livermore valley than any other man. Such a business once started would not in any wise interfere with the legitimate champagne industry started by Arpad Haraszthy & Co., nor would it hinder the sales of Lefranc & Masson of San Jose, who are about to launch their new true champagne on the market. It would, on the contrary, stimulate the champagne business as the more who are in the competition the more will all sell. Neither would it interfere at all with the trade of the carbonators, as they occupy a field which is wholly their own and from which the natural process champagne makers cannot drive them.

Mr. Lilienthal will undoubtedly have the formation of the Livermore company in hand in case his New York and French correspondents desire to enter the field, and to him and them we wish all success.

COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY.



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A. G. GLENN, Manager.

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COLGAN & CO

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GRAPE GROWERS, DISTILLERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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— AND —

Falls Vineyard and Distillery of Green Valley.

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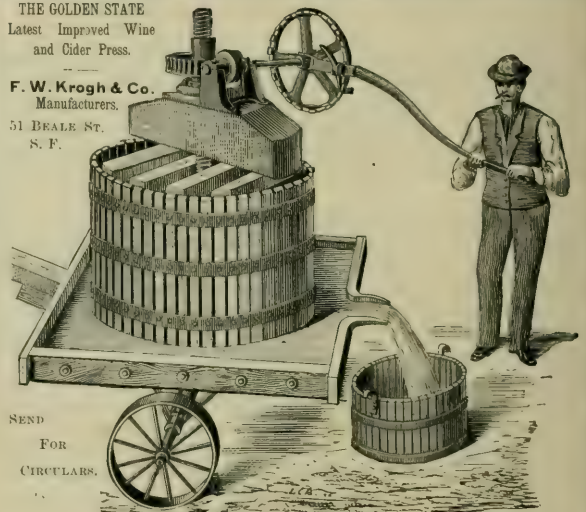
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Latest Improved Wine
and Cider Press.

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SEND
FOR
CIRCULARS.

DOES IT PROHIBIT?

Prohibition does not prohibit.—*Rev. Solomon Shindle.*Prohibition never has and never will prohibit.—*Rev. H. Freeman Allen.*

Can these prohibition be attained by law? No. It can be done only by convincing and persuading men to quit drinking of their own free will. That was the method of Father Matthew; the method by which he won the grandest success which the temperance cause has yet gained.—*Rev. Frankford Nightingale.*

To cry out against our present system that it fails to prevent crying evils, is only to say in the same breath that this is not the world, but heaven. I cannot see in the new amendment anything but the old Prohibition law new vamped, where what is old was a failure twenty years ago, and what is new is an untried folly.—*Rev. N. H. Chamberlain.*

I have lived too long in Maine; and, coming of a Rhode Island family, have blushed too often at the wicked sham and shame of constitutional Prohibition in that State also, to wish to see the experiment repeated in Massachusetts.—*Rev. W. H. Lyon.*

Law without obedience is but a dead thing.—*Rev Philip Brooks.*

THE NEW DIRECTORY.

The Viticultural Commissioners have received their new Viticultural Directory from the State Printer and are now distributing it. It contains the names of the distillers of California, the names of 7,500 grape growers and all the wine makers of this State, and of 3,000 Eastern grape growers.

This valuable work, the most complete ever published, can be had by sending six cents postage to Winfield Scott, Secretary of the Commission.

The St. Helena Turn Verein will have charge of the first great vintners' festival to be held in this portion of the upper Napa Valley vineyards on September 12th, 13th and 14th. The exercises will begin with a concert and social gathering on Saturday evening, September 12th. On Sunday at Edge Hill Park there will be a festival at which Fritz Beringer will deliver the oration, and a dinner, concert and dancing will be features. On Monday the guests will be entertained at the St. Helena Brewery. The Committee consists of A. V. Shilling, Fritz Beringer, J. L. Beringer, Charles Krug, W. W. Lyman, John Thomann, Henry Lange, Henry Jelinsky, N. Lauter, Conrad Meyer, Charles, Riegert and Louis Zierngibl.

Trade Notes.

M. P. Mattingly has just purchased a \$13,000 residence in the suburbs of Owensboro, Ky.

G. Cohn & Co., the well-known Battery street wholesalers recently suffered a slight loss by fire.

John Jaspriza's distillery at San Jose has been released by the Revenue officials. A compromise was effected.

Henry Van Bergen, the New York partner of Kohler & Van Bergen, has returned to New York after a month's visit here.

E. Remy Martin & Co., of Rouillac, France, have received the highest award for brandy at the International Exposition at Jamaica.

A. P. Hotaling & Co. are doing a good midsummer trade. Their specialty the "J. H. Cutter" holds its own bravely through the warm weather.

The Napa Valley Wine Co. will cut quite a figure in the Texas market in the near future. The Company has been chartered to do business there henceforth.

The apple crop in New Jersey and Pennsylvania promises to be tremendous in the coming fall, and it is expected that there will be a large distillation of applejack.

Julius P. Smith, of Livermore, has issued a pamphlet on the wines of this State, which is having a wide circulation among the trade east and west. Mr. Smith's work is entertaining and will bear perusal.

William Wolff & Co. are doing their usually prosperous trade. Large importations of Pommery to meet the expected increase in business consequent upon the coming of the fall season, will soon be due here.

C. Holtum the First street wholesaler is expecting to go abroad on a pleasure trip before long. Mr. Holtum has fairly earned an outing. He has created a splendid business in the last few years.

Heathcote, Dexter & Co., have just made a shipment of their wines, the "La Cantera," to the Auckland Club of Auckland, N. Z. The wines are well selected and will do the State credit in Auckland.

Ed. Kolb head of the house of Kolb & Denhard is back from his Mendocino county outing. Tradition fails to relate how many fish he caught, but it is said that in self-defense Kolb killed at least one deer.

James Shea, of Shea Bocquerez & Co., is back from a summer outing. The fall sales of "Golden" and "Tea Kettle" whiskies ought to be better than ever since their firmest promoter has returned from the country in fine health.

We are informed by Mr. Kinsey of the Johnson-Locke Co., that the cream of tartar works at Napa will be run to its full capacity this year. Pomace will be bought at every winery within reasonable distance from the works.

Joseph Melzer & Co., are doing a nice summer trade with the East. Their agents in New York and Philadelphia are active men and are building up a good trade. Mr. Melzer deserves the success which he and his brother are having.

Siebe Bros. & Plagemann continue to handle "White Mills," the famous brand of Hoffheimer Bros., as well as their old reliable "Rosedale" and the bottled "Belle of Bourbon." "White Mills" holds its old friends on the Coast all the time.

Carroll & Carroll are increasing their connections in this city constantly. J. E. Pepper whisky is responsible for part of

their increased business, and push and enterprise do the rest. Their goods are now seen on every first class bar here.

Major Harry Hunt, of Moore, Hunt & Co., will start soon for the Springs for his annual vacation. He will be accompanied by his estimable wife and will be gone about three weeks. He has certainly earned a rest and will undoubtedly enjoy it.

A. Vignier, the well-known importer and a company of capitalists are establishing a cream of tartar works at San Jose. The company will have the most modern equipment and there is a good market for the products. An expert will come from abroad to take charge.

J. Gundlach & Co. are doing nicely with their Central American and Mexican venture. The most satisfactory part of their efforts to develop this trade is that once their wines are ordered, the purchasers come back for more. This is the best recommendation that the firm could have.

John Spruance, head of the firm of Spruance, Stanley & Co., has returned from his six months' eastern jaunt in rugged health. Mr. Spruance combined business with pleasure while away and devoted some attention to his cattle interests in the western country which are very considerable.

Hirsch, Loewenstein & Levi, have been shipping to South America more of their "T. W. Samuels" fine sour mash. The late shipment is but one of several orders they have filled for that section of country. Kentucky whiskies are steadily growing in favor with the intelligent of all foreign countries.—*Criterion*.

The League of Freedom has elected the following officers: President, R. J. Harrison; Vice-Presidents, J. F. Bolts and J. F. O'Connor; Treasurer, Martin Hencken; Secretary, Alexander Gerdes; Executive Committee, H. Schlesselmann, M. W. Bergin, J. T. Harley, William Smadecke, Val Hassmer, O. W. Lilken-day, P. Shea and H. Koster.

E. C. Priber, the General Manager of the Napa Valley Wine Company says that the Eastern situation is brightening every month as regards the cased goods trade. Mr. Priber always was a believer in cased goods and is now more than ever in their favor. He anticipates a very large fall and winter trade in the East.

Many of the leading bottlers here are experimenting with the bottle packing of the Thompson & Norris Co., of Brooklyn. The packing is simply corrugated paper and by the Eastern bottlers, is considered away and above anything yet produced. The tulle packing has a firm hold on the bottlers here, but it will be discarded if the paper packing fulfils expectations.

The error of a prohibitory law is that it locates virtue and vice in the physical body; that it puts temperance and intemperance in the flesh, overlooking the fact that they live to the heart and mind, in the immaterial part of man on which law can lay no hand; that the great work of reform is to teach one's self and not another.—*Congressman Roger Q. Mills of Texas*.

I. De Turk is doing well with his trotting stock this year. His favorite filly Myrtle by Anteeo is winning race after race right off the reel, and Silas Skinner his prize stallion is trotting faster than ever before. Those who saw Skinner in his recent race with Wanda at Napa are confident that in a race against time on a specially prepared track he would do 2:15 or better.

The will of Joseph Roth has been filed for probate. He leaves an interest in the wholesale liquor house of Roth & Co., valued at \$40,000. He bequeathes to his daughter, Julia, \$10,000; \$250 to his adopted daughters, Viola and Nathalie; \$1,000 to his niece, Fannie Weil; \$250 to Louise M. Benard and \$250 to his godson, Erminio Bozio. All the rest of the property goes to the widow.

A. P. Hotaling & Co. received another fine lot of "J. H. Cutter" by the ship *Emily Reed*. Trade is reported as excellent.

A. Finke's Widow is doing a fine fall trade. The inquiry for the champagnes of this house is the largest on record. The goods are well made and speak for themselves, when tried.

Wichman & Lutgen are having a good fall trade. Their line of old whiskies is complete, and their specialties are meeting with a good reception. Mr. Wichman looks for one of the best seasons ever known on the Coast.

Donald De V. Graham, of Carroll & Carroll, will take the leading part in the new opera which is being written especially for presentation this winter. Mr. Graham has a splendid baritone voice and is an actor of recognized merit.

Harris, Kingston & Reynolds are establishing agencies in all of the principal markets, and propose to have a slice of business everywhere they go. They have a fine lot of selected California wines, and should do well in all places. Trade is reported as very good.

I. De Turk is having remarkably good success on the circuit this year. His string of horses is at Woodland and will go to Sacramento, Stockton and other tracks before the season closes. Mr. De Turk's reputation as a shrewd horseman is as good as his reputation as a wine man.

Charles Bundschu, of J. Gundlach & Co., has made several visits through the country during the past fortnight. He is not at all pleased with the situation in the vineyards but being a good holder of '90s and '89s as well as of several older vintages, he can be rather comfortable over the outlook for trade next Spring.

Ed. Murphy & Co., the distillers of the celebrated "Belle of Anderson County" are about to establish a coast agency. The "Belle of Anderson County" is justly regarded as one of the finest hand-made sour mash whiskies produced in Kentucky and once systematically pushed in this market, will soon make as fine a reputation here as it has in the East. Mr. Murphy and his manager, Mr. Roark, are experts in the business.

According to the *London Telegraph* of July 11th the champagnes served at the Royal Banquet to Emperor William were the Gold Lack of Duetz & Geldermann, the Carte Blanche of G. H. Mumm, Dry Monopole of Heidsieck & Co., the Cuvée Reservee of Perinet et fils and the Extra Quality of Bollinger & Co., The sherry was Gonzalez & Byass, the claret La Rose, the port Cockburn's and the hock Marcobrunner.

Franklin Walden, of Walden & Co., returned from Europe during the early part of the month. The object of Mr. Walden's trip was to visit the agents for Walden's cognac in Great Britain and Germany. He found trade very satisfactory, and says there is a good demand for a well-made California brandy; but he does not think California will find a market there for brandy except it is properly distilled from sound wine.—*Bonforts*.

F. A. Haber, the able distributor of Inglenook wines, is preparing for a big increase in the fall sales of cased goods in the East. The supply of old Inglenook wines is hardly sufficient to meet the demand that is certain to come, and the policy of sending out old wines only, will forbid any draft on the younger stocks. Mr. Haber says that those who want Inglenook wines for their trade should apply early this year to be supplied.

Perhaps the funniest vote polled in the whole State, and by the voter whose motives are the most difficult to understand, was recorded in Frankfort. A local scion voted for but two candidates. They were Josiah Harris and Edmond H. Taylor, Jr. The fact that Mr. Harris was the head of the Prohibition ticket and that Mr. Taylor is at the head of the whisky business in Kentucky is what makes it difficult to understand at what this voter was driving.—*Louisville Times*.

James E. Pepper & Co., the distillers of "Old J. E. Pepper" have just completed certainly the largest sale of whisky ever

made in the world, and probably the largest sale of whisky ever made at one time. The firm of Otto A. Krauss, 116 Pearl street, New York, and Hart & Felbel, 19 Broadway, New York, have been consolidated and Messrs. Pepper & Co., sold the new firm of Kraus, Hart & Felbel, 36,000 cases of their distillery bottling of Pepper whisky. This is by a long way the largest sale ever made of cased whisky at any one time. The firm reports trade as good and the demand for Pepper whisky increases daily. From the present indications the coming season will be the best the firm ever had.

The wine cellar belonging to Messrs. A. Borel & Co. at Yountville, and better known as "Groezinger's" and which, with adjoining vineyard is cared for by Daniel E. Greninger, has been leased to C. Schilling & Co. The capacity of the cellar is 400,000 gallons, but the party concerned will increase it in order to make 500,000 gallons. Mr. Schilling will pay the highest market price for good grapes, and calculates to pay for poor quality a price as high as Napa, deducting freight. About fifty or sixty men will find employment. Mr. Greninger had the preference in leasing the property, but sold out to Mr. Schilling for a very reasonable price and at the same time became manager and superintendent of the whole place.

Considering the large output of brandy which is anticipated this year, the distillers should at once take steps to arrange for proper storage in the East. The bonded warehouse of Mr. J. D. W. Sherman in New York, will be found admirably adapted to the use of the distillers. Mr. Sherman's is the pioneer bonded brandy warehouse in the East, and the handsome offer of free storage until the brandy is disposed of, is fair to all. All that Mr. Sherman asks is that the shipper shall place a fair market price on his goods, and Mr. Sherman will advance the freight, cartage and storage. Mr. Sherman's reliability is known to all the prominent distillers of this State, and those who send him brandy can depend upon fair treatment.

The penalties which the prohibitory law inflicts are in many instances hideously cruel and their consequences to entirely innocent parties so serious that no man possessed of a human heart can turn a deaf ear to the appeals that are constantly being made to the Governor for relief. I do not underestimate the evils of intemperance, and yet, with a full knowledge of this, I do not hesitate to declare that the enforcement of this law, so far as it has been enforced in this State, since its passage, has pauperized more families and inflicted greater suffering on wholly innocent parties than all the intemperance that would have existed in the State if the sale of alcoholic stimulents had been unrestricted during that time. If we turn to the effects of the law upon the material interests of Iowa the situation is no more satisfactory. It is as apparent as any fact can be made by statistics that the increase of population of our State has been greatly retarded by the law.—*Governor Boies of Idaho*.

Charles W. Fore, of Spruance, Stanley & Co., says that trade is averaging up very well for the season, and that fall business will be fully up to the standard. "There is one thing about the liquor business," said he recently, "which has failed to meet the attention of most of the members of the trade. It is that the eastern men are cutting into this territory right along and divide with San Francisco the business of Oregon, Washington and southern California. This is the result of active drumming. In central California, San Francisco merchants hold their own, but it must be remembered that in this section, population is not increasing as fast as it would seem that it should. The trouble is that the people cannot get in owing to the large land holdings. We need more consumers in California, i. e. more population, for I take it that practically everybody is a consumer here. Until the great ranches are cut up and population in the country—and consequently in the city—increases, the volume of business cannot be expected to increase at any great rate from year to year.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

NICHOLAS RATH & CO.

30 South William Street, New York.

—Sole Manufacturers of the—

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PRUNE JUICE.

N. B.—Imitations Bearing Similar Names are Useless as Substitutes.

Taylor's Circular.

FRANKFORT, KY., August 15, 1891.

To the Wholesale Whisky Trade:—In addition to tables, in the usual shape, showing the production for the year just ended, June 30th, and the stocks of Kentucky whiskies then in bond of the seasons of '88, '89, '90 and '91, we also present tables showing the relative production, by months, of the seasons of '89, '90 and '91, the relative withdrawals, by months, during those years, and the relative stocks in bond on June 30th of each of said years.

BONDED STOCKS OF '88s, '89s and '90s.

	'88s.	'89s.	'90s.	Total.
In bond May 31, '91.....	960,188	14,263,410	29,439,261	44,668,859 gals.
Unbonded in June, 2nd. Dist.	43,542	47,101	38,605	129,248 "
5th "	126,063	237,183	231,282	594,528 "
6th "	29,995	45,773	56,734	132,502 "
7th "	104,597	64,572	95,541	264,710 "
8th "	57,251	24,147	75,424	156,822 "
Total.....	361,448	418,776	497,676	1,277,900 gals.
Leaving in bond June 30, '91,	598,740	13,850,634	28,941,585	43,390,959 gals.

PRODUCTION '91 CROP.

Total production of '91 crop through May 31st, ultimo, was.....	32,091,196 gals.
to which we add the production for June:	
2nd District.....	126,215 gals
5th "	562,016 "
6th "	156,170 "
7th "	208,689 "
8th "	228,306 "
	1,281,396 "

Making the production for the season ending June 30, '91.....33,372,592 gals.

For the same period of the '90 crop the production was—

In July, '89.....	801,630 gals.
In August, '89.....	304,558 "
In September, '89.....	288,404 "
In October, '89.....	767,397 "
In November, '89.....	2,428,740 "
In December, '89.....	3,937,850 "
In January, '90.....	4,488,555 "
In February, '90.....	4,229,707 "
In March, '90.....	4,796,897 "
In April, '90.....	5,283,897 "
In May, '90.....	5,495,325 "
In June, '90.....	3,366,418 "
	36,189,378 gals.

which makes the '91 crop less than that of '90 by some..... 2,816,786 gals.

BONDED STOCKS OF '91 CROP.

There remained in bond on May 31, '91, say:.....29,919,873 gals.
to which we add production for June above shown. 1,281,396 gals.

31,201,269 gals.

and subtract the withdrawals for June, viz:

2nd District.....	118,494 gals
5th "	120,221 "
6th "	80,549 "
7th "	12,898 "
8th "	14,064 "
	346,226 gals.

leaving in bond of that crop on June 30, '91, say: 30,855,043 gals

Production of whisky in the State of Kentucky, by months, for the seasons ending

June 30, '89.	June 30, '90.	June 30, '91.
July, '88, 66,601	July, '89, 801,630	July, '90, 1,151,203
Aug., " 56,328	Aug., " 304,558	Aug., " 434,978
Sept., " 123,573	Sept., " 288,404	Sept., " 259,086
Oct., " 412,942	Oct., " 767,397	Oct., " 714,796
Nov., " 1,214,281	Nov., " 2,428,740	Nov., " 2,035,959
Dec., " 2,511,048	Dec., " 3,937,850	Dec., " 4,001,640
Jan., '89, 3,103,060	Jan., '90 4,488,555	Jan., '91, 4,755,077
Feb., " 3,310,153	Feb., " 4,229,707	Feb., " 4,560,399
Mar., " 3,853,642	Mar., " 4,796,897	Mar., " 5,174,846
Apr., " 4,158,607	Apr., " 5,283,897	Apr., " 5,169,174
May, " 3,914,504	May, " 5,495,325	May, " 3,834,039
June, " 2,405,762	June, " 3,366,418	June, " 1,281,395
25,130,501	36,189,378	33,372,592

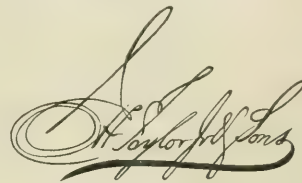
Withdrawals of whisky in the State of Kentucky for the seasons ending

June 30, '89.	June 30, '90.	June 30, '91.
1885 2,117,461 gals.		
1886 11,397,006 "	3,036,766 gals.	
1887 2,214,805 "	9,396,553 "	1,997,295 gals.
1888 1,317,386 "	1,220,886 "	2,455,530 "
1889 3,043,050 "	2,934,378 "	5,302,439 "
1890	1,808,616 "	5,439,177 "
1891		2,456,141 "

20,089,708 gals. 18,397,199 gals. 17,650,582 gals.
Stock of whisky remaining in bond in the State of Kentucky

June 30, '89.	June 30, '90.	June 30, '91.
1885		
1886 3,036,766 gals.		
1887 11,393,848 "	1,997,295 gals.	
1888 4,275,156 "	3,054,270 "	598,740 gals.
1889 22,087,451 "	19,153,073 "	13,850,634 "
1890	34,380,762 "	28,941,585 "
1891		30,855,043 "

40,793,221 gals. 58,585,400 gals. 74,246,002 gals.
Your obedient servants,



FRANKFORT, KY.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From Roek Spring Distilling Co., Owensboro, Ky.

OWENSBORO, KY., August 6, 1891.

To the Trade:—Owing to our small production this season, in comparison with other distillers of this State, we think an investment of our '90s and '91s would yield as good, if not a better profit, than that of our '88s. In view of the short crop of this season, we think it will be but a short time before there will be a considerable advance in our '91s. Please note our production for the past three years:

Tiptop, '89.....	360 bbls.
" '90.....	750 "
" '91.....	525 "
Hill & Hill, '89.....	3,160 "
" '90.....	5,610 "
" '91.....	1,840 "
J. T. Welch, '89.....	360 "
" '90.....	610 "
" '91.....	250 "

Your truly,
ROCK SPRING DISTILLING CO.

AT STANFORD'S VINEYARD.

The vintage at the great Vina Vineyard of Senator Stanford is fairly started and soon 800 men will be employed picking. The vintage is late and is not as large as was anticipated earlier in the season. Indeed Captain McIntyre the Superintendent, ordered a quarter of a million gallons of cooperage which will not benedced at once, though it will find ready use at an early date. The shortage is due to the hot weather.

Most of the product of the Vina ranch will be turned into brandy this year. The saccharine content of the grapes is not deemed high enough to warrant the manufacture of sweet wines on an extensive scale and the product of dry wine will not be increased.

An additional bonded warehouse capable of storing 350,000 gallons of brandy is being erected and will soon be ready for occupancy. This warehouse increases the total capacity of the Vina bonded warehouses to a million gallons, which is ample for all requirements.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STEAMER WALLA WALLA, Aug. 18, 1891.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
K New Westminster.	J Gundlach & Co.	15 cases.	8	67
J M B.	"	10 cases.	27	27
G R R.	"	1 barrel.	49	42
E & I.	"	2 hf-barrels.	55	68
G S S. Victoria.	Beck Pyhr & Co.	1 case.	12	3
S M C. Vancouver.	"	4 cases.	31	12
M & B. Victoria.	Kohler & Frohling.	2 barrels.	102	31
L & L.	C Carpy & Co.	1 barrel 1 keg.	61	15
Total amount 30 cases and				267 8265

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP A. J. FULLER, August 30, 1891.

W H S.	Preston & McKinnon.	3 barrels.	150	75
B B Co.	A G Clauche.	2 barrels.	109	50
F in diamond Bros.	M J Netter.	94 puncheons.	15,457	7,729
J P.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	25 barrels.		
E in diamond.	"	30 barrels.		
D in diamond.	"	25 barrels.		
F in diamond.	"	10 barrels.		
Various.	"	45 barrels.	6,284	3,142
T W.	P Claudius & Co.	1 package.	101	50
E B & J.	Lachman & Jacobi.	500 barrels.	24,530	12,265
H B.	G Migliavacca.	100 barrels.	5,169	2,584
N in diamond.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	25 barrels.	1,372	636
A D.	Kittie & Co.	20 packages.	50	25
C & H.	J Gundlach & Co.	201 barrels.		
G.	"	3 packages.	12,291	6,146
L L & Co.	"	350 barrels.	17,615	8,807
N in diamond.	Berges & Domeniconi.	100 barrels.	4,800	2,400
S L Co.	S Lachman Co.	503 barrels.	24,882	12,441
M in diamond.	Marshall Spellman & Co.	303 barrels.	14,747	7,374
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	400 barrels.	19,604	9,802
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling.	383 barrels.	19,459	9,745
F O B & Co. in dia'd.	L T Snow.	44 barrels.	2,160	1,080
C in diamond.	C Carpy & Co.	105 barrels.	55,342	27,671
Total amount.				234,043 112,022

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER BRIG SEA WAIF, August 20, 1891.

W in dia'd, Corinto.	J F Scheiden & Co.	2 barrels.	91	27
P. Corinto.	"	1 keg.	5	5
S.	"	1 keg.	5	5
R G D. La Libertad.	John T Wright.	12 cases.	76	87
M E & Co.	"	15 cases.		
Total amount 27 cases and				101 200

TO CHINA AND JAPAN—PER STEAMER OCEANIC, August 22, 1891.

A C Yokohama.	Cal Transfer Co.	3 barrels 1 keg.	160	120
L in dia'd Co.	Langfield & Co (Ltd.).	1 barrel.	507	153
Horsehoe Shanghai.	S Foster & Co.	5 barrels.	325	185
C & J T Co. Yokohama.	Williams Dimond & Co.	1 case.	15	10
R in dia'd.	J Gundlach & Co.	15 barrels.	742	223
Total amount 1 case and				1,734 691

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STR UMATILLA, August 24, 1891.

W & M. Victoria.	A Greenbaum & Co.	10 cases.		30
J M. Nanaimo.	F Cavagnaro.	10 barrels.	500	125
G O & I. Vancouver.	Cal Wine Growers Union.	1 hf-barrel.	27	13
D C Van H.	Wilmerding & Co.	24 cases.	180	
C R H. Montreal.	"	12 cases.		90
Total amount 46 cases and				527 438

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER SAN JUAN, August 22, 1891.

L R B.	Overland F T Co.	2 packages.	100	25
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	27 barrels.	1,089	650
P H M. Newark.	Lachman & Jacobi.	25 barrels.	1,263	473
N in diamond.	Miscellaneous.	3 barrels.	157	125
K Bros.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	8 barrels.	402	250
J P.	A Greenbaum & Co.	50 barrels.	2,486	703
K & F.	Berges & Domeniconi.	50 barrels.	2,391	598
A C.	Kohler & Frohling.	100 barrels.	5,075	2,537
E in circle.	P M S S Co.	2 barrels.	96	40
G.	"	100 barrels.	4,797	2,583
	J Gundlach & Co.	200 barrels.	10,334	3,912
Total amount				27,800 11,968

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER SAN JUAN, August 22, 1891.

F K P. Acapulco.	W Kraus.	1 hf-barrel.	26	14
M & Co. Champerico.	Bloom Baruch & Co.	15 cases.		77
C B. San J de Guat.	Castle Bros.	10 cases.		35
F K P. Acapulco.	Oliver & Co.	3 kegs.	30	28
E H. Acapulco.	John T Wright.	5 kegs.	50	36
F & H.	"	4 octaves.	60	48
M C H. Puntas Arenas.	"	1 hf-barrel.	20	17
M D S. Acapulco.	Urruela & Urioste.	4 kegs.	49	33
C L.	"	8 kegs.	98	96
G L & Co.	Eisen Vineyard Co.	7 barrels.	331	140
A E J. Puntas Arenas.	J Gundlach & Co.	50 cases.		200
J L S. San J de Guat.	"	35 cases.		98
S T S. La Union.	"	70 cases.		285
P & Co. San J de Guat.	"	20 cases.		78
Total amount 206 cases and				655 1,185

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER SAN JUAN, August 22, 1891.

C. Acapulco.	I Gutte.	2 barrels.	81	51
O & Co. Acapulco.	Oliver & Co.	2 barrels.	50	37
Total amount				131 88

TO EUROPE—PER STR SAN JUAN, August 22, 1891.

C M. Hamburg.	Wolters Bros & Co.	1 hf-barrel.	27	13
R H S. London.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	25 barrels.	1,274	383
Total amount.				1,301 396

TO HONOLULU—PER STEAMER ZEALANDIA, August 25, 1891.

G M & Co.	F A Haber.	20 cases.		75
L & Co.	Lachman & Jacobi.	7 cases.	431	323
"	"	1 barrel.	34	25
"	"	10 cases.		30
W S L.	S Lachman Co.	20 barrels.	1,000	740
P G C.	D G Camarinos.	1 barrel 1 hf-barrel	77	30
Total amount 30 cases and				1,542 923

TO ENGLAND—PER BRITISH SHIP GLENBURN, August 26, 1891.

W L. Liverpool.	C Carpy & Co.	1 barrels.	520	127
A M.	Reed & Sullivan.	1 package.	20	20
W R.	Pacific Transfer Co.	1 barrel.	30	12
W S.	"	6 barrels.	292	89
D & H. London.	Arpad Haraszthy & Co.	12 casks.	739	351
Total amount.				1,601 599

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STEAMER CITY OF PUEBLO, August 28, 1891.

H B Co. Victoria.	Arpad Haraszthy & Co.	2 casks.	124	31
E M. Vancouver.	J Gundlach & Co.	5 cases.		18
D A. Wellington.	A Macchia.	1 case.		3
B & Co. Victoria.	J Gundlach & Co.	1 barrel.	50	10
	"	5 barrels.	250	60
Total amount 6 cases and				424 122

TO TAHITI—PER BRIG GALILEE, August 31, 1891.

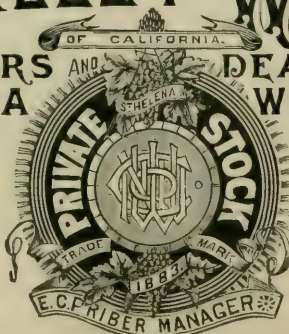
H W in diamond.	P G Sabatie & Co.	1 barrel.	51	15
J B.	"	2 casks.	120	36
G.	J Pinet & Co.	10 barrels.	476	109
"	"	10 hf-barrels.	270	88
T A.	"	1 barrel.	47	30
J L Y.	"	1 hf-cask.	33	19
Total amount.				997 297

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY

GROWERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES

SPECIALTIES:

PRIVATE STOCK HOCK,
PRIVATE STOCK EL CERRITO,
PRIVATE STOCK SAUTERNE,
PRIVATE STOCK CLARET,
PRIVATE STOCK BURGUNDY,
PRIVATE STOCK VINE CLIFF,



WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES:

NAPA CITY, YOUNTVILLE AND
ST. HELENA.

OFFICES:

11-13 FIRST ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
200-202 S. FOURTH ST., ST. LOUIS

TO NEW ZEALAND—PER STEAMER ALAMEDA, August 21, 1891.

In dia'd, Auckland.	Eisen Vineyard Co.	12 cases	42
R P H, Dunedin.	Cal Transfer Co.	2 barrels	75
J J C, Christchurch.	C Carpy & Co.	4 barrels	123
A C, Auckland.	Heathcote Dexter & Co.	15 cases	75
Total amount 27 cases and		356	315

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER NEWBORN August 25, 1891.

K&V Bind'd Mazatlan	Ruther & Bendixen.	2 barrels	102	36
"	"	3 kegs	45	33
"	"	4 cases	60	14
A C, La Paz.	"	1 barrel 1 keg	60	33
R B, " "	"	4 kegs	40	43
C del P, " "	"	3 kegs	30	31
B S, Mazatlan.	I Gutte.	1 cask	50	37
Guaymas.	J F Schleiden.	1 cask	60	27
J B B, La Paz.	Dellaplane & Co.	3 barrels	300	75
Y, Encarnada.	Thannhauser & Co.	10 kegs	50	32
"	"	10 cases	50	53
M G, La Paz.	"	10 kegs	100	40
"	"	2 barrels	120	158
O O, Guaymas.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 kegs	40	28
S, Encarnada.	J F Schleiden.	5 barrels	175	52
B in dia'd.	"	5 barrels	300	75
N, Mazatlan.	"	3 kegs	60	30
C C, La Paz.	W Loaiza & Co.	25 kegs	250	144
W L & Co, Guaymas.	Henry Lund & Co.	1 barrel	50	35
Total amount 14 cases and		1,841	966	

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM EUROPE—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO, August 19, 1891.

CONSIGNEES.	CONTENTS	SHIPPERS.
G Dubedat.	50 cases Liquors	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
Del Angel & Fils.	120 packages Benedictine.	Lilienthal & Co.

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR CITY OF NEW YORK, August 30, 1891.

"	1 cask Cherry Juice.	E G Lyons & Co.
---	----------------------	-----------------

FROM EUROPE.

J Dupont & Co.	10 casks Brandy.	Louis Taussig & Co.
G Gramatica & Co.	100 cases Mineral Water.	Baglietto & Cadenasso.
Sandeman Buck & Co.	10 cases Wine.	W B Chapman.

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP EMILY REED, August 31, 1891.

Chapin Trull & Co.	30 barrels Rum	Jones Mundy & Co.
Daniel Lawrence & Son.	10 barrels Rum	A Vignier.
C P Moorman & Co.	100 hf-barrels Whisky.	A P Hotelling & Co.
Genesee Fruit Co.	175 cases Cider.	Coburn Tevis & Co.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

CONSIGNEE.	CONTENTS.	SHIPPERS.
Chas Graef & Co.	201 cases Mineral Water.	Chas Graef & Co.
S V Fonaris & Co.	750 cases Champagne.	Macondray & Co.
"	574 cases Mineral Water.	Chas Graef & Co.
"	100 cases Still Wine.	Order

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From August 15th to August 30th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE.
A J Fuller.	B in dia'd, N York	W B Bourn.	350 pkgs	9,429	\$18,858
"	M K, " "	J Gundlach & Co.	82 pkgs	3,685	7,370
San Juan.	B D & Co, " "	B Dreyfus & Co.	10 kegs	100	235
Total amount.				13,214	\$26,433

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From August 15th to August 30th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS & CONT	VALUE
Walla Walla.	J M B N Westm'er	J Gundlach & Co.	1 es Champagne	\$ 15
San Juan.	B F C, Acapulco.	W Loaiza	1 bbl Ginger Ale	15
"	J C R, La Libertad	Uruela & Urioste	"	15
Umatilla.	J H W N Westm'er	Paul Rugier.	1 keg Ginger Ale	27
Alameda.	H Sydney.	L E Alexander.	1 pkg Spirits.	45
Zealandia.	Hono'ulu.	Jones Mundy & Co.	1 es Champagne	106
City of Pueblo.	Bind'd, Victoria	E G Lyons & Co.	L 5 cases Gin.	14
"	D A, Wellington.	A Macchia.	3 cases Bitters.	22
"	"	"	1 case Fernet.	10
Total amount 20 cases, etc.				\$260

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From August 15th to August 30th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE
Planter.	G in dia'd, Hono'lu	Eisen Vineyard Co.	107 kegs	700	\$577
Total amount.				700	\$577

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From August 15th to August 30th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
Sea Wolf.	Win dia'd Corinto	J F Schleiden & Co	2 barrels	9.	\$ 91
San Juan.	M & Co Champrico	W Kraus.	12 cases		242
"	Win dia'd, San de G	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels	8	82
"	H & N W	"	2 barrels	6	80
"	S L L, La Union	"	2 packages.	11	40
Zealandia.	G W M Co, Honolulu	Lilienthal & Co.	55 cases		430
"	G in dia'd	Wm York & Co.	10 cases		62
"	"	H H Sherwood.	10 cases		50
Planter.	C in dia'd	Spruance Stanley & Co	40 cases		326
"	H W C	Wilmerding & Co.	10 barrel	286	675
Total amount 127 cases and				646	\$2,068

NATIONAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

	July, 1891.		July, 1890.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.	1,700,384	\$2044,175	1,020,190	\$1098,586
Mineral water Nat. gallons.	1,879,959	361,200	2,064,888	481,379
Malt liquors, bottled, gallons.	1,265,464	1,146,817	1,188,851	985,710
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.	1,817,043	618,885	1,491,179	441,898
Brandy, proof gallons.	443,258	1,139,365	461,257	1,217,913
All other spirits, proof gallons.	1,219,833	1,071,231	1,189,981	996,287
Champagne, dozen.	400,084	5,615,872	354,350	4,752,572
Still wines, casks, gallons.	3,860,081	2,641,617	5,485,792	2,450,170
Still wines, bottled, dozen.	348,988	1,749,300	329,604	1,657,210

EXPORTS.

	July, 1891.		July, 1890.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Malt liquors, bottled, dozen.	413,278	\$ 602,641	395,373	\$583,927
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.	242,931	69,602	258,411	70,481
Alcohol, etc., proof gallons.	418,935	180,299	328,339	178,257
Brandy, proof gallons.	156,529	111,657	(A)	(A)
Rum, proof gallons.	1,035,236	1,330,994	555,749	663,039
Bourbon whisky, proof gallons.	239,800	290,521	507,393	489,250
Rye whisky, proof gallons.	54,761	83,021	121,506	137,029
All other spirits, proof gallons.	29,631	20,369	193,993	165,355
Wine, bottled, dozen.	11,679	52,392	7,281	32,350
Wine, bulk, gallons.	543,192	319,085	393,323	238,580
(A) included in "all other spirits"				

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street, - - - San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,
MINER L WATERS OF THE APOLLINARIS CO, Limited, London
MORGAN BRO, PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES
DIXONS DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,
DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Sauternes,
ROCK WINES, from Messrs. Henckell & Co, Mayence,

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,
GILKA KUMMEL,
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon
THE "BEST" TONIC,
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton Ale, in Hogsheads,
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogshead,
ANDREW USHER & CO'S Scotch Whiskies
JAMESON & CO, IRISH WHISKY,
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,
"DOG'S-HEAD" ERAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale,
"86 Allen Bradley Rye and

Re-imported American Whiskies—'86 Belmont; '86 T J Monarch; '83 Bluegrass; '85 Rip; '83 Chickencock; '86 Allen Bradley Rye and other staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN LIQUORS.

	July, 1891.		July, 1890.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Re-imported spirits, exported, proof gallons.....	3,372	\$ 3,769	1,875	\$1,745
Mineral Water gallons.....				
Malt liquors, bottled, gallons.....	8,296	6,518	11,300	8,056
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.....	290	112	338	202
Brandy, proof gallons.....	16,707	19,320	19,672	34,089
All other spirits, proof gallons.....	34,540	28,247	38,263	37,267
Champagne, dozen.....	1,947	24,578	2,355	29,217
Still wines, casks, gallons.....	26,870	15,014	32,209	19,797
Still wines, bottled, dozen.....	6,434	23,814	3,455	10,786

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From August 15th to August 30th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE
Walla Walla.....	K. N. Westminster	J Gundlach & Co.	5 cases.....		\$ 35
" " " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	1 case.....		7
" " " " " "	G. S. Victoria.....	Beck Pyhrr & Co.	1 punchoon.....	165	75
" " " " " "	S. M. Co. Vancouver	" " " "	1 punchoon.....	165	75
" " " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	1 case.....		7
San Juan.....	Acajutla.....	Lilienthal & Co.	5 cases.....		30
" " " " " "	S. L. L. Union.....	J Gundlach & Co.	2 pkgs.....	16	36
Newbern.....	W. L. C. Guaymas	H Lund & Co.	1 package.....	16	36
Total amount 12 cases and.....			362		\$301

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

From August 15th to Sept. 1st, 1891.

CONSIGNEES	WHISKY				SPIRITS	
	Case	Kegs	Barrels	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl	Barrels	MISCELLANEOUS
Lilienthal & Co.....			55		718	
C. W. Craig & Co.....	290		190		384	100 cases Gin....
Jones Mundy & Co.....			125		425	
Loewe Bros.....			55	30		
Wilmerding & Co.....			55			
Moore, Hunt & Co.....			54	15		
Leutis, Farniss & Co.....			50		60	
Seigried & Brandenstein			55			
Vincent Dunn.....			60			
Siebs Bros & P.....			30	70		
Stevens & Co.....			65			
G. Honner.....			41			
Wm Wolff & Co.....			35			
Meyerhield, M & S.....	15	32	2		9	
C. F. T. Co.....			12			
J. L. Nickel.....			10			
S. Glaser.....			1			
P. J. Nolan.....						
P. Gibbons, Oakland.....						
J. Clonon.....						
Baptista.....						
Total.....	314	32	885	191	1,587	100 cases Gin

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	BULK.				BOTTLED.		
	Case	Cask	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl	$\frac{1}{4}$ bbl	Box	Barrels	Cask
Sherwood & Sherwood.....			124	184		300	80
Jones Mundy & Co.....					60	325	
Wm Wolff & Co.....							175
C. A. Zinkand.....			124				
Total.....			248	184	60	625	255

TO DISTILLERS.

Expert distiller (French Cognac maker) wishes a situation; can take charge of a distillery; speaks English; city references; Address, EXPERT, care of G. A. Berton, Esq., 323 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
Total for January.....	830,675	108,100
Total for February.....	954,318	44,795
Total for March.....	997,085	47,055
Total for April.....	1,295,820	45,350
Total for May.....	1,505,467	53,445
Total for June.....	964,510	29,190
Total for July.....	979,740	27,440

August	1.....	52,270	27,440
"	3.....	41,410	6,690
"	4.....	50,620	100
"	5.....	28,670	2,120
"	6.....	69,920	3,670
"	7.....	88,730	280
"	8.....	56,740	100
"	10.....	44,660	40
"	11.....	51,960	500
"	12.....	27,350	60
"	13.....	27,410	240
"	14.....	41,770	900
"	15.....	51,450	1,300
"	17.....	94,190	450
"	18.....	42,020	560
"	19.....	36,500	2,450
"	20.....	49,820	
"	21.....	27,890	
"	22.....	63,380	6,880
"	24.....	34,190	2,600
"	25.....	54,190	
"	26.....	19,960	4,000
"	27.....	72,900	
"	28.....	32,420	1,720
"	29.....	50,730	690
"	31.....	30,020	

Total for August.....1,242,170 62,790

September	1.....	52,138	
"	2.....	21,760	560
"	3.....	70,320	2,930

The situation in the department of the Marne is attracting general attention among the importers of champagne and the consumers of that seductive nectar. The principal manufacturers knowing that the vineyards are threatened by phylloxera are advocating general and comprehensive plans of fighting the pest while the vine growers, nearly all of whom are peasants, accuse the wine merchants of inventing or manufacturing "phylloxera scares," and oppose the proposals of the Minister of Husbandry, who is of opinion that certain duly qualified inspectors approved by the syndicate and by the Minister of Husbandry should have the right to enter all vineyards, even against the will of their proprietors, in order to prevent the spread of phylloxera, which the oppositionists claim does not exist among the vineyards owned or controlled by the members of the syndicate.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

—IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS—

212-214 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.24 N. FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OR.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNE
HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports,
E. & J. BURKE'S Irish and Scotch Whiskies,
BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Limited—Bass Ale in Wood,
E. & J. BURKE'S Bass' Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS
EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew).
Re-Imported American Whiskies, CARLISLE BOURBON, HORSEY RYE. Etc.

ESCHENAUER & CO'S CLARETS and SAUTERNES,
A. HOUTMAN & CO'S HOLLAND GIN,
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY,
GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT in Wood,
JOULE'S STONE ALE in Hhds. and H-Hhds.
MEINHOLD'S ANCHOR BRAND NEW YORK CIDER,
CARACAS BITTERS.

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports,
E. & J. BURKE'S JAMAICA RUM,
SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER (the "Pilsener" and Light Sparkling),
also SCHLITZ in Wood,
ROSS' ROYAL GINGER ALE, CLUB SODA, ETC.
WENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water,

ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES.

NAMING VARIOUS WINES.

About once in six months on the average, our esteemed contemporary, *Bonforts*, comes out with the declaration that *chamagne*, cannot be made in America, no matter if the legitimate process in vogue abroad is employed, and if all other conditions are the same. Our worthy friend insists that this name belongs solely to the wines grown and produced entirely in the old province of Champagne and that other wines of a similar character should be classed as sparkling wines only. Similarly the word port, it is claimed, should be confined to the product of the Douro, etc.

There is coming an end to all this nonsense and we are glad to see that so conservative and able a journal as *Ridley's Circular* of London is taking it up. The trade generally is familiar with the particulars of the Reims-Saumur dispute which ended in the Saumur producers being prevented from using the word "chamagne" on the bottles in France. Here is what Ridley said on his matter and to these remarks we respectfully draw the attention of the esteemed editor of *Bonfort's*:

In pressing this territorial monopoly to an extreme, we would, moreover, point out that the would-be restrictors are, to a certain extent, playing with edged tools. The majority of the trade know that in many districts the assistance of out-lying vineyards to put it very mildly, is called upon requisition. As the *phylloxera* gradually destroyed the old *Quintas* of the Douro the shipper had to go further afield for his supplies, and many excellent wines of the accredited type are now derived from properties outside the old demarcation. Further than this, owing to the scarcity of light wines for Lodge purposes, a considerable demand arose for the products of Southern Portugal, which are less heavy than those of the North, and it is only the spread of the *phylloxera* and mildew, and consequent reduction of the yield, which has prevented its further development. That any harm is done thereby, or the consumer in any way prejudiced, we fail to see; certain wines are required for a certain purpose, and if they become so scarce as to be only capable of use for higher priced markets, then the only thing to do is to obtain the best substitute. At the same time, according to the exact letter of the law, the result is not "Port" meaning thereby the unmixed juice of the

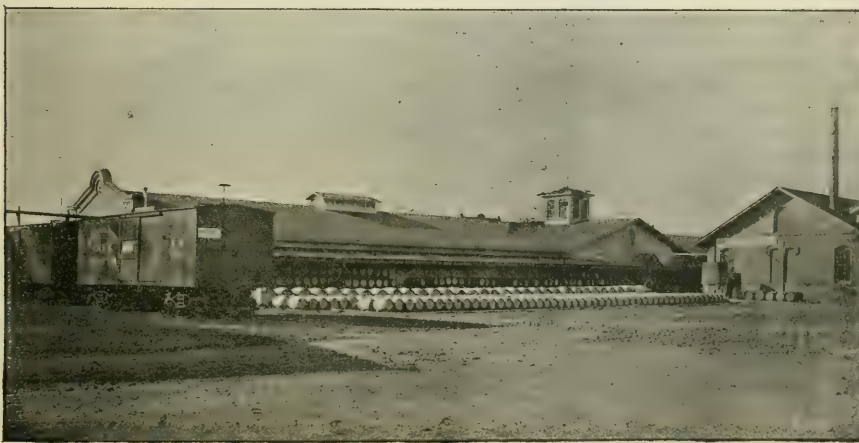
Douro grape, and if the principle of so-called purity is to be carried to the extreme verge, must come within the ban. Similarly the Cognac authorities admit wines from outside sources into the Charentes for distillation; the result is not, however, Cognac or Charente Brandy strictly so-called. Then again to turn to our friends of the Champagne trade; will they maintain that, especially for their cheap wines, many do not go outside the Marne and Haute-Marne? If so, the limitation of those Departments must be rather elastic in the minds of some, and would, we think, include the ancient town of Tours, even if it did not extend still further southwards. Here, as with the Oporto and Cognac houses, we do not say that actual wrong is committed, provided always that the article used is of a quality calculated not to injure the reputation of the main industry which it is called upon to assist. This, it will be recollected, was the point we laid stress upon in some remarks a few months ago upon the Burgundy trade, when we pointed out that the body given by the admixture of Dalmatian and Southern wines was creating a taste for heavy wines, which the province itself could not produce, and was destroying the taste for the characteristics of Burgundy. With regard to the Champagne trade, however, the wines of Saumur are so similar to the cheaper growths of Champagne that their adoption as a basis, or as an assistant, cannot be productive of much harm. What we maintain, however, is that, if so much disturbance is to be made about the use of the word Champagne, those in authority ought to be consistent, and to insist that wines shipped as such from its own centres should be absolutely and literally wines grown and made in the ancient Province of Champagne.

We have dealt so much upon the Saumur-Champagne dispute that we might seem to lay ourselves open to the charge of advocating the claims of the former. Such, however, is far from being our intention, but as the case is now before both the trade and the public, we have taken it for the basis of our remarks, which are more or less equally applicable to all wine growing interests.

From these remarks we would not have it understood that we are in any way favorable to mis-representation in the matter of description; we merely hold that where generic names are used, little or no harm is done to the industries from which they are derived, provided that the place of origin is clearly given. This is, we believe, the spirit of our own law, and we believe it to be a fair and just one.

EL PINAL VINEYARD,

ESTABLISHED 1852.



Winery and Distillery.

George West & Son, - - - Stockton, Cal.

SONOMA WINE & BRANDY CO., 1 & 3 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

Chicago Department.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHICAGO, August 25, 1891.

I have told you before, I think, that the Chicago market is very dull this summer. I was truly in hopes that I might be able to change the programme a little this time, and I went out to see a number of dealers and brokers about the status of the market. Before I got through with them I almost came to the conclusion it would be best not to write a letter this trip at all.

"Oh please go away and don't ask me about the market at all," said one broker, "for there is not any market to tell about." I asked a dealer in California goods to-day what he could report, and his answer was: "Now you can say that it is dull, and not lie a little bit about it. Our Saturday's sales were only about thirty per cent. of what they usually are."

Mida's *Criterion* says: "The whisky market is not alone dull, but exceptionally so, considering even the present usually quiet season. The market is devoid of any animation and dealers are thoroughly apathetic as to the value of goods present or prospective."

The editor then proceeds to talk very encouragingly about why prices ought to be better in the future, and unless all indications prove false, it is safe to pin one's faith upon his reasonings. His three prime reasons for expecting an advance are: First, the following of a conservative policy next year by the distillers; second, the high price of grain, and the likelihood of it remaining high owing to the foreign demand; and third, the fast increasing pension roll will bring depletion upon the treasury, and the old internal revenue laws will have to be enacted, and up will go the price of whisky. This last is given as purely a news item and not a tip to investors or speculators.

The *Tribune* is in trouble with an alleged Hungarian nobleman "Baron" S. de Mihalka who has been posing as agent for the "Royal Hungarian Wine Society" of Buda-Pesth. The *Tribune* asserts that the "Baron" "purchases the cheapest quality of California angelica or muscatel and doctors it to suit the flavor desired by the addition of tincture of vanilla, calisaya, oil of walnuts, and strained honey. By this means he attempts to give to his concoction a Hungarian Tokay flavor. His Hungarian clarets he makes by adding to every fifty gallons of California claret, which costs him fifty-cents, a gallon of a better quality of California port." The Baron has sued the *Tribune* for libel and wants damages.

The Spirit Trust is now manufacturing spirits at the rate of about 250,000 gallons a day and its sales run from 200,000 to 250,000 gallons daily. The rebate at the rate of five cents a gallon will amount to from \$10,000 to \$12,500 a day, or in six months to from \$1,900,000 to \$2,300,000, which may be safely assumed therefore as the sum which is carried by the Trust for its customers. Small wonder is it then that the Trust smiles derisively when it hears of the independent distilleries starting up here and there and everywhere with capital of \$100,000 to \$500,000, which enterprises are widely advertised as their competitors. To successfully compete with the Trust as it is now established and operated, it would be necessary to have a surplus fund of \$2,500,000 to compete on the rebate basis, besides a large working capital, and money enough to duplicate the capacity of the trust. Such an undertaking would involve the expenditure of probably \$15,000,000 and an immense amount of work. The Trust managers admit that they borrowed the rebate idea of the Standard Oil Company and they frankly confess that it works to their entire satisfaction. They have driven out all the competition that gave them any worry and they now feel that they have a comparatively free field ahead. Insiders, who should be in a position to know, are talking \$75 a share for Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' stock before two years have gone by, which is almost double the value at which the stock is now

selling. This may be a sanguine view, as it certainly comes from interested parties, but they are beyond question very confident that their property is going to increase in value amazingly in the near future.

The To-Kalon Wine Company has made some very important connections of late with business firms in various portions of the East, all of which have been duly reported in these columns. During the past few weeks negotiations have been begun looking to the biggest deal yet, and they will probably be closed up by the end of the month. This will be a great feather in the cap of the To-Kalon.

H. A. Merriam, of the Los Gatos Wine Company was here during the past week on his way home from a trip through the East. He reports that he met with very good success with his wine, and could have placed his whole cellar at good prices had he chosen to do so. It is encouraging to hear California winemen talk as Mr. Merriam does of the eastern market.

The California Viticultural Restaurant and Cafe Company has been incorporated by the following named parties: Charles Werno, Christian Meier and T. W. Peindville.

J. E. Nolan & Co. have secured the agency of the Sierra Madre vineyard, Lamanda Park, Los Angeles county. They are placing a number of orders already.

Captain Shillaber has just returned from a trip to Toledo, and says that despite the fact that he is a Californian, he really did learn something about wine casks while visiting the Len Wine Co's cellar. He says he thought he had seen a few pretty good sized wine casks in his time, but when they showed him one that held 36,000 gallons, he just fainted on the spot. He was not staggered at the sight of the big tun, as they called the house they had built around a whole vintage of wine—he never staggers at anything—but the idea of having to give the palm to any other place than California knocked him out in the first round.

Rudolph F. Balke, President of Mellwood Distilling Company spent a day in Chicago, in company with his representative of this city, Mr. John H. Walker. Mr. Balke left for an Eastern resort for a month's vacation.

J. B. Wathen has made a flying trip to Chicago, his objective point being further west. The new departure of his firm in made in bottling their own goods, has proved eminently successful.

L. L. PALMER.

OLD TIME HERB BEVERAGE.

It is somewhat curious to find how many old and common herb beverage and floral drinks, etc., of our own gardens have gone out of fashion in this country to be so often and widely superseded by fermented and alcoholic beverages. The individual proportion of beer consumed per head in the United Kingdom 28½ gallons; of wine, one-third of a gallon; of British spirit three-fourths of a gallon; and of foreign spirits, one-fourth of a gallon. The consumption of both beer and spirits is on the increase, while wine remains stationary. Of the proportion of mineral waters and other non-alcoholic beverages drunk there is no official record, nor is there for cider or home-made wine.

But many people still prefer the herb beverages which were so popular in olden times, and it may be well to examine in their merits, and look up some of the beverages imbibed by our forefathers:

HERB BITTERS is made with horehound, burdock leaves, ginger, hops, and gentian root. Burdock is considered diuretic and sudorific. An excessive habit of taking bitters may finally prove detrimental to the stomach by over excitement.—*National Geographic*, Glasgow.

DON'T BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENT without first writing to or visiting Kohler & Cha. at 26, 28 & 30 O'Farrell above Grant Avenue, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers in this line on the coast. They have all grades of instruments and sell very close for cash or installments. This is an old reliable firm that has a gilt edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always guaranteeing satisfaction.

California Viticultural Restaurant and Cafe,

315 FINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

The attention of the wine men of California and elsewhere, is called to this excellent Cafe, which is conducted under the auspices of the California State Viticultural Commission. It is doing valuable work in the interest of the wines of this State and should be given the support and encouragement of wine men generally whenever they are in the city.

The Cafe is open from 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.

Chiefs of the Wine Press Makers —OF THE— UNITED STATES.

SOLE OWNERS OF THE "CALIFORNIA" AND "LE MERVELLIEUX" OR LILLE PATENT,

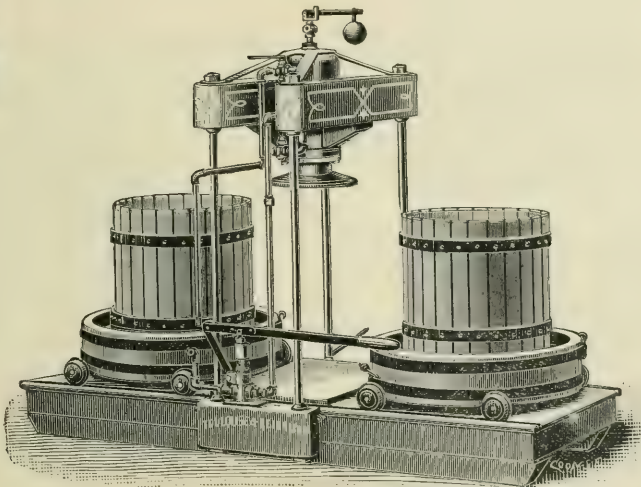


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The undersigned have purchased of Dominique Lille, of Troncens, Department of Gers, France, his United States letters, patent No. 299, 815 on which a suit in equity has been pending in the U. S. Circuit Court for some time past, and in which an interlocutory decree was entered against us and in favor of Mr. Lille. With this patent, we have had conveyed to us by said Lille all damages, royalties and rights of action for any and all past infringements of the said Lille Patent. The known superiority of the wine presses of our manufacture; the patent which we hold on our own improvements in wine presses; our long experience in the manufacture of wine presses and the favor with which our presses are received by the public on account of the great satisfaction which they have given in practical use, together with our present ownership of the Lille Patent, places us in the position of Chiefs of Wine Press Manufacturers in the United States.

All persons are cautioned against paying any damages or royalties on account of the Lille Patent to any one except ourselves as all such damages and royalties, both past and present, now belong exclusively to us.

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SWEET WINE IN MEXICO.

A Rather Discouraging Outlook as Pictured by a Former Californian.

[WRITTEN FOR THE PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.]

MONTEMORELOS, Aug. 20, 1891.

A recent visit to Parras, in Coahuila, the scene of my first efforts in Mexico, enables me to give you a very complete idea of what is done, and what could be done here in producing Sherries and other sweet wines.

Although rated by many as a very rich country as yet undeveloped, I must say that as compared to California, the difficulties in the way are much superior in proportion to the facilities for the production of wines of any kind. As yet, I believe there has not been one thousand gallons of sweet wines made intentionally to replace any of the imported brands. The only kind made and sold is the *Enaporado*, which is used by the priests at mass, and by invalids. It is simply fresh must cooked in regular old-fashioned evaporating pans, and reduced to thirty or thirty-five per cent. of its original volume. It is not made for profit as it sells only at about \$1.40 to \$1.50 per gallon, while the dry wines sell at \$1.00 to \$1.25. The wine makers pretend that they must furnish it to their customers as part of their stock. It is not a wine, but a thin syrup and no more.

In years of great drought, it has happened that some parties made a wine from highly matured Mission grapes, taking the must just from the *lagure* where they are crushed, and as they fermented in puncheons very slowly on account of the thirty or thirty-two degrees of sugar, the result was a natural sherry wine as far as nature of the soil would permit. It does not seem as though this result caused any one to follow the idea any further. It was considered an oddity of a very odd year.

I have been told that in the Northern part of the State of Zacatecas, near Cedros, in a mineral country some very black grapes are raised and a highly alcoholic wine made. Several men were induced to grow these grapes with the result of getting back to common Mission grapes when the conditions of growth were changed.

The fact that most of the white wines of Parras are shipped in carloads to the city of Mexico and not retailed, may lead one to infer with good reason that they are used to blend with the heavy sherries from Spain. Those wines seldom reach 12 degrees and never remain in cellar long enough to develop any sherry flavor. The temperature at fermenting time and subsequently, is always too low to assist, as required.

There is not now in the country a good collection of sweet wine grapes, nor is there any person who has given the subject any special study or who is making any intelligent effort to produce sweet wines especially. There was a large quantity of cuttings brought from Spain, among which, although under provincial names, I easily recognized the Mataro, Carignan and the Grenache, by their leaves, etc., but all those were brought simply because in Alicante they made good wines.

There is a generous slice of Northern Mexico where good land could be bought very cheap; where the sweet wines of Spain might be reproduced, but in most sections the immense difficulties to be overcome would deter almost any one from the undertaking. Outside of the border of the Laguna district, the great cotton region of Coahuila, where it rarely rains, the climatic conditions are decidedly opposite to what is requisite, and the further south, the worse. In Cuatro Ciénegas, 200 miles north of Parras, the wines can be made in July or August, and the wine made there speaks loudly of violent and interrupted fermentations of abundant additions of low grade sugar (piloncillo) and of fortifications with cane brandy to fifteen or sixteen degrees. One must be very anxious for wine to stand such a dose. What possibility such a locality might develop with a more intelligent set of producers with good variety and proper methods, one is left

to conjecture.

In Parras it is customary for the heavy September rains to set in just about the time of picking, and whatever sugar is in the grape must have got in before that time, as subsequently they more often lose than gain. There are in Parras, lands which if properly cultivated and irrigated and with the varieties known to produce sherries and Madeiras, etc., could not fail to mature their grapes in August with a percentage of sugar sufficient without fortification. Lands of that description with water, cannot be bought. They might be had in places without water, where natural reservoirs could be made, but only a large enterprise well directed could succeed.

In conclusion I would say the production of so called sweet wine here is absolutely nothing. The possibilities are surrounded with a large number of very serious drawbacks which might not be counterbalanced by appreciable results. The climatic changes, rainfall in summer, lack of water for irrigation, great irregularity of rain, defective titles, absolutely inefficient help except in the most ordinary labor, distance from ways of communication, high expense of living, and often of procuring the necessities of life, are some of the difficulties to be met; and for a market, many anxious to buy, but very little money to pay with.

The recent failure of a wine making establishment in Parras was the direct result of combination among importers, and lack of the same among producers. They could not get a reduction of tariff, but they got special contracts of freights from France or Spain to Mexico for \$20 per ton, while the Parras producers pay \$45. Imported wine pays duty only at the frontier. Mexican wine pays tax to every State and town whatever they feel disposed to collect. The importers are nearly all Spaniards who have no interest here except to get all the money out of it they can. They would not put a dollar in a vineyard. To the native Mexican alone is it left to build up an important industry with very many difficulties to overcome.

L. D. COMBE.

WALDEN ON OUR WINE.

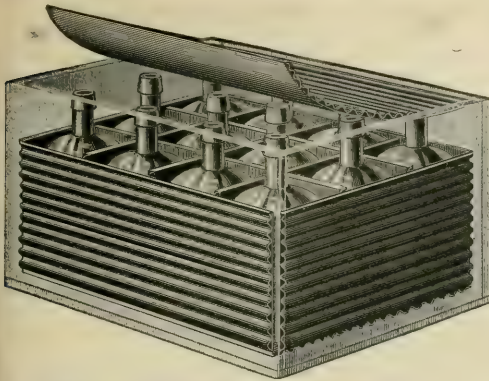
Edward Walden, of the distilling firm of Walden & Co., has furnished *Bonfort's* with an article on the past and present of the California wine industry. He gives an outline of the work that has been carried on from the first until the present when the production reaches 25,000,000 gallons. Much of the present depression he attributes to the fact that bad, poorly handled and utterly unpalatable wines have been crowded on the market at any price. Speaking of the future he says:

"Out of the discontent of the vine-growers, good will come; it will force them to strike out in new paths, to endeavor to remedy the defects in their present system, and attain the desired end; the best result each locality is capable of with the grape, and the manipulation and treatment best adapted to it.

"With a good, sound, merchantable wine of keeping qualities, the farmer need have no fear of combinations against him to keep down prices. If he produces an article of value he can get value for it, and is dependent upon no place and no market, for buyers will seek him.

"Notwithstanding the many failures, enough wine of real merit has been, and is now, annually produced in California to demonstrate the ability of that State, with proper care and knowledge, to supply our markets in time with really acceptable goods; and we have good reason to hope that some favored localities may reach a high standard in their own specialty, yielding them both fame and money. We can still look confidently to California to work out of its present muddle all right. Their greatest trouble was, they went ahead too fast, but now they will make haste more slowly. The ability to produce it is there, and we can rest assured that an active and intelligent people as the Californians are, will soon learn what is required to give the product value.

It has often been asserted that if men really want liquor they will always find a way to get it, and the experience of the strong Prohibition town of Hamburg, Conn., verifies the statement. A man supposed to be deaf and dumb and badly deformed by a large hump on his back had been accustomed to go and come as he pleased, but after he died, a few days ago, his hump was found to be a padded sack containing bottles filled with various kinds of liquors. He was a sort of ambulatory barroom and was doubtless a welcome guest at the houses of those cursed or blessed with a chronic thirst. The trick was a clever one and seemed to have succeeded perfectly.



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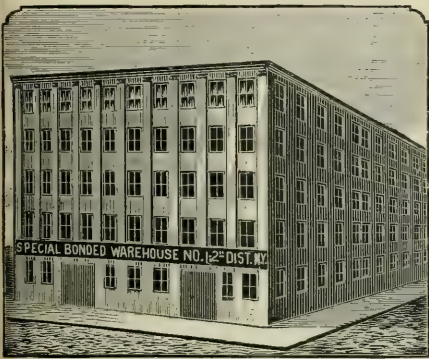
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THE BEAUTIES OF INGLENOOK.

Nestled among the foothills of the Coast Range of mountains at Rutherford, in Napa County, about sixty miles from San Francisco, in the State of California, is the famous Inglenook vineyard, where are produced what the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of New York a few years ago pronounced the best California wines ever placed on the market. The vineyard is the property of Captain Gustav Niebaum, a millionaire resident of San Francisco, whose chief aim since it came into his possession has been to produce a quality of wine which would compare favorably with the best products of the vineyards of Europe. "I have no wish," once said the captain, "to make any money out of my vineyard by producing a large quantity of wine at a cheap or moderate price. I am going to make a California wine, if it can be made, that will be sought for by connoisseurs, and will command as high a price as the famous French, German and Spanish wines, and I am prepared to spend all the money needed to accomplish that result."

How well Captain Niebaum has adhered to the policy thus marked out is a matter of current record.

A drive of about four hundred yards through a beautiful lane of almond and walnut-trees brings the visitor to the handsome stone wine-cellar and winery. There are many other buildings on the property, with their lawns, gardens, hot-houses, poultry-yards and the like, but the wine-cellar is the chief attraction of the place. It is three stories in height, two hundred and five feet long by sixty feet in width, and is constructed of stone throughout, with concrete floors to the top, and every modern appliance intended to insure cleanliness and the proper care and preservation of the wine stored in its huge fermenting and storage vats and tanks. The most perfect ventilating arrangements are provided, and a normal temperature of sixty degrees is maintained in the cellars the year around. Artificial means for clarifying are sparingly used and then only when absolutely necessary, Captain Niebaum believing that nature is the best agent he can employ for the purpose. He carries this idea throughout his business of wine-making. He will not allow the grapes to be picked at Inglenook until they are perfectly ripe, and in other ways he shows his reliance on nature as a wine-maker. When the "marriage of the wines" occurs at Inglenook, Ferdinand A. Haber, Captain Niebaum's general manager and San Francisco agent, and one of the few men in the United States who understands thoroughly the peculiar properties of grapes and wines, oversees the blending process. The result is the pure unadulterated product which has made the Inglenook wines so famous throughout the world.

There are over two hundred thousand gallons of choice wines now ageing in the Inglenook cellars. They are principally clarets, Burgundies, and white wines, although sherries and ports of an exceptionally good quality, and a grade of brandy that compares favorably with the old-time French cognacs, are represented among them. The Inglenook wines are sold in glass only. They are bottled at the vineyard, protected by trade-mark, and bear the legal pure-wine stamp of California.—*Illustrated American.*

PHILADELPHIA AND PORTLAND.

Philadelphia has a reasonable regulation of the liquor traffic and a license that is regulative in itself. In Maine they have prohibition. On the Fourth of July last, according to the *Portland Argus*, there were thirty-five drunks arrested who were noisy and disorderly. All simple drunks were passed by, and of these there were very many. Portland has 36,000 population. Thirty-five arrests for vicious drunkenness in that prohibition town, on a holiday, is in itself a sufficient commentary. But in Philadelphia on the "Fourth" there was very little drunkenness, very few arrests, and no disorder. Yet Philadelphia could lose Portland in one of her smaller wards. The example of the two cities is full of suggestion for those who desire to conserve good government.

PROHIBITION IN REDLANDS.

Scipio Craig, the editor of the Redland's *Citograph*, is again giving an account of how prohibition has operated in his place. Craig is a trenchant, forcible writer, and here is his tale of the situation in the one-lung community in which he resides:

THAT PESKY SALOON QUESTION AGAIN.

Once more the saloon question comes up for settlement. Some one by the name of Jackson—we are told, have no information at first hands—proposes to apply to our board of trustees for license to open and maintain a saloon in Redlands. Therefore the question comes up once more, "What are we going to do about it?"

There is no use going over the old thread-bare arguments on either side. We all know them by rote.

Our people have been without a saloon for months.

What has been gained?

The ability to say to the world that there is no saloon in Redlands.

Does this mean that no liquor is sold here?

Go ask the driver of either of the two delivery wagons, one from our local winery and one from a brewery agency. They will tell you that three trips a week, with high heaped wagons, scarcely suffices to supply the demand for their wares.

Go and ask the habitual drinker—not drunkard, mind you—and he will tell you of more than one place where his wants can easily be supplied.

Go ask any well informed man on the subject and see if he does not say that as much liquor is now sold and consumed as under license.

If these be facts then has Redlands paid dearly for shutting up saloons, for they were paying \$1,200 per year each, for license.

And Redlands is even now suffering for more money with which to grade and repair streets, make bridges and culverts and carry out imperatively needed improvements.

If prohibition of saloons does not prohibit or lessen the drink habit—and no well-informed person dare say it does in Redlands—why should tax payers be compelled to stand a twenty per cent. or a twenty-five per cent. advance in their taxes or else go without these necessary improvements?

This is not an argument in favor of drink by any means. It is simply a proposition to compel the seller of whisky to pay his full proportion towards maintaining the city.

But why enlarge? We have been through these arguments before and have had prohibition mud thrown at us for being honest enough to tell the truth and expect to have the same malodorous filth heaved at us again. But the true interests of Redlands are paramount and the truth must be told.

BRANDY AND BEER.

Suicide is seriously on the increase in Berlin. It appears that from the 1st to the 15th of July there were no less than 147 cases of suicide in the German capital. The imperial Government has been sufficiently alarmed at this grim epidemic to appoint a commission of inquiry. It is said that Berlin medical men are inclined to attribute the outbreak to the recent practice among the Berliners of mixing their favorite beverage, beer with bad brandy. If the brandy be bad, the working of the adulteration laws must be at fault. Beer and brandy sounds a sufficiently unwholesome mixture to drive the German to an emetic, but hardly to suicide. All sorts of more or less quaint social causes have been advanced by pathologists to account for the prevalence of suicide. It is asserted, for instance, that suicide is least common in countries where emigration is most frequent, as Ireland, and attempts have been made to show that in Germany the suicide rate varies in inverse proportion to the rate of emigration. The despondent, on this hypothesis, are quite content with the milder measure of emigrating from their own country; it is only when balked of this means of escape from their ills, that they resort to the more violent, but doubtless more efficacious expedient of emigration from life altogether. The philosophy of Schopenhauer, again, has been held responsible for the increase of suicide in Germany. But this theory which was clearly started by an orthodox philosopher, implies a sanguine belief in the capacity even of the members of the "nation of thinkers," for assimilating philosophical ideas. Decidedly the beer-and-brandy theory is the more consistent with human nature in general and Teutonic nature in particular.

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A LESSON FROM THE OLD WORLD.

From Maine to California the people of the United States are agitating the question of temperance reform. A large army of determined men and women have resolved that they will give themselves and the country no rest till the evil is abolished. On the other hand, a not less determined body, including 300,000 persons interested in the business, is equally resolved that what they call their personal liberty shall be maintained.

The advocates of temperance reform are no doubt in a majority if they could only come to an agreement as to the course to be pursued. Among the methods suggested are national and State prohibition, high license, moral suasion, popular education of the young as to the so-called evils of strong drink, organization in the direction of temperance societies or a temperance party, and the elective franchise for women.

The advocates of each separate measure profess unbounded confidence in their solution of the vexed question, and maintain their particular view with the perseverance for which good people have always been noted in questions of conscience. Meanwhile the cause makes doubtful progress, and the fact confronts us that the yearly increase in the consumption of ardent spirits is altogether out of proportion to the increase of the population.

Would it not be well at this point to listen to the voice of history? England in the eighteenth century is a most interesting study. The germs of the present order of things were there; the England and America of to-day were then in progress of evolution. No century can boast of men of greater genius, or events of more importance. Yet in spite of its splendid galaxy of shining names and brilliant deeds, it was an era of moral corruption, coarseness and want of faith. While true of the reigns of all the Georges, this was more particularly applicable to the reign of George II., extending from 1727 to 1760. As to religion, a strong ebb tide of both faith and works had left the country about destitute of it. "In the higher circles," said Montesquieu, "everyone laughs if one talks of religion."

"Drinking," said Walpole, "is at the highest wine mark." The administration of which he was the head is known in history as "The Drunken Administration." There was one bottle, two bottle and even five bottle men; and these æsthetic drinkers esteemed a great privilege if at their carousals they could get possession of a beauty's dainty shoe with which to ladle out wine while they drank to the health of the light-heeled mistress. In the lower drinking-houses, customers paid according as they desired to become simply drunk or dead drunk. The condition of affairs at this time is spoken of by Bishop Benson as follows: "There is no safety in town or country. Our people are cruel and inhuman. These accursed spirituous liquors, which, to the shame of our government, are so easy to be had and are in such quantities drank, have changed the very nature of our people, and will, if continued to be drank, destroy the very race itself."

Multiply the number of saloons in an American city by ten, or perhaps twenty, until at least every sixth house is a drinking place, and you have only reproduced the condition of London during the reign of George II. The following lines of a contemporary poet indicate that the saloon of that day was worse than our own, being frequented by persons of all ages and both sexes:

There enter the prude and the reprobate boy,
The mother of grief and the daughter of joy;
The servant maid slim and the serving man stout;
They quickly steal in and they slowly reel out.

The history of all nations and times afford no such example of appalling drunkenness as the cities and villages of England presented in the middle of the eighteenth century.

We now turn to the measures that were adopted to meet this alarming state. The Society for Reformation of Manners in the year 1724 prosecuted 2,723 cases for lewd, profane, drunken and gambling practices. In thirty-three years the number of prosecutions had reached 89,393. The consumption of British distilled spirits was as follows: 1684, 527,000 gallons; 1714, 2,000,000 gallons; 1727, 3,601,000 gallons; 1735, 5,394,000 gallons. Such an increase in the use of distilled spirits (saying nothing of wine and beer) would have been noteworthy at any time, but occurring at a time when the Society of Reformation was putting forth such extraordinary efforts becomes truly remarkable.

In 1736, Parliament passed an Act taxing all spirituous liquors £1 per gallon, and prohibiting persons from selling them in quantities of less than two gallons without paying a tax of £50 a

year. This was the highest kind of license, and amounted to virtual prohibition. An immediate though slight decrease in drunkenness resulted; but soon a clandestine trade sprang up which the authorities could not—at least did not—control. Many took out a wine license and sold all kinds of liquors, having as usual, the help of the more venal officers of the law. At the end of two years the measure was repealed as a confessed failure. An attempt was then made to replace the use of stronger spirits by beer and light wines; but the use of stronger drink went steadily on. Parliament passed an Act making debts for liquors irrevocable by law, another having a provision for an indemnity in case of damage, and still another to close all saloons at midnight. There is but one modern temperance measure that is not as old as the middle of the eighteenth century, and the single exception is the franchise for women.

At the very time when the situation was most hopeless, a movement of an entirely different character began, and from that time a change for the better was apparent. It began with three young men, who, reading their Bible, saw that they could not be saved without holiness, followed after it, and incited others to do so. The leaders of the movement were John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield, though behind them was a host of young men fully as earnest if not gifted. Whitefield had on one occasion 50,000 people as an audience. As the work spread, there was a marked decrease in intemperance; but this was only an incident to the noticeable improvement in every direction.

Yet Wesley and his co-laborers were not what would now be called temperance workers. They simply called sinners to repentance, and bade them break off at once all their sins by righteousness. Yet not withstanding this want of directness of aim it was the most effective temperance movement of that or any other century.

ELBERT S. TODD, D. D.

ALCOHOL AS A FOOD.

Sir Dyce Duckworth read a paper on the 13th ult. before the Hygienic Congress of London upon "The Relation of Alcoholism to Public Health and the Methods to be Adopted for its Prevention." While strongly condemning the use of alcohol, Sir Dyce said he was far from considering its employment as an unmixed evil. He viewed its use as of actual benefit to humanity; but they were there to consider its abuse, and to try to remedy this. They could no more abolish alcohol if they would than they could abolish bread and butter, and they must therefore take its existence and use in certain parts of the population into consideration. He thought that they took too little account of the good that had been accomplished in the last half century. With an increasing population, means of locomotion and transport, and wealth, they must gratefully acknowledge that alcoholism had not increased, but showed a certain diminution. If all that had been said as to the injurious effects of the use of alcohol were true some of the finest of the human races (such as the Hebrews), would be extinct. He had known life kept up by alcohol to the exclusion of everything else, save a little water, and felt justified in recognizing it as a food; and he knew of no evidence to prove that the moderate consumption of alcoholic liquor taken with other food was injurious to the health of the human body or the performance of its functions. Only a small amount of alcohol should be taken in one day, and then with a meal, and, as a rule, when the day's work was done. None should be taken between meals, and anything, even of the smallest amount, was harmful taken while the day's work was being done. Such an amount was not harmful was not only harmless, but positively beneficial to the majority of inhabitants of civilized countries. He had long been convinced that total abstinence from alcohol for its own sake, and as an example to others, was no remedy for careless or vicious indulgence, for the abusers took little or no heed of such examples.

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For Sale by all First-class Wine Merchants and Grocers.

Specialty also of High-grade Clarets, Sauternes and Old Cognacs.

ORIGIN OF SPIRIT DUTIES.

The following article, taken from an old magazine, on the origin of the duties on spirits, will be found most interesting:

During the latter part of the reign of George I., and the earlier part of that of George II., gin-drinking was exceedingly prevalent; and the cheapness of ardent spirits, and the multiplication of public houses, were denounced from the pulpit, and in the presentments of grand juries, as pregnant with the most destructive consequences to the health and morals of the community. At length, ministers determined to make a vigorous effort to put a stop to the further use of spirituous liquors, except as a cordial or medicine. For this purpose, an act was passed in 1736. Its preamble is to this effect: "Whereas the drinking of spirituous liquors, or strong waters, is become very common, especially among people of lower and inferior rank, the constant and excessive use of which tends greatly to the destruction of their health, rendering them unfit for useful labor and business, debauching their morals, and inciting them to perpetrate all vices; and the ill consequences of the excessive use of such liquors are not confined to the present generation, but extend to future ages, and tend to the destruction and ruin of this kingdom." The enactments were such as might be expected to follow such a preamble. They were not intended to repress the vice of gin-drinking, but to root it out altogether. To accomplish this, a duty of *twenty shillings* a gallon was laid on spirits exclusive of a heavy license duty on retailers. Extraordinary encouragements were at the same time held out to informers, and a fine of £100 was ordered to be rigorously exacted from those who, were it even through an inadvertency, should vend the smallest quantity of spirits which had not paid the full duty. Here was an act which might, one should think, have satisfied the bitterest enemy of gin. But instead of the anticipated effects, it produced those directly opposite. The respectable dealers withdrew from a trade prescribed by the legislature; so that the spirit business fell almost entirely into the hands of the lowest and most profligate characters, who, as they had nothing to lose, were not deterred by penalties from breaking through all its provisions. The populace having in this, as in all similar cases, espoused the cause of the smugglers and unlicensed dealers, the officers of the revenue were openly assaulted in the streets of London and other great towns; informers were hunted down like wild beasts; and drunkenness, disorders and crimes, increased with a frightful rapidity. "Within two years of the passing of the act," says Tindal, "it had become *odious and contemptible*, and policy as well as humanity forced the Commissioners of Excise to mitigate its penalties." During the two years in question, no fewer than 12,000 persons were convicted of offenses connected with the sale of spirits. But no exertion on the part of the revenue officers and magistrates could stem the torrent of smuggling. According to a statement made by the Earl of Cholmondeley in the House of Lords, it appears, that at the very moment when the sale of spirits was declared to be illegal, and every possible exertion made to suppress it, upwards of SEVEN MILLIONS of gallons were annually consumed in London, and other parts immediately adjacent. Under such circumstances government had but one course to follow—to give up the unequal struggle. In 1742, the high prohibitory duties were accordingly repealed, and such moderate duties imposed as were calculated to increase the revenue by increasing the consumption of legally distilled spirits. The bill for this purpose was vehemently opposed in the House of Lords by most of the bishops, and many other peers, who exhausted all their rhetoric in depicting the mischievous consequences that would result from a toleration of the practice of gin-drinking. To these declamations it was unanswerably replied, that whatever the evils of the practice might be, it was impossible to repress them by prohibitory enactments; and that the attempts to do so had been productive of far more mischief than had ever resulted, or could be expected to result, from the greatest abuse of spirits. The consequences of the change were highly beneficial. An instant stop was put to smuggling; and if the vice of drunkenness was not materially diminished, it has never been stated that it was increased."

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORTS.

Vice-Consul Cumming writes from Alicante as follows: "The quantity of spirits for strengthening wine imported shows an enormous increase. Owing to the failure of the potato crops in countries where the spirit is manufactured, value rose rapidly and it sold here at the end of the year at prices about twenty-five per cent. higher than those which ruled at the commencement of the same year. The last crop of wine was very abundant, but generally of poor quality, needing to be strengthened artificially to preserve it from spoiling, thus causing the large demand for increased importation of spirit already mentioned. The quantity of wine exported is about thirty per cent. more than in the previous year, but values have ruled low in France, to which country is sent almost the entire exportation from here." It appears that in 1890, 34,100,000 gallons of wine of the value of £1,300,000 was exported from Alicante, as against 25,850,000 gallons of the value of £1,150,000 in 1889.

Vice-Consul Morgan, of Tarragona, reports: "There was a very fair wine crop this year, the weather having been favorable throughout the growing season. The quantities in the various districts were quite up to the average, both in strength and color. There is nothing special to remark upon as regards the exportation of wines. The demand for the French markets was well sustained until the close of the year, and fair prices were obtained. Other markets have taken about the usual quantity, excepting the River Plata Republics, with which business has become exceedingly difficult owing to the unsatisfactory state of their money markets. The importation of wine shows a large falling-off as compared with 1889; very few parcels of spurious wines having been returned from France this year. The quantity imported is nearly all accounted for as having been brought coastwise from other provinces of Spain. The increased importation of potato spirit from Germany and Sweden corresponds to the quantity of wine produced as compared with that of the previous year. The lighter classes of wines grown in this district require to be fortified before shipping, and also, if intended to be kept any length of time—and the shipments sent to the River Plata are usually strengthened up to 22 degrees centigrade—to enable them to pass the Equator without alteration." In 1890 the amount of wine exported was 122,265 casks, and was of the value of £1,031,852 against 125,767 casks of the value of £1,065,474 in 1889.

Consul Macpherson of Barcelona writes: The large trade with France is somewhat checked by the recovery of the French vines from the phylloxera, and also by the very strict tests applied to wines imported from foreign countries. Shipments to the River Plat are unsteady, due to the disorganized financial state of that country.

RECENT TREASURY DECISIONS.

Assistant Secretary Crounce has issued a circular to customs officers as follows: "In all cases of seizure of spirituous liquors made on account of violations of the customs laws in States wherein the local laws forbid the public sale of spirituous liquors, collectors will hereafter hold the articles seized and report each case to this department for such action as will not contravene the local statutes."

BURNT SUGAR COLORING.

We can supply Caramel or Burnt Sugar Coloring at *seventy-five cents per gallon* in barrels, as strong and as brilliant as any that was ever manufactured. Not one complaint has reached us the quality of our Sugar Coloring for over a year, and our sales extend to every State in the Union.

If the price was \$10, instead of seventy-five cents per gallon, we could not produce a superior article. Every package guaranteed. Samples on application.

DRYDEN & PALMER.

19-Hudson Street, - - - - - New York

Business Record.

Changes and Dissolutions in Partnership.

L. Waechter & Co., San Francisco, Cal., dissolved.
 Q. A. Masters, Albuquerque, N. M., now Masters & Arntzen.
 Dawson & Taylor, San Marchal, N. M., dissolved.
 McEmery & Co., Victoria, B. C., dissolved. McEmery & Co. continue.
 A. Erickson, Portland, Or., partner admitted.
 Keith Bros., Portland, Or., dissolved.
 Nowell & Franetta, San Rafael, Cal., dissolved.
 Petterson & Swanson, Lake City, Utah, dissolved.
 Peters & Steffen, Nanaimo, B. C., dissolved.
 Dry & Behrnes, Seattle, Wash. Dry sells half interest.
 J. B. Schmidt, Seattle, Wash., partner admitted.
 Ward & Price, Pueblo, Colo., dissolved.
 Trentman & Sargent, Denver, Colo., dissolved.
 Nelson & Braut, Gardiner, Or., dissolved.
 Erickson & Lambi, Portland, Or., dissolved.

Failures, Attachments, Etc.

H. Marvin, Peach Springs, Ariz., attached.
 E. Siburg, Tacoma, Wash., attached.
 C. P. Webb, Seattle, Wash., attached.
 Scott & Thompson, San Bernardino, Cal., attached.
 Jos. Schurtz, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.
 Chas. Moore, Newhall, Cal., attached.
 I. Shafer, Cloverdale, Cal., attached.
 J. J. Cuello, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 John Ludemann, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 H. Gottliebson, San Francisco, Cal., in insolvency.
 W. E. Tibbetts, Denver, Colo., attached.
 Callahan & Dandson, Colo., attached.
 John D. Bosch, Los Angeles, Cal., attached.
 H. Koebler, San Francisco, Cal., in insolvency.
 R. H. Stoller & Co., San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 John Q. Nutter, Visalia, Cal., in insolvency.
 Geo. Mook, San Francisco, Cal., attached.
 Henry Steinbach, San Francisco, Cal., in insolvency.
 P. Ryan, Denver, Colo., attached.
 Fred Johansen, San Francisco, Cal., in insolvency.
 G. Custer, Denver, Colo., attached.
 Edwall & Brown, Denver, Colo., attached.
 Frank Hazen, Denver, Colo., attached.

Sold Out.

J. T. Foster, Tacoma, Wash.
 A. McGregor, Colorado Springs, Colo.

H. Haternuch, Selma, Cal.
 I. Kingsburg, Gunnison, Colo.
 C. H. Newcombe, Park City, Utah.
 Samuel Purviance, Newman, Cal.
 F. W. Neef, Denver, Colo.
 J. Waginblast, Pendleton, Or.
 A. Tennis, Winslow, Ariz.
 J. F. Rooney, Holyoke, Colo.
 L. Orsinger, Rouse, Colo.

Out of Business.

M. Fitzsimmons, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Wm. Riley, Crescent City, Cal.
 Cameron & McDonald, Denver, Colo.

Burned Out.

F. Schmidt, Lamar, Colo.
 John Kess, Lamar, Colo.
 A. Deeter, Lamar, Colo.
 M. S. Easterday, Niles, Cal.
 G. Cohn & Co., San Francisco, Cal., damaged.
 V. M. Curtis, Sheridan, Cal.
 Jno Young, Sheridan, Cal.

Deceased.

Luke Bros., Silver City, N. M., Geo. T. Luke dead.
 Wm. Pina, Ashland, Or.
 Ringle & Zetoch, Spokane, Wash., Ringle dead.

Special Inquiry Advisable.

H. Steinbach, San Francisco, Cal.
 H. Gottliebson, San Francisco, Cal.
 J. R. Dixon Eugene, Or.
 L. H. Hansen, San Francisco, Cal.

Deeds and Transfers.

J. C. Hannan, Lancaster, Cal., received deed, \$1,500.
 Wm. Gibbons, Mission San Jose, Cal., conveyed realty, \$900.
 C. J. F. Schmidt, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty, \$10.
 Smith & Broyles, Williams, Cal., received deed, \$550.
 Chas. Jurgens, Oakland, Cal., received deed, \$10.
 Philip Ryan, Oakland, Cal., conveyed realty, \$5.
 A. Zicovich, San Jose, Cal., received deed, \$10.
 F. Arnold, Pendleton, Or., conveyed realty, \$1,000.
 W. Roesch, Pendleton, Or., received deed, \$1,000.
 A. Hittinger, Tucson, Ariz., conveyed realty, \$350.
 E. Salcido, Bakersfield, Cal., conveyed realty, \$5.
 J. B. Berges, Bakersfield, Cal., received deed, \$5.
 E. Haquette, San Francisco, Cal., received deed, \$10.
 Sroufe & McCrum, San Francisco, Cal., Hugh McCrum, conveyed realty, \$10.
 B. Dreyfus & Co., San Francisco, Cal.
 J. Froenfeld, conveyed realty, \$10.
 W. J. Carlisle, Tulare, Cal., conveyed realty, \$350.
 E. C. Palmes, Bakersfield, Cal., received deed, \$5.
 Gamblinus Brewing Co., Portland, Or.
 L. Feurer, conveyed realty, \$1,200.
 John Staude, San Francisco, Cal., received deed, \$20.
 P. J. Tomlity, San Francisco, Cal., conveyed realty, \$10.
 E. M. Haskell, Azusa, Cal., conveyed realty, \$1.
 John Went, Portland, Or., received deed, \$5,000.
 H. Seebach, San Jose, Cal., received deed, \$10.
 H. F. Winnes, Reddy, Cal., received deed, \$420.
 F. Cruise, Visalia, Cal., received deed, \$1,700.

Bills of Sale.

Chas. Fecker, Oakland, Cal., \$800.
 C. P. Webb, Seattle, Wash., \$100.
 H. Saguave, Seattle, Wash., \$100.
 J. Johnson, Portland, Or., \$500.
 O. L. Brausen & Co., Olympia, Wash.
 S. S. Morrison, Olympia, Wash.
 D. R. McCurdy, Denver, Colo., \$1,000.
 F. O. Edwall, Denver, Colo., \$—
 D. H. Lucas, Eddy, N. M.

Realty Mortgages.

C. Casters, Los Angeles, Cal., \$9,171.
 J. C. Hannan, Lancaster, Cal., \$5,000.
 H. Marvin, Peach Springs, Ariz., \$500.
 Chas. Jurgens, Oakland, Cal., \$1,500.
 D. Alves, Oakland, Cal., \$500.
 Albert Meyer, San Diego, Cal., \$800.
 C. Develay & Co., San Diego, Cal., \$2,200.
 M. Chesebrough, Los Angeles, Cal., \$380.
 S. W. Hartfield, San Diego, Cal., \$250.
 O. Quellmalz, San Francisco, Cal., \$1,400.
 R. Hejny, San Pedro, Cal., \$2,000.
 G. W. Chesley & Co., Sacramento, Cal., \$1,500.
 G. W. Chesley, \$1,500.
 John H. Bullwinkel, San Francisco, Cal., \$5,000.
 John Tuck, San Francisco, Cal., \$1,250.
 Henry Rothschild, San Francisco, Cal., \$2,500.
 John Kock, Ogden, Utah, \$1,500.
 Elias Wolf, San Francisco, Cal., \$1,000.
 J. Dronilhat, Portland, Or., \$5,000.
 A. Schwellinger, San Francisco, Cal., \$1,000.
 W. B. Meeks, Roswell, N. M., \$250.
 F. Clayton, Sellwood, Or., \$600.

Chattel Mortgages.

J. Musken, Denver, Colo., \$2,600.
 Meyer & Scott, Spokane, Wash., \$166.
 D. W. Jennings, Portland, Or., \$300.
 Wm. Petterson, Seattle, Wash., \$500.
 C. E. Smith, Seattle, Wash., \$300.
 H. Richley, Helena, Mont., \$755.
 Keith Bros., Portland, Or., \$160.
 F. B. Wyannt, New Whatcom, Wash., \$287.
 W. J. Dowall & Co., Salt Lake, Utah, \$1,344.
 C. McKinnon, Spokane, Wash., \$—
 E. F. Evermann, Denver, Colo., \$1,100.
 E. L. Sanford & Co., Denver, Colo., \$115.
 W. B. Brown, Denver, Colo., \$2,000.
 T. Drew, Denver, Colo., \$4,000.
 B. Schreier, Denver, Colo., \$1,000.
 J. W. Hartwell, Ballard, Wash., \$1,200.
 Moore & Lane, New Whatcom, Wash., \$818.
 J. H. Kelly, Walla Walla, Wash., \$1,100.

J. A. McDonald, Seattle, Wash., \$715.
 Bradshaw & Hays, Ogden, Utah, \$200.
 J. A. Johnson, Olympia, Wash., \$1,416.
 Olsen & Peterson, Tacoma, Wash., \$266.
 M. Simon, Denver, Colo., \$1,000.
 J. J. Bundschuh, Denver, Colo., \$2,100.
 Paulson & Co., Ballard, Wash., \$409.
 B. M. Williams, Denver, Colo., \$1,100.
 — Brauer, Denver, Colo., \$800.
 J. Lane, Portland, Or., \$225.
 Hamill & Roach, Winslow, Ariz., \$3,420.
 G. Romeger, Denver, Colo., \$1,000.
 R. I. Kelso, Denver, Colo., \$100.
 Graham & Watcher, Eddy, N. M., \$33.
 A. L. Kehr, Roswell, N. M., \$94.
 J. L. & A. C. Dow, Seven Rivers, N. M., \$2,300.

Mortgages Discharged.

Brassy & Co., San Jose, Cal., F. Brassy, \$10,000.

Judgments, Suits, Etc.,

Wm. Moore, Snoqualmie, Wash., judgment, \$976.
 P. Ballade, Los Angeles, Cal., suit to foreclose mortgage, \$9,378.
 P. Harder, Excelsior, Wash., sued, \$1,881.
 F. R. Hill, Portland, Or., sued, \$413.
 W. H. Blackwell, New Whatcom, Wash., chattel mortgage foreclosed.
 B. J. Bernhardt & Co., Seattle, Wash., sued, \$313.
 A. McKinnon & Co., Seattle, Wash., sued, \$173.
 Ed. Watson, Spokane, Wash., sued \$1,000 and damages.
 E. P. Gillette, Spokane, Wash., judgment \$986 and \$840.
 C. Langert, Tacoma, Wash., sued, \$146.
 Donau Brewing Co., Tacoma, Wash., sued, \$38,798.
 E. M. Haskell, Azusa, Cal., sued to foreclose.
 W. Skerug, Tacoma, Wash., sued, \$643.
 W. J. Hamilton, Alameda, Cal., sued.
 John Rave, Tacoma, Wash., sued, \$290.
 A. Siedgeman, Portland, Or., sued \$269.

Miscellaneous.

Geo. Pfan & Co., Albany, Or., receiver appointed.
 E. P. Gaillac, Ellensburg, Wash., receiver appointed.
 James Healing, San Francisco, Cal., wife filed homestead.
 Horsley, Miller & Co., Helena, Mont., receiver appointed.
 Murdock & Brogan, Woolley, Wash., moved to Seattle.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop. Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TEUCAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

F. A. HABER,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WORLD FOR THE

Fable Wines and Fine Brandies

GROWN and BOTTLED at the Celebrated

INGLENOK VINEYARD.

OF RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO. CAL.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines Produced in California.

122 SANSOME STREET,
 San Francisco, Cal.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM PRODUCERS AS WELL AS DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES.



PENNSYLVANIA RYES

SOME READING FOR THE STOCKHOLDERS.

A Comprehensive Statement from the Thompson Distillery Company
Regarding the Status of These Whiskies.

PITTSBURG, PA., August 24, 1891.

To the Wholesale Whisky Trade:—With a view of informing the trade as to the status of Pennsylvania Ryes, we herewith present figures showing the production of Pennsylvania for the fiscal years ending June 30, and the number of gallons of the several inspections remaining in bond on that date.

In examining figures herein given, keep in mind the fact that the enlarged distribution of the State's product only dates from the Fall of 1889, and commences with that inspection. It is reasonable to believe that when the inspections distributed among new trade and in new territory matures sufficiently for use, the consumption of Pennsylvania Rye will move up a peg or two higher than it has ever yet reached.

Produced during fiscal year 1888.....3,258,519 gals.

Withdrawn of the product of 1888...3,085,770 "

Stock in bond of product of 1888..... 172,749 gals.

Produced during fiscal year 1889.....4,163,569 gals.

Withdrawn of the product of 1889... 1,721,016 "

Stock in bond of product of 1889..... 2,442,553 gals.

Produced during fiscal year 1890.....6,374,354 gals.

Withdrawn of the product of 1890... 654,309 "

Stock in bond of product of 1890..... 5,720,045 gals.

Produced during fiscal year 1891.....8,055,649 gals.

Withdrawn of the product of 1891... 116,558 "

Stock in bond of product of 1891..... 7,939,091 gals.

Total stock in bond June 30, 1891... 16,274,438 gals.

Withdrawals by inspections during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Withdrawn remainder of the product of 1887. 204,276

" of the product of 1888.....1,787,875

" " " 1889.....1,187,533

" " " 1890..... 513,036

" " " 1891..... 116,558

Total gals. unbonded during fiscal year 1891 3,809,278

The average annual production of the State for the ten years ending June 30, 1880, was 2,165,382 gallons, and the average annual production for the ten years ending June 30, 1890, was 3,803,334 gallons.

We submit the above figures for your perusal and profit.

Yours very respectfully,

THOMPSON DISTILLING CO.

There has been produced of our Sam Thompson Pure Rye Whiskies since we commenced operation December 23, 1889, 7,274 barrels, divided as follows:

Fall, 1889..... 103

Spring, 1890.....2,827

Fall, 1890.....1,810

Spring, 1891.....2,534

Total barrels produced..... 7,274

Withdrawn of Fall, 89s..... 57

" Spring, 90s.....317

" Fall, 90s..... 23

" Spring, 91..... 12

Total barrels unbonded to August 1, 1891... 409

Total barrels remaining in bond Aug. 1, '91 6,865

We placed the above in fourteen different States with seventy-one wholesale dealers among the best in their respective sections.

We invite correspondence.

Yours very respectfully,

THOMPSON DISTILLING CO.

SAN FRANCISCO BREWERIES.—The first annual report, made up to April 30, 1891 (which date has been fixed as the conclusion of the company's financial year), has been issued. Our readers will remember that this company was formed in May, 1890, for the purpose of acquiring ten breweries in and about San Francisco. The shares were all subscribed and allotted, the purchases completed, and the properties taken over by the company in July and August, 1890. The sales have been as under:

For the year ending April 30, 1890, 319,793 barrels; for the year ending April 30, 1891, 306,124 barrels. The directors regret that the eleven and a half months profits which are available for dividend have not proved more satisfactory owing to the severe competition, which has gradually increased since the inception of the company, necessitating a largely augmented expenditure, and resulting in a decrease in trade, and the very serious increase in prices of raw materials.

With regard to the future, however, the directors and the local management consider the prospects decidedly more favorable. There are indications that competition will be conducted on a more reasonable basis. Hops are already cheaper, and barley will probably cost considerably less than during the past year, whilst the improvements effected in the breweries will conduce to more economical working. The directors now recommend the payment of a further dividend on the Preference shares at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, making eight per cent for the year, and absorbing £16,800. They regret they are unable to recommend a further dividend on the Ordinary shares, but propose to carry forward the balance of £4,088 2s. 3. to the credit of the next year's account.—*Breweries and Distilleries.*

This report of the Breweries Company is not nearly so flattering as it was presumed it would be when the Company started its operations.

The hope that "competition will be conducted on a more reasonable basis" possesses some of the characteristics of a will-o'-the-wisp. We fail to see why the outside breweries should suddenly cease their battle against the Company; certainly nothing has been heard of any proposition to buy them out. Neither is any mention made of the newly organized American Brewing Company which has enough capital to give the English Company a hot struggle, if so inclined. Behind this American Company are Adolphus Busch, of the great Anheuser-Busch Company of St. Louis, and the Spreckels family either of which is amply able to buy the entire San Francisco Breweries, Limited, outright, many times over.

We cannot see either, what facts the Directors have in their possession which warrant the statement that hops will be cheaper and "barley will probably cost considerable less than during the past year." If Mr. Denicke thinks he can buy barley cheaper this year than last, he may meet with some disappointments. We see no business reason why this hope is held out.

Mr. Denicke, the manager, is now in England explaining the why and wherefore. If he can get any comfort out of the situation, it is difficult to see what he bases his hopes on.

THE CRAZIEST YET.

Kansas City has developed a class of unique reformers who are almost as ridiculous as the framers of the liquor plank in the Chico People's platform. This is an ordinance now pending before the Council of that city.

"The City Auditor shall issue upon application, licenses as provided in Section 1 of this ordinance, upon the payment of the following sums, to wit:

"To persons who drink beer exclusively, \$20 per year.

"To persons who drink beer and wine, (excluding champagne), \$25 per year.

"To persons who drink beer, wine and whisky, \$25 per year.

"To persons who drink beer, wine, whisky and champagne, \$50 a year."

This is the craziest temperance scheme yet.

The troubles of the Gallegos Wine Co. with the Internal Revenue Department have been settled by compromise, and the Gallegos Company is as free as ever. The trouble arose many months ago and it was charged that brandy was illicitly used for fortification many times dating as far back as 1889.

WHAT IS ALCOHOL.

There is a Prohibition park near Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., where the medical congress held its most recent sessions. Dr. N. S. Davis, of the American Medical Temperance—meaning Prohibition—Association, presided, and in his opening address dwelt upon the burning question of the hour.

Dr. William H. Porter of New York read a paper on the "Physiological Relation of Alcohol to Food," which must have made many particular hairs stand on end. This rational man dared to beard the lion in his own park. He actually flew into the face of the vegetarians and eaters of messes generally. He said that the common practice of substituting vegetables for the required quantity of eggs, milk and meat, was the chief factor in devitalizing the human race and stimulating a strong desire on the part of the system for the more quickly acting compounds. What do you think of that?

Dr. Porter concluded by declaring that alcohol could be used with much advantage when the mental and physical powers had been greatly overtaxed, and in cases of extreme exhaustion, as alcohol called into action the reserved forces of the system. Alcohol should be classed as a medical agent, and not as a food stuff.

Dr. John R. Anderson's paper was entitled "Is Alcohol a Food?" and Dr. James Wood actually advocated the use of alcohol in certain diseases. Of course he was attacked by many delegates. It is easier to denounce than to argue.

My present purpose is to investigate this matter of alcohol. Let us try and find out what it is, and whether it is really a food, or only a poison as Prohibitionists avow.

The word al-ka-hol—compounded of the Arabic article *al* and the Hebrew word *kaal*, or Chaldaic *cokol*—was originally applied to the powder with which Eastern women tinged their hair and eyelids to enhance their beauty. Thus alcohol, meaning *the pure spirit*, was transferred to spirits of wine rectified to the highest perfection.

What is alcohol?

It is the result of fermentation produced by the presence of saccharomyces. Consequently it will be found wherever the saccharomyces grow, be it in water, air, growing plants, or the human stomach. Dyspeptics make more alcohol than do the distilleries. Shall they be abolished? If so, how many native-born Americans will be left?

How is this proved?

Very easily. Indigestion creates fermentation in the stomach, and fermentation in animal tissues produces ammonia or animal alcohol. As we are a nation of dyspeptics, it follows that we create more alcohol illegitimately than any people on earth. The vegetable dyspeptic is a mash-tub and whisky distillery of the lowest grade.

Sugars and fats evolve alcohol during the process of digestion, hence it is found that in the intestines even of persons who never drink it, notably Prohibitionists, as it is exceptional when they are not large consumers of sugars and sweetmeats.

Alcohol is found in all substances which contain sugar or glucose, and is produced by the decomposition of the saccharine principal which takes place during the vinous or alcoholic fermentation. Without sugar alcohol is impossible; as there is more or less sugar in almost every growing thing, imagine what a fine time Prohibitionists will have in exterminating ex-Senator Blair's "chief curse of the world!" Does this gentleman propose to abolish nature? Nothing less will accomplish his fell purpose. As Mr. Blair believes nature to be the creation of a Supreme Being, he must blame God for having "cursed" creation. He who made the grape juice gave it also the property of fermenting unless arrested by art. It is significant that this arrest can be accomplished only by means dangerous to health.

The development of alcohol simply means transformation to a higher form of life. When a certain quantity of alcohol has

been produced, fermentation ceases. Until that quantity is produced, nature should be let alone.

What is yeast but alcohol? Science long since demonstrated that fresh bread contains from one-fifth to two-fifths of one per cent of alcohol, and that forty two-pound loaves of bread represent in alcohol an ordinary bottle of Port wine. Arguments against wine and liquor are that both are manufactured by man. So is bread. Suppose the members of the Personal Liberty League demand the destruction of forty two-pound loaves of bread for every prohibited bottle of Port wine—what then? Will they not have logic on their side? And, unless we are 65,000,000 of fools, will not logic eventually sway public opinion?

God did not make bread, but there is in nature the elements out of which bread is evolved, and evolved, too, oddly enough, by *vinous fermentation*!

It is this vital fact of fermentation which makes bread-making so important. Bad bread is as fatal to the stomach as bad whisky; as everybody eats bread, and as comparatively little American bread is properly fermented, our wretched digestion need be no mystery.—*Kate Field*.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

The *Western Broker* has been permitted access to a private letter to a liberal-minded professional man at Topeka, who has no interest, direct or indirect, in the liquor business in any way addressed to a gentleman in that city, who asked for information "in regard to the workings of prohibition," in which the Kansan tersely and pointedly says:

1st. The result of prohibition has been to keep out of our State all German immigration, and to drive out thousands of liberal-minded people. This has not been made up by prohibition people coming to take their places.

2d. Liquors are sold as a drug, and by clandestine ways, to as large an extent as ever, at a greatly enhanced price.

3d. People who did not keep it at their homes before the law took effect, now have it in their cellars.

4th. Where there was a revenue of large proportions, none is realized now.

5th. Our town (Topeka), prosperous before, is now down at the heels.


6th. Kansas, outside of scanty crops, never had anything to sell except "lands and lots." Immigration stopped, lands and lots fell off fifty per cent. and no sale at that.

7th. Prohibition does not prohibit the sale of liquor, but it does most effectually prohibit immigration and the sale of real estate. Kansas, with a high license, would have had 300,000 more inhabitants than she now has under prohibition. The very men who are the fiercest and foremost in retaining prohibition are the one-idea cranks, and financially broke; they are the offshoots of anti-progress and blue law financiers, whose sole motive is to so live and act as to make their neighbors as uncomfortable as possible. A great proportion of them will drink if someone else will pay for it; and then, with the view of making a little something, will tell of it, if they can be subpoenaed to testify to it. Kansas has been troubled with drouth, grasshoppers and cyclones, but the worst of all is the mounteback prohibitionist.

NOT AT ALL UNUSUAL.

The residents of Pasadena, Cal., were recently treated to the novel sight of a beastly intoxicated cow, which staggered about with all the abandon of a confirmed toper. The trouble arose from a too liberal dose of grape skins, etc., in a fermented condition.—*Exchange*.

This isn't at all unusual except that the cow was exceptionally drunk. We have seen pigs which had partaken too freely of pomace, half full, and they present an aspect that is amusing to a great degree. The spectacle is occasionally seen in the wine sections of this State.

KOLB & DENHARD,
 California Champagnes,
 Whisky, Gin,
 Mineral Waters, Etc.
 Imported
 Champagnes, Wines
 and Liquors.
Old Nonpareil Rye
& Bourbon Whisky

CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES,
 OFFICE AND VAULTS, 420-424 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

CARROLL & CARROLL,
Wholesale Liquor Merchants.
 SOLE AGENTS FOR
 OLD PEPPER WHISKY,
 RUINART BRUT CHAMPAGNE
 W. H. McBRAYER WHISKY.
 Hand Made Sour Mash Kentucky Whiskies.
 306 MARKET STREET - - SAN FRANCISCO.

JOHN LUTGEN. H. P. WICHMAN.
WICHMAN & LUTGEN,
 Importers of
Wines & Liquors.
 Manufacturers and
 Proprietors of
Dr. Foerster's
 ALPINE
 Stomach Bitters.

 318-320 Clay St.
 Bet. Front & Battery,
 San Francisco.

OLIVINA VINEYARD.

 The OLIVINA Comprises 600 Acres of Hill
 Side Vineyard, Located in the Celebrated
 Livermore Valley.
 DRY, DELICATE, WELL MATURED TABLE WINES
 A SPECIALTY.
 SEND FOR SAMPLE ORDER.
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED BY THE GROWER
 JULIUS P. SMITH, LIVERMORE, CAL.

California Wine Growers' Union
 PURE CALIFORNIA
Wines and Brandies,
 Cor. Sutter & Grant Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

TO WINE-MAKERS!

The undersigned beg to call the attention of Wine Makers, Dealers, etc., to M
 Chevallier-Apert's

"OENOTANNIN"

As a corrective and a purifier to all light Table Wines, *White and Red.*

AND

"PULVERINE"

FOR CLARIFYING WHITE AND RED WINES.

And to

A. BOAKE ROBERTS & CO'S
LIQUID ALBUMENS

For clarifying, preserving, restoring and correcting both White and Red Wines.

Directions for use on application.

For Sale by Charles Meinecke & Co., Sole Agents,
 314 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Cal.

C. A. HOOPER & CO.
 AGENTS FOR
Excelsior Redwood Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

TANKS,

Lumber, Wooden Pumps and Pipe, Mould-
 ings and all kinds of House Finish.

Lumber Yard and Mill Office,

FOURTH & CHANNEL STREETS.

Down Town Office,

NO. 204 FRONT ST.

Send for Price List and Catalogues of Mouldings and
 House Finish.



Try Dr. Henley's Specialties
TAMARACK AND I. X. L. BITTERS.

USE DR. HENLEY'S

 FOR MALARIA & CONSTIPATION
 SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

USE DR. HENLEY'S

 FOR DYSPEPSIA AND
 INDIGESTION
 SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

Depot and Laboratory, 23 Montgomery Ave., S. F.

Monarch Blackberry Brandy,
 THE ONLY RELIABLE IN THE MARKET.
 FOR PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR, IT HAS NO EQUAL.



Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co.

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FRUIT BRANDIES.

Bottlers and Dealers in

NATIVE WINES.

168-70-72 East Pearl St.
Cincinnati O.

ENGRAVING—Superior Wood and Metal Engraving, Elec-
 trotyping and Stereotyping done at this office.

W. B. Chapman continued. (H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)	
Sauternes.....	11.50
Chateau Grand, 1884.....	27.50
" La Tour Blanche '84.....	27.00
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune, Cote D'Or)	
Chablis, 1884.....	11.50
Montrachet Bouchard, 1884.....	20.50

SHERRIES.	
(Sandeman, Buck & Co., Jerez.)	
Pemartin Bruf.....	19.00
" Umbrella.....	20.00

PORTS.	
(Sandeman & Co., Oporto.)	
oo.....	16.00
oooo.....	19.00
ooVoo.....	21.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux	
Clarets, per case.....	\$8.00 to \$28.00
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux	
Sauternes, per case.....	12.00 to 26.00
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits	
Burgundies, white and	
red, per case.....	15.00 to 21.75
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,	
Oporto, Port wines	
per case.....	15.00 to 20.00
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,	
Oporto, Port Wines,	
in wood per gal.....	2.00 to 4.50
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries	
in wood per gal.....	2.00 to 5.75
Lacave & Co., Sherries Crown	
Brand in 1/2.....	1.40 to 1.50
South Side Madeira.....	2.00 to 2.50
St. Croix Rum, L. B.....	5.50
Arrack "Royal" Batavia.....	5.00 to 6.00
Boord & Son, London Dock	
Sherry, per case.....	12.00 to 15.00
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz	
Rhine Wines per case.....	8.50 to 23.00
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt	
o M Rhine Wines per	
case.....	11.00 to 14.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.	
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
ESCHENAUER & CO., BORDEAUX.	

Quarts.	
Medoc.....	\$ 7.00
Merin d'or.....	7.50
Bouillac.....	8.00
Red Seal.....	8.00
St. Julien superior.....	9.50
White Seal.....	10.00
Fontet Canet.....	11.50
La Rose.....	12.50
Gold Seal.....	13.50
Graves.....	8.50
Sauternes.....	9.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sher-	
ries in wood per gallon.....	2.00 to 4.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sher-	
ries in cases.....	10.00 to 14.00
Hunt, Roope, Tesque & Co's	
Ports in cases.....	13.00 to 19.00

American Whiskies.

HENCKEN & SCHRODER.	
210 Front street, San Francisco.	
Per Gallon.	
Our Favorite O K.....	\$2.75 to \$3.50
Our Choice.....	2.50 " 3.00
Paul Jones.....	2.25 " 2.50
Star of '76.....	2.00
Old Crown.....	1.75 " 2.00
Old Bourbon.....	1.50

MOORE, HUNT & CO.	
404 Front street, San Francisco.	
Per Gallon.	
Extra Pony in bbls or 1/2-bbls	\$6.00 to \$8.00
A A.....	4.00
B.....	3.50
C.....	3.00
No. 1.....	2.50
Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from	3.50 to 5.00
A A in cases.....	10.00
A A in 5 case lots.....	11.50
A A in 10 to 25 lots.....	10.00
A A in pint flint flasks 2	
dozen to case.....	12.00
C in cases.....	8.50
C in 5 case lots.....	8.25
C in 10 to 25 case lots.....	8.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.	
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Carlisle & Mellwood in bbl.	
Carlisle bottled in cases.....	\$9.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
John Gibson's Son & Co.,	
Philadelphia, Bourbon	
and Rye whiskies.....	\$1.00 to \$3.50

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN.	
322 Sansome street, San Francisco.	
O K Extra.....	\$5.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale.....	2.50 to 3.00
Ivian.....	2.75
Golden Pearl.....	2.25
Marshall.....	2.25
Old Family Bourbon.....	1.75
Old Bourbon.....	1.50

KUHLSCHWARKE & CO.	
123 Sutter street, San Francisco.	
O K Goldwater.....	\$ 4.00
" per case.....	7.50

NABER, ALFIS & BRUNE.	
323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.	
Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1.....	\$2.75
" " " Old S'k.....	3.00
" " " " " ".....	2.50
" " " " " ".....	2.50
" " " " " ".....	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old.....	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf	
Union Club.....	2.25
Superior Whisky.....	1.75
" BB Whisky.....	1.50
Liquors-In cases.	

Phenix Bourbon OK, in 5s	
" " " " " ".....	\$10.50
" " " " " ".....	7.50
" " " " " ".....	8.00
" " " " " ".....	9.00
Rock and Rye Whisky in 5s.	7.50
Rum Punch Extract, in 5s.	8.00
Blackberry Brandy, in 5s.	7.50

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.	
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.	
Native Pride, Old Bourbon,	
(per bbl) per gallon.....	\$2.50
Old Hip Van Winkle.....	2.50
Nevilles Old Bourbon.....	1.50

WM. WOLFF & CO.,	
329 Market street, San Francisco	
Blue Grass, spring '83.....	\$2.75

KOLB & DENHARD.	
422 Montgomery street, San Francisco.	
Nonpareil Rye and Bourbon.....	\$2.50 to \$3.00

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & Co.,	
410 Front street, San Francisco.	
Kentucky Favorite.....	\$ 3.00
Extra Kentucky favorite.....	3.50
O. P. T.....	2.50
O. K. Old Stock.....	2.50
Harries Old Bourbon.....	2.00
Kentucky Favorite, in cases	8.50
H. O. B. jugs.....	9.00
O. F. C jugs.....	10.50
African Stomach Bitters, cs.	11.50

Imported Whiskies.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Boord & Son, London Finest	
Irish Malt Whisky.....	\$12.50
Royal Hild Scotch Whisky.....	12.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt	
Scotch Whisky.....	13.00

WM. WOLF & CO.,	
329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Lone Highland.....per case	\$11.50
Connagha, Irish.....	11.50
Wm. Jameson & Co.....	11.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.	
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Burke's * * * Irish, cases	12.50
" Garnick Scotch.....	12.50
" Viceroyal Scotch.....	13.00
Lawson's Liqueur.....	15.00
Sandry Cook.....	11.50
Uam Var.....	18.00
Encore.....	12.00
McKenzie's Glenlivet.....	13.00 to 18.00
" in wood.....	
per gallon.....	5.00
Bushell's Irish, in wood per	
gallon.....	5.50
Wise's Irish, in wood, per	
gallon.....	5.00
McKenna and Magill's Phoenix	
Irish, cases.....	12.00
Bushell's Club Irish.....	14.00

Imported Brandies.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,	
329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Martell's Brandy, * per case	\$17.00
" " " " " ".....	19.00
" " " " " ".....	22.00
" VSO.....	34.00
" WSOP.....	32.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Champ Vineyard Props. Co.,	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Cognac in Octaves	
per gal.....	\$5.00 to \$8.50
The Vineyard Props. Co.	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Reserve Vintages.....	10.50 to 14.00
Swan Gin in 1/2 casks.....	3.75
Double Eagle Gin in 1/2 casks.....	5.00
John Ramsay Islay Scotch	
Whisky, in 1/2 casks.....	4.75
Boord's Pineapple brand	
Jamaica Rum in 1/2	
casks.....	5.25 6.50

W. B. CHAPMAN.	
123 California street, San Francisco.	
(H. Cuvillier & frere Cognac.)	
Quarts.	
Fine Champagne, 1870.....	\$32.00
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860	
Grande Fine Champagne Re-	
serve, 1858.....	40.00
JAS. L. DAVIS	
308 California Street, San Francisco.	
W. Barriasson & Co., Cognac.	26.00 28.00

Imported Goods.	
(MISCELLANEOUS.)	
WM. WOLFF & CO.,	
329 Market street, San Francisco.	
J. de Kuyper & Sons Gin, large bot	\$18.50
" med.....	10.00
Evan's Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel	15.00
" per cs. 4 doz	6.00
Theo. Lappe's Genuine Aromatic	
per case.....	13.50
Gilka Kummel per case.....	15.00
Vermouth Francesco Chinani per case	7.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,	
314 Market street, San Francisco.	
BROAD & BROS., LONDON.	
Old Tom Gin, per case.....	11.00
Pale Orange Bitters, per case	11.50
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur.....	12.00
Jamaica Rum, Old.....	12.00 to 14.00
IAIN Roval Batavia Gin in	
cases of 15 large black	
bottles per case.....	23.50
in cases of 15 large	
white bottles per case	24.50
Kirschwasser, Macholi Freres	
Bavarian Highland, per	
case.....	19.00
Cherry Cordial, J. J. W.	
Peters' per case.....	12.00
Kummel. Bollmann's per case	13.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.	
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,	
large black bottles.....	\$21.50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,	
medium black bottles.....	18.50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,	
small black bottles.....	9.00
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,	
octaves per gallon.....	3.55
ALSO IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.	
Ross Ginger Ale, per barrel.....	\$15.50
" Soda Water, per case.....	7.00
" Seltzer Water.....	7.00
" Tonic Water.....	7.00
" Potash Water.....	7.00
" Lemonade.....	7.00
" Sarsaparilla.....	7.00
" Orange Bitters.....	9.00
" Raspberry Vinegar.....	7.00
" Lime Juice Cordial.....	6.00
" Lime Juice.....	3.50
" Meinhold's Cider, per case	
Caracas Bitters.....	12.00
Burke's Jamaica Rum.....	13.50
" Old Tom Gin.....	11.00

Liquor Flavors

WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,
74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX
Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO., 23-25-27 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

REDWOOD TANKS,
F. Korbel & Bros
821 BRYANT ST., S. F.
Jr at NORTH FORK MILL,
HUMBOLDT CO. CAL.

'LE MERVEILLEUX'
WINE AND CIDER PRESS.
FIRST PREMIUM 1887
State Fair, Mechanics' Institute, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association.
Notice: Having been granted a perpetual injunction by the United States Circuit Court on July 21, 1890, against Toulouse & Deloroux, or the California Wine Press Co., for infringement on D. Lille's patent 299,815, known as "Le Merveilleux." All parties are hereby notified not to purchase any press upon which said infringement is made, as suit will be immediately instituted against any one using, selling or offering for sale a machine that in any way infringes on the patent of the "Le Merveilleux" Press. Write for Circulars etc.

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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers
420 MONTGOMERY ST., ROOM 22. - - SAN FRANCISCO.

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Proprietors
Uncle Sam Winery and Distillery,
CALIFORNIA.

— OFFICE AND SALESROOM —
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WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES,
NAPA AND SAN JOSE, CAL.

CARPY & MAUBEC,
18 CEDAR STREET, - NEW YORK, N. Y.

RONALD G. McMILLAN,

— Manufacturer and Dealer in —

Syrups, Cordials, Bitters, Extracts

Pure Sugar Coloring

A SPECIALTY.

NO. 714 FRONT ST.,

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San Francisco.

A. MALPAS, Manager.

H. A. MERRIAM, Superintendent.

Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Co.

PRODUCERS OF CHOICE

WINES and BRANDIES

MUSCAT, HOCK, SAUTERNE, OLD PORT,
ANGELICA, ROYAL NECTAR, ZINFANDEL, GUTEDEL,
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FROM FOOTHILL VINEYARDS.

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Branch Office: 478 Tenth Street, Oakland, California.

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Office and Salesrooms

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California Wines and Brandies

WHOLESALE DEALERS,
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Wine Vaults, 617-627 Commercial St., S. F.

**A. Werner & Co.,
NEW YORK.**

SPARKLING WINE **ONLY.**

**KOHLER & FROHLING,
PIONEER WINE HOUSE.**

— Established 1854. —

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES

Vineyards in Los Angeles County, Sonoma County,

Merced County and Fresno County.

Cor. Second and Folsom Sts.,
San Francisco.

41-45 Broadway,
New York.

ANTOINE BOCQUERAZ.

JAMES SHEA.

Shea, Bocqueraz & Co.**Wines and Liquors.**

Importers of and Agents for the Celebrated Brands of

Golden and Tea Kettle Whiskies.

COR. FRONT AND JACKSON STS., - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CHAS. W. SPRUANCE.

JOHN SPRUANCE.

Spruance, Stanley & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FINE

Whiskies, Wines and Liquors.

Sole agents for the Celebrated African Stomach Bitters.

410 FRONT STREET, - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Lachman & Jacobi,

— DEALERS IN —

California Wines and Brandies


BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents,

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No. 2, New York

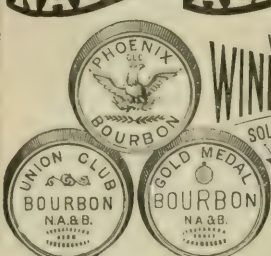
Quotations at Cincinnati and Louisville.

£  These prices are for lots of not less than twenty-five barrels and upwards, cash, and if in bond, original gauge, accrued charges paid.

TAX PAID.

BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Anderson.....		62½		50							235		Spr 82 300	Lou C H
Anderson Co. Club.....														
Anderson Co. Sour Mash.....		52½		37½										
Ashland.....		52½		37½									Fall 81 275	
Astor.....										220				
Atherton.....		55		37½						215			Fall 81 265	Lou C H
Ballard & Lancaster.....														
Beechwood.....														
Bel-Air.....		60		50		40							Spr 81 300	
Belle of Anderson.....		67½	65	50	47½	42½	40			225				
Belle of Anderson Co. (E. Murphy).....	60	56½												
Belle of Louisville.....														
Belle of Marion.....				37½									Spr 81 300	
Belle of Nelson.....		82½		65		57½								
Belmont.....		65								235	120	E G	Spr 81 290	
Berkele, Wm.....														
Berry, E. C.....		50		37½										
Big Spring (Nelson Co. Distg. Co.).....		55		42½		32½								
Blakemore.....														
Blue Grass.....		53½	45	38½							235		Spr 81 285	
Bond & Lillard.....	85		67½	60		60	210			237½	250		Fall 81 265	
Bond, M. S.....		40	30	30										
Boone's Knoll.....		75	62½	57½								290		
Bowen, H. C.....													Spr 80 310	Nev Ex
Bowen, J. A.....		55		40		35	167½			210				
Brownfield, W. W.....														
Buchanan.....		62½		55									Spr 81 300	Lou C H
Callaghan.....														
Carlisle.....		55									225		Fall 81 295	Nev Ex
Cedar Run.....		65					85 195						Fall 81 270	
Chickencock.....		50		38½			175			225			Fall 82 270	
Clay, Samuel.....	47½	40												
Cliff Falls.....		50												
Clifton.....													Spr 81 270	
Commonwealth.....														
Cook, C. B.....		45												
Coon Hollow.....		67½		52½		45								
Cornflower.....						35								
Craig, F. G.....		47½		35										
Cream of Anderson.....		65		55										
Criterion.....				37½										
Crystal Spring.....		47½	42½										Fall 80 300	
Cumberland.....		65	55	50										
Cummins, R. & Co.....														
Dant, J. W.....														
Darling.....				37½										
Daviess County Club.....		55		40										
Dedman, C. M.....				40			190			225				
Double Spring.....			37½	35										
Dundee.....		55		42½										
Durham.....		62½		52½		37½	75							
Early Times.....	70	67½	57½	55	52½	50	200			235				
Edge Cliff.....		75		60		50								
Edgewater (T. J. Megibben.).....		57½		45		40							Spr 80 290	
Elk Run.....		37½	32½	30	27½	26½								
Excelsior (Megibben & Bro.).....		45		35										
Fall City.....														
Fern Cliff.....		45		35	32½									
Fible & Crabb.....							190							
Field, J. W. M.....		60		38½						215				
Franklin.....				42½										
Frazier, W. J.....		77½	65	62½										
Freeland.....														
Garland.....		50		35										
Gladstone.....				35										
Glenarme.....			37½	35									Spr 81 300	

NABER ALFS & BRUNE,
 IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE
WINE & LIQUOR MERCHANTS
 SOLE AGENTS FOR
PHOENIX OLD BOURBON
 323-325 Market St., S. F.



JOS. MELEZER & CO.
 Growers and Dealers in
 California
WINES AND BRANDIES
 Proprietors Glen Ellen Wine Vaults.
 Fine Table Wines a Specialty
 504-506 Market St.,
 San Francisco, Cal.



D. V. B. HENRIE.
E. MARTIN & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
 408 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.
 — SOLE AGENTS FOR —
J. F. CUTTER AND ARGONAUT OLD BOURBONS.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.,
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINES & LIQUORS
 — SOLE AGENTS FOR —
DAVY CROCKETT WHISKY,
 BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.
 NO. 215 SACRAMENTO STREET, - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE CELEBRATED
PERUVIAN BITTERS.
 A SUPERB APPETIZER. A ROYAL TONIC. CURES DYSPEPSIA.
WILMERDING & CO., AGENTS,
 216 California St., - San Francisco, Cal.
 Also Agents for Delmonico Champagne

MARTIN HENCKEN. HENRY SCHRODER.
Hencken & Schroder,
 — SUCCESSORS TO —
HENRY BRICKWEDEL & CO.
 Importers and Dealers in
Wines and Liquors.
 Sole Agents for Dr. Schrader's Hamburg Bitters, and
 Our Favorite O. K. and Peel Jones Whiskies.
 Nos. 208-210 Front Street, - San Francisco, Cal.


B. FRITSCH. C. CELLARIUS.
Thomas Taylor & Co.
 — DISTILLERS OF AND DEALERS IN —
WINES AND LIQUORS
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 A Magnificent Rich Wine. Perfection of a Dry Wine.
 See that every Bottle bears the private label of
MACONDRAY & CO.,
 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.



BRANDS.	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Spr'g	Spr'g	Old	Remarks
	'88.	'89.	'89.	'90.	'90.	'91.	'91.	'88.	'87.	'87.	'86.	'85.	Whiskies.	
Glencoe.....							82½						Spr 81 285	
Glenmore.....		52½		40	37½	35								
Glen Springs.....														
Greenbrier.....														
Greylock (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.)														
Greystone.....														
G. W. S.....		65		50										
Hackly, S. O.....	72½	62½	57½	55	50	45								
Hanning, Jno.....	55	50		40						215				
Harris, N.....		47½												
Hawkins.....		60												
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....		52½											Spr 83 315	
Head, F. M.....														
Head, W. H.....														
Hermitage.....	92½	85		67½		60					270	280	Spr 81 375	
Hill & Hill.....		60								235	260			
HorseShoe (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co)			40	37½	32½									
Hume.....		52½	42½	40							225		Fall 81 265	
Indian Hill.....														
Jessamine.....				35										
Jockey Club.....		60		40										
Kellar, A.....		52½												
Kentucky Club.....		62½		50						225				
Kentucky Comfort (Paine's)		52½		37½										
Kentucky Cyclone.....				37½										
Kentucky Dew.....														
Kentucky Tip.....														
Lancaster, R. B. (Maple Grove)														
Lancaster, S. P.....		55		37½		32½								
Limestone.....														
McBrayer, J. A.....										230				
McBrayer, J. H.....		57½		42½										
McBrayer, W. H.....	105	95		67½	65	62½							Spr 81 450	
McKenna.....														
Marion Co. Distilling Co.....		50	40	37½						215				
Mattlingly & Son, J. G.....		50	40	35										
Mattlingly & Moore.....														
Mayfield.....		62½	48½											
Medallion.....														
Mellwood.....	60	57½	45	40			182½		215					
Mercantile Club.....														
Miles, E. L.....		55	42½	40		35								
Mionarch, M. V.....		62½		47½					225					
Mionarch, R.....		62½		45	45								Spr 80 325	
Mionarch, T. J.....		57½		42½		40			215	240	245		Spr 82 280	
Moore, D. L.....													Spr 81 140EG	
Moore & Grigsby.....													Spr 80 300	
Murphy, Barber & Co.....		60	45	42½									Spr 81 285	Lou C H
Wall, A. G.....		60		50		42								
Welson.....		50	40	37½							235		Spr 81 280	
New Castle.....														
New Hope.....		65	52½	50		47½							Spr 82 285	
Nutwood.....		52½	45	40										
Oakwood.....		70		52½					210					
O. F. C.....		75	60	57½										
Old Charter.....		55												
Old Crow.....	105	100	80	75										
Old Lexington Club.....				40										
Old Log Cabin.....		70		57½		50								
Old Pepper, (Pepper, Jas. E. & Co)		80		60						275				
Old Oscar Pepper.....		85	65					235		260				
Old Tarr.....		55		47½										
Old Time (Pogues).....		50		40										
Old Times.....		50	37½	35	32½									
Orkland.....														
Orkhill.....														
Otterson.....		55												
Payne, P. E.....			40											
Peacock.....				45		37½					225			
Pepper, R. P.....		55											Spr 82 315	
Pergrimage.....				60		50								
Purdy & Co.....														
Rich Grain.....		50		35										
Richwood.....	62½	55	42½	40	35									
Richy T. B.....	65	54		39							235			
Rohrer, D.....		47½		35										
Rolling Fork.....		55	42½	37½	35									

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MONT-ROUGE VINEYARD, 1885.
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A.G. CHAUCHE
PROPRIETOR,
SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICE & DEPOT
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FRONT ST. S.F.

Pure California Wines & Grape Brandies.
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OF SAN GABRIEL,
Los Angeles County, Cal.

Are now prepared with a large stock of wines and brandies of their own growth to supply the trade and the market generally. This Company owns the largest vineyard in the world, covering over 2,500 acres. They have held their vines and brandies for several years in their own cellars, and do not offer any of their product until it has become properly matured. Their large stock of matured wines and brandies thus accumulated is now open to the purchaser. All goods under their trade mark are warranted pure and unadulterated. Being the successors to B. D. WILSON & Co., and to J. DE BARTH SHORE, they have become possessors of the "SHORB" BRAND OF BRANDY, and "MOUNT VINEYARD" WINE. Correspondence solicited.

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ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'S CO. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distilleries Co., Louisville. Rate, 90c.	Anderson. Nelson.	JAS. E. PEPPER & CO., Lexington. Rate, 85c.	Pepper.
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RYES.			
J. G. MATTINGLY CO. Louisville. Rate 85c.	J. G. Mattingly & Sons.	J. A. DOUGHERTY & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa. Rate, 90c.	Dougherty.
MELLWOOD DIST'Y CO. Louisville. Rate, 85c.	Mellwood, Dundee,	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add: A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate, 80c.	Overholt.
MOORE & SELLIGER, Louisville. Rate, 85c.	Astor, Belmont, Nutwood.	S. DILLINGER & SONS, Ruff's Dale, Pa.	Dillinger.
ED. MURPHY & CO., Lawrenceburg, Ky. No. 1, 1.35.	Belle of Anderson County	THOMPSON DIST'G CO., West Brownsville, Pa. Add: Office 134 Water St., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate, 80c.	Sam Thompson.
THE R. F. BALKE CO. Louisville. Rate 85 c.	"G. W. S."	SUSQUEHANNA DIST'G CO., Milton. Add: Jas. Levy & Bro., Cincinnati. Rates, 85c & 1.25.	Susquehanna.
OLD TIMES DIST'Y CO., Louisville. Rates, 85c. & \$1.50.	Old Times. Gladstone.	NORMANDY DIST'G CO., Louisville. Add. Box 48, Louisville, Ky. Rate 85 c.	Normandy.

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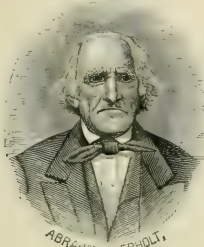
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EASTERN RYES.

BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '87.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '86.	Fall '86.	Spr'g '86.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Braddock.....		85	77½	75	67½											
Bridgeport.....	92½	82½	70	62½	52½	50										
Brookdale.....		70		55												
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....	87½	75	65	55	52½	47½										
Dougherty.....	105	92½	77½	67½	62½	52½			250							
Finch's Golden Wedding.....	95	87½		65					230	255						
Frontier.....	70	65	57½	50	45	40										
Gibson.....		95	75	67½	62½	55			265							
Guckenheimer.....	87½	78½	67½	60	55	52½			222½	250			275	325	Spr 81	465
Hannsville.....	100	87½	77½	67½	60	55							325			
Jones, G. W.....	77½	67½	60	52½	47½	42½									Spr 84	400
Lippencott.....																
Meadville.....	90	77½	72½	65	60	55										
Melvale.....					55											
Monticello.....													275			
Montrose.....	67½	62½		42½	38½	35										
Moore, Tom.....				55		45										
Mt. Vernon.....			80	72½	62½	55										
Orient.....	82½	65	52½	47½	45	45										
Overholt.....	97½	87½	67½	65	57½	55				280	290	325				
Sherwood.....	95	85	67½	65	57½	55										
Somerset.....			42½	40												
Stewart.....				60	55											
Tompson, Sam.....			65	55	47½											
Vandegrift.....			60	52½	45											



ABRAHAM OVERHOLT.

*Distillery, Broad Ford, Fayette Co., Pa.**Established 1810.***A. Overholt & Co.***Distillers of Pure Rye Whiskey.*

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 High Grade Champagnes. Ohio Wines and Grape Brandy from
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Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply
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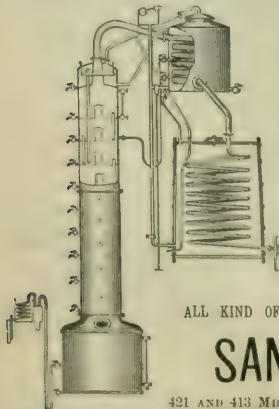
2x2--4 Feet Long, 2x2--5 Feet Long,
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SUNSET VINEYARD.—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Webster & Sargent, Minturn, Fresno Co., Cal.

OLIVINA VINEYARD.—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Julius P. Smith, Livermore, Cal.

MONT ROUGE VINEYARD.—Established 1885. Dry wines. A. G. Chauche, Livermore, Cal. Office 615-617 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

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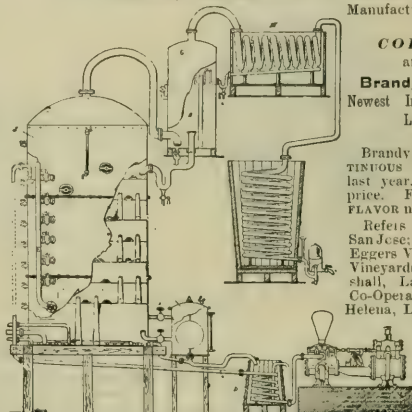
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Newest Improved Continuous Still

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Brandy distilled in my CONTINUOUS STILL received this and last year, the HIGHEST market price. FOR PURITY AND FINE FLAVOR none can equal it.

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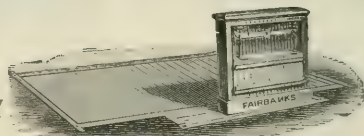
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WAGONS.

PRICES FOR SCALES BUILT COMPLETE ON APPLICATION.

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SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMANN,

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O. K. Rosedale Bourbon & Rye Whiskies

—AND THE—

Celebrated Belle of Bourbon.

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Important For Wine Producers.

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300 TIMES SWEETER THAN SUGAR.

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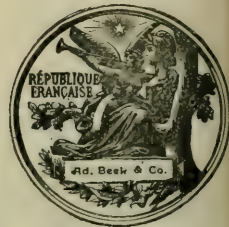
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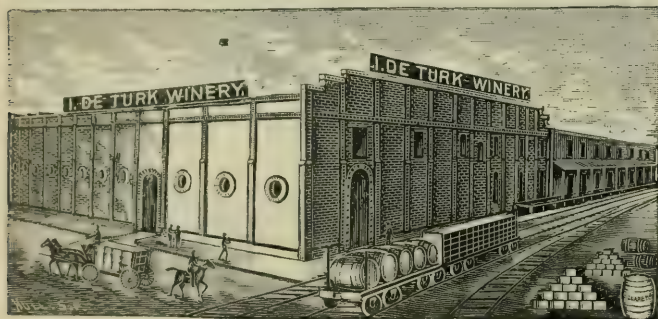


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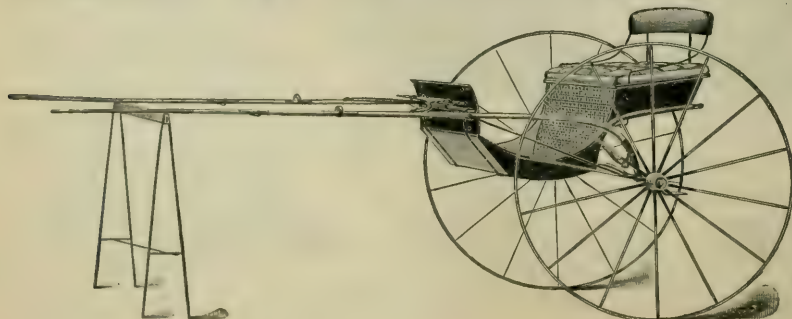
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JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific Coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States.

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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES—The market for wines is in a very fair condition considering the season. There is a very good inquiry for clarets and white wines—particularly for the former—at prices considerably stronger than have been realized during the summer. The feeling is very general among holders and producers that the '89s and '90s are bound to be good properties and will shortly experience a decided advance, in view of the not particularly favorable outlook in the dry wine producing counties.

Sweet wines are neglected but there is no weakness in the quotations.

This is pre-eminently the time when all eyes are turned towards the country and the present condition and prospects of the vintage. It must be stated that in all of the dry wine sections, in Napa, Sonoma and Livermore especially, the prospects are not for anything like as heavy a crop as that of last year. On the lowlands the recent rain started the grapes to rotting, and earlier in the season the sun played havoc with the grapes on the

uplands. It is safe to say that there will not be over a two-thirds at least. The vintage has started in the Napa Valley but everywhere the grapes will be late and will run low in sugar. There is much hesitation on the part of wine makers in fixing prices of grapes.

Sweet wines on the other hand, promise a good yield. Every preparation is being made for a heavy output in the principal producing sections and the crop will undoubtedly be above that of last year.

Exports of wine during the fortnight ending September 15, aggregated 395 cases and 135,488 gallons. Rail shipments for August were 2,204 cases and 400,649 gallons.

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES—Are dull and steady. Every indication is for a larger product than last season particularly in the Fourth District where the brandy is not used in sweet wine on such an extensive scale as it is in the First District. Our statistics of production which appear in another part of the REVIEW show that distillation has been remarkably large in the Fourth District for the summer season.

Exports of brandy by sea during the past fortnight have been light, being 1,204 gallons to domestic ports and 16 cases to foreign ports. Rail shipments in August were 67 cases and 16,587 gallons.

WHISKIES.—The fall trade locally is brisk and for the higher grade of Kentucky goods, it is far better than ever before. There are few dealers who have any complaints to make and the business which will be transacted from now until the first of the year will undoubtedly be the heaviest on record for any similar period.

Our Eastern advices are that there has been a material advance on the '89s remaining in bond, and that they are being tax paid very freely to make up deficiencies for older whiskies. Distillation this year will be far below that of '89-'90 or '90-'91 in quantity owing to the heavy stocks now on hand, the refusal of wholesale dealers to buy the stocks of '90s on the distillers hands, and the high prices of grain.

Exports of whisky during the past fortnight by sea were 187 and 610 gallons. Receipts by rail were 25 cases, 1,024 barrels. Receipts of spirits by rail were 931 barrels.

COOPERAGE FOR SALE.

Oak casks wine-green, in excellent condition—capacity of 3,000 gallons, 2,000, 1,500, 1,000, 750 gallons. For particulars apply to,

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A "California Wine Press" entirely new, capacity 10 tons per day. Enquire of Geo. Buzzini, 31 Ninth street, San Francisco.

AUGUST WINE TRADE.

The volume of the August wine exports by sea and rail was considerably above anything ever known in a corresponding month in previous years. The shipments are not of course as large as may be expected in September, October and November, now that the fall movement has fairly set in, but still they were above what was expected. In detail they were as follows:

	cases.	gallons.	value.
New York by sea.....	11	370,327	\$163,238
Central America by sea....	669	5,942	17,142
Mexico by sea.....	79	9,382	5,608
Hawaii by sea.....	30	13,004	9,090
British Columbia by sea....	167	3,148	1,983
Japan and China by sea..	45	4,625	1,882
Europe by sea.....	—	7,877	3,579
Tahiti by sea.....	—	1,533	473
Miscellaneous.....	27	356	315
Total.....	1,028	416,194	\$203,310
Total by rail.....	2,204	400,649	*169,075
Grand Total.....	3,232	816,843	\$372,385
Same time '90.....	\$860	810,058	336,518

* estimating cases at \$4.00 and bulk at 40 cents.

† no overland report on cases.

The brandy shipments were of fair volume as well. The details of the shipments are as follows:

	cases.	gallons.	value.
Foreign ports by sea.....	29	506	\$ 772
Domestic ports by sea.....	—	13,552	27,809
Overland rail.....	67	16,587	24,880
Total.....	96	30,645	\$53,461
Same time '90.....	—	39,674	54,369

AUGUST LIQUOR TRADE.

August was a dull month for the wholesale liquor trade but still the importations at San Francisco held up very well. The business transacted in whiskies, etc., was as follows:

WHISKY EXPORTS BY SEA.		
cases.	bulk gals.	value.
442.....	1,533.....	\$8,203
WHISKY IMPORTS.		
	cases.	barrels.
By sea from Atlantic ports.....	.....	56
Re-imported .....	.....	60
Foreign.....	*202	
By rail.....	339	†1290
Total.....	541	1,406
Spirits, Alcohol, etc.....	.....	2,676

* and 10 octaves.

† half barrels reduced to barrels.

CHAMPAGNE.

August.....750 cases.

POMMERY SEC LEADS.

The following are the imports of champagne into the United States from January 1st, to September 1, 1891:

Pommery Sec.....	50,521 cases.
Mumm's Extra Dry.....	35,525 "
Piper Heidsieck.....	25,582 "
Moët & Chandon.....	18,907 "
Louis Roederer.....	12,728 "
Dry Monopole.....	9,854 "
Vve Clicquot.....	6,991 "
Geo Goulet.....	6,623 "
Perrier Jouët.....	4,411 "
Grand Sec.....	3,674 "
Divided among twenty various brands ranging from 100 to 3276 cases each.....	18,119 "

Total.....192,935 cases. *

THE CHRONICLE SCHEME.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* a sheet that is conducted wholly with the personal ends of M. H. De Young in view, is out for an increase of taxation of the liquor and tobacco traffic, to provide for the increased revenue which will be necessary to pay the bounty on domestic sugar.

Before giving this matter further attention it might be well to inquire what pecuniary interest Mr. De Young may have in taxing the liquor men for the benefit of that most able squalling infant the beet sugar industry. Mr. De Young is not known to have an interest in beet sugar and we have not been under the impression that his relations with the Spreckels family, who are most interested in the sugar beets, have been anything pleasant. Perhaps Mr. De Young's natural inclinations for "sugar" have been so long manifest that when he hears of "sugar" in any form he is largely in favor of it.

We presume that an attack is to be made on the liquor men at the coming session of Congress. The McKinley bill not only put sugar on the free list and thereby reduced the revenues of the Government by \$55,000,000 annually, but it failed to make any raise in duty on other articles which can in any manner compensate for this loss of revenue, let alone pay the increased pensions and such charges as sugar bounties. The liquor men will be the first to suffer of course and it would not surprise us to see the Internal Revenue tax on spirits raised to \$1.50 or at least \$1.25 per gallon. At any rate it is a moral certainty that such a measure will be proposed, the moment that a re-adjustment of the Internal Revenue law is broached.

DE TURK'S SUCCESS ON THE TURF.

I. De Turk is having remarkable success this year with his string of trotting horses, having captured the richest purses that have been awarded thus far on the California circuit. He has a collection of steppers that would make a name on the grand circuit in the East were they sent there.

Perhaps the largest individual winning which Mr. De Turk made was with his wonderful three year old filly Myrtle, which had the easiest time in taking the Occident Stakes at the State Fair races. This is the stake race provided for by Senator Stanford and named after his old time gelding, Occident. It is to this race that Stanford generally sends his best three year old filly and generally wins, but it is doubtful if there is anything at Stanford's Palo Alto place which could defeat Mr. De Turk's pride. The entries were Myrtle and Vida Wilkes, a speedy daughter of Guy Wilkes and the especial pet of William Corbitt and Goldsmith. The betting public thought Vida Wilkes would have it all her own way, the pools selling \$25 to \$8 and even \$6 against Myrtle. What was their surprise to see Myrtle win in three heats right off the reel, the fastest time being 2:19½. This is splendid work for a three year old, and stamps Myrtle as one of the gamest and fastest performers the State has ever turned out. It was the opinion of all present that she could have trotted away under the mark she did set, had she been urged. Myrtle is one of the most fashionably bred horses on the turf. She was sired by Anteeo whose record is 2:16½ at five years of age. Anteeo, as is well-known, was sired by the great Electioneer. Her dame is Luella by Nutwood, 2:18½, who has proved himself one of the greatest getters of speed in the country. Myrtle should develop into a grand race mare in a year or so, as she is now a magnificent filly.

Mr. De Turk's other success was with his favorite stallion, Silas Skinner. This magnificent black won the State Stallion Stakes valued at \$2,500 in three heats and on the 19th he met Wanda and Frank M. in the 2:18 class race, taking the first, third and fourth beats in 2:17, 2:17½ and 2:19. Frank M. took the second beat by a nose in 2:17½. The race was admittedly the best ever seen in California.

Mr. De Turk's judgment of Myrtle was fully realized. Some months ago while the writer was at Santa Rosa, Mr. De Turk said: "I have a little filly that has just gone into training which is trotting like the wind. You will hear of her before the season is over. She is called Myrtle." The result of the Occident Stake race shows how well his anticipations were fulfilled.

CANTIN AT WORK.

Eugene J. Cantin has been interviewed by the *New York World*. Here is what he has to say about the President and California wines:

Eugene J. Cantin, of San Francisco, agent of one of the principal vineyard owners and wine producers on the Pacific Coast, is at the Marlborough Hotel. Mr. Cantin has been a Republican in California all his life, but he now vows he will not only hereafter vote the Democratic ticket himself, but will devote his energies and influence towards converting other misguided men.

The entire wine-producing interests of California, representing upward of \$75,000,000 capital, Mr. Cantin says, wants to defeat the Republican ticket at the next election. He thinks they can influence at least 15,000 votes, and he feels certain that the normal Republican majority will be wiped out. President Harrison, he intimates, is largely responsible for this upheaval of political opinion.

"When President Harrison came to California," said Mr. Cantin, "the entire population of the State turned out to do him honor. It was considered a great event, and we looked upon his coming with favor, partly because it made us proud to receive a visit from the Chief Executive of the Nation, and also because we had an idea that his visit would result in disseminating the praises of California and her products throughout the world.

"Among other entertainments prepared for the President was a grand banquet at the Palace Hotel, to which all of the foremost citizens of San Francisco were invited. The menu was one of the choicest ever offered in the State and the cards were the finest specimens of the engravers' art I have ever seen. Imagine the surprise and chagrin of our wine merchants when, upon scanning the wine-list attached to the menu card, not a native wine was to be found. There were many brands on the list, but every one of them was of French origin. Even the names of the manufacturers were conspicuously printed. Of course this stirred up no end of indignation and protest after protest was fired at Gen. Barnes, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

"We argued with him that the President had come among us to see and taste our fruits and wines and that it was an insult to the wine producers of California to exclude native wines from the banquet table. Barnes wants to be the Ward McAllister of San Francisco and it was a clear piece of snobbery on his part to serve the President with only French and other imported wines, but he refused to yield to our requests for recognition.

"The newspapers took the matter up, and when President Harrison arrived in San Francisco he read some unpleasant references to the matter and asked Barnes what it all meant. Barnes explained and the President suggested that to appease us it would be as well to put native wines on the list. So Barnes got out a supplementary card—a cheap affair as compared with the richly engraved one—and a few brands of California wines were added. Not one of the California manufacturers' names appeared, however, although all of the foreign manufacturers were printed. This only added insult to injury, and every grape grower in the State is determined to resent it.

"Had President Harrison shown the slightest tact he could easily have averted the bitter feelings that were engendered, for he could have rejected any of the foreign wines and selected the native ones, thus smoothing our ruffled feelings by complimenting us upon their flavor and quality.

"Instead of doing so he drank only the imported wines, and this gave us a bad impression of the man, who was an avowed champion of high tariff and home production. The Associated Press despatches, in reporting the banquet, referred to this incident, and our foreign competitors have taken the subject up and advertised it extensively to our injury. It may not be generally known that California sends a very considerable amount of her wine product to England, and that almost as much of our wine is consumed there as in this country. When the French and English press therefore commented at length upon the fact that the President of the United States drank only French wines at our banquet, and stated that we were ashamed to ask him to taste our native wines, it annoyed our wine-growers and has damaged our business hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"While we hold Gen. Barnes responsible for what has occurred, we also blame President Harrison, and we will give him a sample of our temper in the next Presidential campaign. Barnes is a member of the Republican State Central Committee,

and the grape-growing interests will teach him and his party a lesson they will have good cause to remember. We have already organized to fight the party which we have all along supported, and the Democratic Campaign Committee is collecting statistics to show just how much the wine trade of California has been injured by this unfortunate occurrence."

GEORGE PAYNE'S LEouRES.

George Payne, the English gentleman who came to California some months ago with a selected supply of the cultivated ferments of French wines has distributed his supply of leoures throughout the State and they will be used at the coming vintage by many of the leading wine makers.

Among those who will experiment with them under Mr. Payne's directions are I. De Turk, the Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Co., J. De Barth Shorb, Charles A. Wetmore, Capt. H. W. McIntyre, Arpad Haraszthy and many others.

Mr. Payne is very confident that the leoures will do all that is claimed for them, basing his belief upon what has been accomplished in France. His stock was placed to good advantage and all those who will experiment with them can be depended upon to give them a careful and unprejudiced trial.

CRESTA BLANCA AUCTION.

The Cresta Blanca property of Charles A. Wetmore, is to be sold at public auction on October 3rd. with the exception of 12 acres of land and the winery site which belongs to the C. A. Wetmore Company.

The Cresta Blanca estate consists of a vineyard, and orchards of peaches, almonds and olives, well as some grazing land. It is to be so sub-divided that purchasers can buy any separate piece they desire, whether it be vineyard or orchard. The sale is attracting general attention among the buyers of fine country properties, and those who have seen Mr. Wetmore's place will readily admit that it is a magnificent country gentleman's estate. "Cresta Blanca" would make a typical home for some wealthy gentleman. Purchased in its entirety there would be no finer place in the State.

MARRIED.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. R. M. Wood and Miss Ella F. Barber were married at the residence of the bride's uncle, William H. Yates, 2529 Bush street, the ceremony being performed by Rev. O. C. Miller.

The bride is a daughter of Mayor P. J. Barber of Santa Barbara. Mr. Wood is publisher of the *WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW* of San Francisco.

The ceremony was strictly private, only the immediate members of the bride's family being present. Soon after, the newly married couple left for a week's trip to Monterey and Santa Cruz.—*S. F. Examiner*, Sept. 17th.

CONCERNING THE "BUSINESS RECORD."

After publishing as one of the departments of the *WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW* a record of business changes, etc., extending over a period of eighteen months, we have decided to discontinue it. Our reason for so doing is that the news which is to be found in this department is as a rule secured by the readers of the *REVIEW* before it can possibly be published by us and we think that we can devote this space to more valuable matter. The material in this department has been secured from the sheets of the mercantile agencies—which is its only possible source—and with these the trade is already familiar.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM ABROAD.

After publishing the statistics from the *PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW* regarding the movement of wine and brandy from California in the first six months of 1891, the *Wine Trade Review*, (London) says:

"We congratulate members of the wine and brandy trade in California upon the undoubted progress they are making. They are likely to continue going forward, as their success is based upon enterprise and a constant striving after good quality in their produce.

PROMINENT WINE MEN.



Sketch No. 11, Arpad Haraszthy, of San Francisco.

I accept this opportunity to pay a passing tribute of respect and appreciation to the name of Arpad Haraszthy whose personal devotion to viticulture and viniculture in California has endeared him to our hearts, and whose present prominent services inspire us all with the spirit of endurance under difficulties.

Not the least of Arpad Haraszthy's distinctions is the recognition he receives for being the "Son of his Father," for in him and his work are seen the work of patient industry and persistent endeavor, guided by prospective zeal of three generations of Haraszthys. His connection with our industry is in no sense fortuitous or accidental; his name can scarcely be mentioned without bringing to mind Agoston Haraszthy, his father, and Charles Haraszthy, his grandfather, so much have their purposes been unified. The son has been part in his father's plans, and the continued labor was counted on when he was a school-boy. The father has been the anchor of the son's mind so far as fixed purpose is concerned, and the companion of his course so far as the progress of a life's work may be seen.

It is not, however, so much the individual success which has been achieved that makes Mr. Haraszthy's name worthy of a tribute of praise, as it is the all pervading influence and gentle encouragement of his zeal and the friendly helpfulness of his active intercourse with fellow citizens during his whole life among us. His courage and unwavering hopefulness have given us all strength, and his unspotted integrity, his cheerful candor, his constant breathing of aspirations for ideals of perfection have given us a central figure on which to rally and maintain our *esprit du corps*. It is saying much, but is saying the truth; Arpad Haraszthy by his personal influence and his unselfish encouragement of others has stamped the inherent character of pride and progress which has ruled our industry during his active life. His greatest work is seen in the *esprit du corps* to which I have alluded.

I first became acquainted with Arpad Haraszthy when, as one of the charter members of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, I assisted in the election of officers. He was the first Treasurer. Knowing him in this connection, shortly after,

while in the City of Washington as a journalist correspondent, I appealed to him and his partner at that time, Mr. I. Landsberger, to procure for me a representative display of California wines that I might take the first step towards popularizing the name of California in the hearts of eastern people at the Capital where the name had become almost synonymous with political jobbery. I had seen a vote taken in the House of Representatives on a bill exclusively relating to mining interests of the Pacific States and Territories, and notwithstanding it was opposed by the solid vote of every member from the mining States and Territories, it was passed by the solid vote of all other portions of the country. I asked a Washington editor what this meant. He said: "Why, your people are interested only in jobs and every one knows it, and so you have no influence unless your demands are championed by some unsuspected leaders with eastern influence." Upon inquiry I found that all the impressions of California in the popular mind were a jumble of gold, violence, mining stocks, wild cat railroads and land steals. We were looked upon as a community of unprincipled jobbers, lobbyists, schemers and slanderers. No conception of California's industry or rural life had then entered the mind of eastern people.

What could change their impression? What could bring us in sympathy with the producing classes of the east? I appealed to Mr. Haraszthy and his partner through the late Hon. Chas. Clayton. They sent me a full carload of cased wines and induced other representative men to send a prodigal display of California cigars cured by the culp process, and fruits put up in jars and cans. The Masonic Temple Hall in Washington—the largest in the Capital City, was engaged and a reception to Members of Congress, Departmental, Army and Navy Officers and the press was given. They called it afterwards "California's Wine Bonanza."

It was a grand success and ever since Washington has been inclined towards our industry. I mention this incident only as one in which Mr. Haraszthy's disposition to respond zealously to any preferred public assistance was first made manifest to me. Since then there have been hundreds of occasions of like nature, more or less important, in all of which he has been the first to lend encouragement. Mr. Landsberger's active co-operation cannot be forgotten.

I do not wish here to raise technical distinctions in estimating Mr. Haraszthy's work, nor to write especially of his private interests, although in the latter he appeals to our pride as in his other relations he does to our hearts. There is no name more respected among our vine growers than that of the subject of this tribute and I accept this opportunity to record myself as saying this.

Arpad Haraszthy belongs to one of the oldest noble Hungarian families. Born in easy circumstances, only the harshness of the Austrian Government towards his father for political offenses ever brought him to America. His birthplace was on the landed estates of his father, the late Colonel Agoston Haraszthy at Footrie in the Southern part of Hungary. The date of his birth was June 28, 1840, or about at the beginning of the movements which culminated in the famous Hungarian Revolution of 1848.

Colonel Agoston Haraszthy was known personally to all of the older generation of viticulturists of California, and his career forms an honorable part of the history of the State. His services were of inestimable value to the newly begun industry, and were of such a great and varied character that to-day he is generally recognized as the "Father of Viticulture in California."

The facts which led to his coming to America, which resulted in the later coming of the subject of this sketch, are not so well known however. About the time of the birth of Arpad Haraszthy, Colonel Agoston Haraszthy in common with several other adventurous spirits, among whom was the famous Kossuth, then lieutenant in the party became, engaged in a seditious enterprise. Their plot was detected and some of the conspirators fled towards Turkey. They were captured. Others including Agoston Haraszthy went toward Vienna and subsequently escaped going to England. It was with the utmost difficulty however, that he brought his family from his native country. His estates were confiscated and he never returned to Hungary except once, when, protected by his American citizenship, he visited his old home on business and was subjected to the closest espionage all the time.

The Haraszthys lived as refugees in England for some time and then came to America. In 1851, Arpad Haraszthy then a lad of eleven, came to California and spent a short time at the old Buena Vista Vineyard which had previously been set out by his father. Soon afterward he was sent East to be educated, attending a private institute at Flushing, L. I. Subsequently, on deciding to make viticulture his profession, he went to France and spent five years there, devoting himself principally to the study of the production of champagne. Most of his time in the champagne district was spent with the house of De Venoge & Cie, though he studied with Moet & Chandon and others.

He returned from France in 1862 and was given charge of his father's vineyard interests. The following year he was married to Miss Jovita Vallejo, a daughter of the late General M. G. Vallejo, whose part in framing the early history of California is too well known to need repetition.

It was immediately after his marriage that he really began what proved to be his life work, the production of the highest grade champagne from California wines by the natural purpose. Being possessed of a wide experience from his work in France, he labored under less difficulties, possibly, than would have been encountered by others; but the story of his early experiments would read like fiction. For months and months he labored, assisted by his wife who had all of his enthusiasm in treading what was then an unknown industrial country. It required years to even attain any measure of success, but that he has succeeded, the success of his house fully attests.

In his earlier years Mr. Haraszthy was associated with Mr. I. Landsberger now a broker, whose part in the development of the new industry should not be overlooked. The firm was dissolved in 1879, and the present house of Arpad Haraszthy & Co. was formed.

Mr. Haraszthy was one of the original Viticultural Commissioners and was President of the Board from the organization in 1880 until 1887, when he withdrew entirely in consequence of a disagreement with the then Governor, Waterman. This is the only office he ever held, but his services in this position were of eminent value.

No conception of the magnitude of the business which he has built up can possibly be formed without a visit to the cellars on Washington street in this city. The establishment covers more area superficially than any other cellar in San Francisco with a single exception. The dry wine vaults are commodious and a large stock is carried there to say nothing of what is stored in the interior cellars. There is a perfectly appointed winery where over 100,000 gallons of wine are made annually, solely for use in champagne making. Here it is that all the operations of that interesting process are conducted from the first, through blending, bottling, storing for two years, disgorging, flavoring and packing. There is always on hand a stock of 700,000 bottles in process of manufacture, the average time required being about two years.

The system on which this enormous business is so well managed that within three minutes time Mr. Haraszthy can give you full particulars of every cuvee he has made since 1868, including where he bought the grapes or wine, condition of the same, the pro-

portion of the blending, the place where the bottles and corks were purchased and every other item concerning the manufacture, including the date of each separate operation. In a series of years this has placed the firm in the possession of the most valuable statistics and facts regarding the grapes and vines of each section. Probably no other man in California has possession of such full facts as Mr. Haraszthy.

The firm also owns a splendid 320 acre vineyard at Madison in Yolo county, near the Capay valley. There are fine vaults, and all the accessories of a first-class vineyard. Most of the vines have been grafted to the finest claret and champagne grapes. The house is also a very large purchaser of the better grades of wine throughout the State.

The firm has large trade connections for all kinds of wine to say nothing of the "Eclipse" champagne which is found in nearly every hotel and restaurant list in America. The firm has agencies in London, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Cincinnati, Kansas City, New Orleans and Honolulu, and is represented everywhere on the Coast.

Mr. Haraszthy's wife died some years ago, leaving him two children—a son, now a rising physician, and a daughter who is married to Lieutenant G. D. Strickland of the navy.

Personally Mr. Haraszthy is tall, well proportioned and a prince among men. He is a splendid talker and invariably has something to say worth listening to. He is seen at his best, possibly, when relating some of the earlier experiences of the viticulturists of the State, or in telling a story of California in the Spanish days, gained from his marriage into one of the most noted families of the State. He is a charter member of the Bohemian Club, was its first Treasurer, and in the older days when the club acquired its reputation for brightness and cleverness, he was one of its most active members. As an after dinner speaker he has few equals anywhere.

Among all the wine men none are higher in public esteem. He commands the respect and confidence of both merchants and producers.

AMERICAN VINES IN AUSTRIA.

Consul General Goldschmidt at Vienna has sent a report to the State Department at Washington on the use of American resistant stock in the Hungarian Vineyards. It is proposed to plant about 40,000 acres in these vines in the Empire. The consul says:

The continued augmentation and uninterrupted spreading out of the noxious insect, phylloxera, is affecting the domestic culture of the vine in a manner more and more threatening. Hence the greatest interest is taken in any measure or experiment which might procure means of protection against the terrible devastation caused to vineyards by that mischievous insect. The American vine offers us the means of still pursuing our cultivation of the vine in spite of phylloxera, and although many trials and several experiments will have yet to be made in choice of sorts best adapted for such a purpose, still the results already attained by trials made in Austria have proved very encouraging and hold out the best hopes of securing our vineyards against the ravages of phylloxera, aside from taking into consideration the most brilliant success which the French point out in regard to the introduction of the American vine.

Berges & Domeniconi,
GRAPE GROWERS, DISTILLERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

California Wines AND Brandies

— PROPRIETORS OF THE —

Victoria Wine Cellars and Distillery of Sonoma
AND —
Falls Vineyard and Distillery of Green Valley.

OFFICE and DEPOT: 708 and 710 SANSOME ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Trade Notes.

M. P. Mattingly is thoroughly overhauling his Owensboro distillery.

Wilfrid B. Chapman, the importer, is out of town on a business trip.

H. A. Pellet has resigned his position with the Natoma Vineyard Co.

Julius P. Smith, of the Olivina vineyard, still lingers in the East. He will return very shortly however.

John Crellin, proprietor of the Ruby Hill vineyard, Livermore, expects to start East shortly on a business trip.

Shea, Bocqueraz & Co. are opening up well for the season. Mr. Shea says the '91-2 trade will be the heaviest on record.

The large vineyard property of William Bihler at Lakeville has been purchased by James G. Fair. The price was \$200,000 for a 9,140 acre ranch.

E. Barsac has withdrawn his exhibits from the Viticultural Cafe. Two new ones, however, have been added—those of L. Zierngibl, of St. Helena and A. Duvall, of Livermore.

F. Korbel & Bro. are doing well with their newly established eastern agencies. Their wines are well made and matured and there is no reason why they should not find ready buyers.

Ronald G. McMillan states that trade has been quiet with him for some time but that an excellent fall season is among the certainties. Business ought to be away above transactions of last year.

The winery of C. M. Burgess in Napa Valley has been leased to Garnier, Lancel & Co. The number of wine merchants of San Francisco who are going into wine making is thus constantly on the increase.

Charles Krug, the old-time vintner of the Napa Valley, has been advised by his physicians to go to Europe. Mr. Krug's general health is perfect, but he is wholly unable to speak on account of paralysis of the tongue.

The distillery of Judge Hastings in Lake County has been seized by the Revenue Officers for irregularity. It is claimed that no fraud was intended but that the illness of the foreman prevented the full reports from being made.

H. Brunhild, the New York importer, has returned from his trip to Europe. The facilities now enjoyed by S. Glaser, the Pacific Coast representative of H. Brunhild & Co., are greater than ever and trade is reported as very brisk.

The distilleries of W. A. Gaines & Co., of Frankfort, and the Allen-Bradley Co., of Louisville, will not be run until after January 1st. This is a step in the right direction and other distillers will be likely to emulate this worthy example.

A. G. Chauche has just made a sale of assorted cased wines to the Fortress Monroe Club, an association that includes many of the leading citizens of Virginia. The wines were selected for the club and will, no doubt, give the highest satisfaction.

The news of the death of Mrs. M. Eggers was received with regret by all the many friends of Mr. Nicholas Van Bergen. Mrs. Eggers was Mr. Van Bergen's mother-in-law and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She had reached the advanced age of ninety years.

Jacob F. Sheaffer, the proprietor of the well-known "Golden Rod" Distillery at Lancaster, Pa., will start his annual run on the 1st prox. The distillery is close to a steam heated warehouse with a capacity of 6,000 barrels and the quality of goods is equal to that of any of the Eastern ryers.

A new firm has been organized to handle the "Schrammberger" wines of Jacob Schram. The firm is Bowen & Schram, the junior partner being Herman A. Schram. They will handle all sorts of wines and liquors in addition to Mr. Schram's wines and have opened offices at 204 Front Street.

Hey, Grauerholtz & Co. are in the swim this fall. They report having an exceptionally good trade in their special brand "Davy Crockett" whisky as well as in other lines. The firm is to be congratulated on this increase of business. An excellent article like "Davy Crockett" needs no second trial for recommendation.

Old J. H. Cutter whisky often puzzles some of our trade to divine the secret that old famous brand is always securing increased patronage, and is never affected by fluctuations of market values on other brands. J. H. Cutter whisky has for many years established its own merit, and it practically has no rival, as its distinct character has never been approximated.—*Criterion*.

Omitting the "fly-by-night," the "bootlegger," and other varieties of saloons peculiar to prohibition States, Davenport, Iowa, has 180 bar-rooms, Dubuque has 150, Council Bluffs sixty-five, Clinton, sixty-three, Ottumwa, fifty, and Keokuk forty-two. The figures are from one of Gov. Boies' speeches and afford one of the many reasons why the people of Iowa will re-elect him this fall and end the ghastly farce of a prohibition that does not prohibit.

In another column will be found the announcement that Sherwood & Sherwood have accepted the Pacific Coast agency of the cased goods of the Napa Valley Wine Company. The arrangement will doubtless be satisfactory to both houses, Sherwood & Sherwood being in an excellent position to handle the goods to the best advantage. The Napa Valley Company will continue to handle the Eastern cased and bulk trade and the coast trade for wines in wood.

The works of the Golden Crown Champagne Co. are to be moved from Cloverdale to this city. There are three reasons for the change—the absence of suitable buildings in which to conduct such an enterprise, the hot weather which interferes with the delicate operations incident to the work, and the less favorable location of Cloverdale in a general business way. The Company has made quite a quantity of wine already, all of which is pronounced of very superior quality.

Messrs. Herget, of Pekin, Ill., the independent spirit distilling firm who own the Star distillery and are now energetically pushing forward the building of their Crescent house, expect to have the latter completed and in running order by October 1st. When finished, the Crescent will be one of the finest distilleries

IMPORTERS OF SPANISH HAND CUT CORKS FOR FINE WINE BOTTLING.

COLGAN & CO

CORKS. — NO 49 DEY STREET, NEW YORK. — CORKS.

in the country, with a capacity of 3500 bushels. Although reports are being circulated that the new house will not be completed before January, '92, we can state authoritatively that these reports are without the slightest foundation, as the Messrs. Hergert are working tooth and nail to accomplish their purpose of opening on October 1st.

Mr. J. E. Jung, No. 29 Camp street, proprietor of the renowned Peychaud Bitters, shipped via the Southern Pacific Railroad, recently, 525 cases of the bitters to San Francisco, Cal. So great is the demand for Peychaud Bitters—now that the excellent of its quality is established—that Mr. Jung finds his hands full in supplying orders. A morning "cocktail" is not complete without a few dashes of Peychaud, a fact that is recognized by every first-class saloonist in the country, hence the demand for these bitters. Mr. Jung's business has been steadily increasing for some time, and this large shipment to San Francisco is one of the evidence of the popularity of Peychaud.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

The fruit brandy distilleries of the Fifth, Kentucky, district are all running at full blast now. There has not been in several years such a boom in the brandy distillery business, and it is feared the price of the liquor may be lowered below the cost of production. W. T. Clore, one of the largest fruit distillers of Jefferson County, was in the city recently looking after the interests of apple brandy. Mr. Clore thinks that if all the brandy is put in bond there will be no trouble in realizing 75 cents a gallon for it. If not, he is of the opinion that it will be sold for much less, and all the distillers will have to come to the lowest figure. Last year brandy sold for 80 cents a gallon, and the year before only 50 cents was realized.—*Courier-Journal, Louisville*.

The people of Maine have made and will present to the officers of the United States cruiser Maine a silver service. After viewing the present a prominent prohibitionist delivered himself thus: "The people do not believe that a prohibition state should present a punch bowl and goblets to anyone. Innocent bouillon, washed out puree, will never shed their mild odor about that bowl. Sparkling grape juice and XXX whisky will gallantly buoy up floating strawberries and dissected lemon from now to the end within that bowl's argent borders. Now, isn't this a pretty sort of gift to go out from a prohibition state? Why, the veriest old hayseed in the State could have advised the committee to buy a pump and set of water pails, thereby preserving the water-tight reputation of Maine."—*Bonfours*.

The firm of Kohler & Van Bergen has been re-organized though the firm name remains the same. Mr. Nicholas Van Bergen retires and will hereafter devote himself to his wholesale liquor business and his other varied interests. A new co-partnership has been formed consisting of Henry Kohler, the head of the old house, Henry Van Bergen who remains as before the New York representative, and Edward and Carl Van Bergen. Mr. Edward Van Bergen is a son of Nicholas Van Bergen and Mr. Carl Van Bergen, a son of John Van Bergen, is a brother of Henry Van Bergen. Both of the new partners are active and capable young business men and the infusion of new blood into the trade cannot but fail to have a good effect. The REVIEW wishes the new firm many years of prosperity.

W. B. Newson has just returned to San Francisco from London and gives an interesting account of the status of the California wine trade in England. He says that aside from Grierson, Oldham & Co., no other house is making a specialty of California wines, yet our products are on the lists at the Metropole and Grand in London, the Metropole at Brighton and the Grand at Nice. The Cafe Royal at London has them and Spiers & Pond, the owners of one hundred and thirty-five restaurants are ready to list them. But one house, the Victoria, which by the by is almost exclusively patronized by Americans, has refused to give California a place. Mr. Newson is a believer in the policy of establishing an exhibit and general agency in London. He says that Messrs. Grierson, Oldham & Co. are now selling

12,000 cases of the "Big Tree" brand annually—their own private brand.

Rheinstrom Brothers are building on Martin, Pearl and Front streets, Cincinnati, a magnificent stone and brick structure. The main building is eight stories high and eighty-five feet square. It has a steam elevator, inclosed in fireproof walls seventeen inches thick, which will have automatic doors. The stairway is also enclosed in fireproof walls of the same thickness. The building will be lighted by electricity furnished by their own plant. There are fire proof vaults on the first three floors. The bottling-house, 50 by 100 feet, is also built of stone and brick and is four stories high. The warehouse, also brick, is 60 by 90 feet. They have their own railroad switch, and running from switch which is about three feet lower than the foundation of the building is a tramway running direct to the bottling-house and warehouse. It will be the finest building of its kind, when completed, in the city, and is almost fireproof. Rheinstrom Brothers will move into it in October.—*Bulletin*.

WILLIAM SCHWARKE RETURNS.

William Schwarke, of the firm of Kuhls, Schwarke & Co., has just returned from a five months' trip to Germany. His visit to the old country was undertaken partly for pleasure and partly on business. While abroad he paid particular attention to the prospects of opening trade with Germany and his observations are therefore of particular value.

His firm has already established trade connections there and is not by any means new to the business. Particular attention has been paid to the brandy business and in this Mr. Schwarke thinks lies the great future of the trade.

"What I have to say" said he to a representative of the REVIEW, "has been said many times by others before. I do not think that the outlook for our wines is nearly as favorable as that of our brandies. California wines if properly selected would undoubtedly eventually push their way into the German market, but some of that which has already been sent there has not been as good as it might have been. The sale for the wines, no matter what the quality, is necessarily slow.

"With the brandies however, it is different. Good brandies distilled from wine will demand a ready sale. Trash is not wanted and if shipped will surely involve the shipper in loss. If those in the business will only remember this there will be little to complain of in the old country markets. The German buyers are however particular.

"I do not see any reason why California brandies should not have a permanent foothold there. Much of the brandy that is used in Germany is wretchedly compounded stuff and when a good article, distilled in an honest manner, is offered to buyers, there is no trouble in selling it.

"There is to be another vessel dispatched to Bremen before long by way of Cape Horn. The shipments on this vessel will be large and I hope that all will have it in mind only to send good brandies. In one way this is a critical period in the foreign shipments. One bad shipment is apt to do no end of harm and counter-balance any number of fair to fine shipments."

DEATH OF A. LANCEL.

A. Lancel the well-known vineyardist of Occidental and head of the firm of A. Lancel & Sons was found dead in his vineyard on the morning of the 9th. inst. The deceased was a widely respected man and his death, which was caused by apoplexy was entirely unlooked for. He was born in France sixty-two years ago and leaves a family.

BURNT SUGAR COLORING.

We can supply Caramel or Burnt Sugar Coloring at seventy-five cents per gallon in barrels, as strong and as brilliant as any that was ever manufactured. Not one complaint has reached us the quality of our Sugar Coloring for over a year, and our sales extend to every State in the Union.

If the price was \$10, instead of seventy-five cents per gallon, we could not produce a superior article. Every package guaranteed. Samples on application.

DRYDEN & PALMER.

19 Hudson Street, New York.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO, September 3, 1891.

MARKS	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
B H T	Lachman & Jacob	10 barrels	509	\$ 2.9
N H	"	15 barrels	763	278
I in diamond	"	15 barrels	763	278
I in diamond	"	2 1/2 bbls 40 hf bbls	2,118	829
D W, Corinto	"	1 barrel 2 hf-bbls	131	183
E in circle	Eisen Vineyard Co.	150 barrels	7,057	4,000
M M	Goldberg Haven & Co.	2 barrels	100	70
E K	"	2 barrels	100	70
K & F	Kohler & Frohling	150 barrels	7,057	3,042
N in diamond	Napa Valley Wine Co.	2 barrels	100	134
T M, Prochenor	Dreud & Co.	3 barrels	154	105
S M S, Baltimore	J Riche	14 barrels	701	280
		1 case		
S in diamond	B Frapoli	40 barrels	1,927	462
S B, Woolbridge, N J	G Magnavacca	11 barrels	511	155
M S, in diamond	Wm Hoelscher & Co.	10 barrels	482	300
F C	F Berneo	30 barrels	1,530	603
Various	Miscellaneous	270 barrels	14,010	4,020
Newark, N.J.		1 case	53	28
A P	Berges & Domeniconi	31 hf-barrels	1,338	420
G in diamond	Garnier Lancel & Co.	30 barrels	1,013	506
H in diamond	"	10 barrels	507	253
I in diamond	"	10 barrels	504	252
J in diamond	"	15 barrels	762	361
K in diamond	"	15 barrels	739	379
L in diamond	"	15 barrels	764	382
P F	"	25 barrels	1,250	280
S in dia'd, Brooklyn	J Gundlach & Co.	277 barrels	13,522	4,240

Total amount 59,215 \$22,119

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO, September 3, 1891.

J L A, San J de Guai	M Arndt & Co.	10 cases	75
P A	Napa Valley Wine Co.	10 cases	75
B H & Co, La Libertad	Bloom Baruch & Co.	1 barrel	50
F N, Corinto	Wilkins & Co.	5 barrels	115
F B	F Meeks	2 kegs	20
A G in square, Corinto	"	1 cask	
F B, Corinto	"	6 kegs	141
	"	15 cases	48
	"	2 kegs	10
P T & Co, P Arenas	B Dreyfus & Co.	10 half-barrels	206
M Y, Champerico	Cabrera Roma & Co.	6 kegs	60
W S, Corinto	John T Wright	3 kegs	75
C M S, La Libertad	"	4 kegs	30
J M B, Acapulco	"	30 cases	120
E P & Co, Corinto	Sperry & Co.	2 kegs	20
L & C, Champerico	J Gundlach & Co.	150 cases	330
C C, Acapulco	"	8 kegs 2 hf-barrels	106
W & V L, Corinto	"	2 hf-barrels	52

Total amount 216 cases and 945 1,300

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO, September 3, 1891.

K & V Bind'd, Mazatlán	Ruther & Bendixen	2 barrels	102
D C, Acapulco	L F Lasresto	1 barrel	50
C M P, Mazatlan	W Loaiza & Co.	2 kegs	37

Total amount 242 116

TO CHINA AND JAPAN—PER STEAMER CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 3, 1891.

I in dia'd, Yokohama	Langfeldt & Co (Ltd)	27 barrels	1,497
J H, Kobe	Beringer Bros	1 barrel	49
T K, Tokyo	"	4 barrels	200
E K	"	1 barrel	50
G W, Hioogo	"	1 cask	60

Total amount 1,856 594

TO HONOLULU—PER BARK FOREST QUEEN, September 8, 1891.

W B Co	Welch & Co.	2 cases	10
E H & Co	Kohler & Frohling	2 cases	131
	"	3 q-casks	95
	"	60 kegs	575
	"	5 cases	17

Total amount 7 cases and 801 506

TO HONOLULU—PER STEAMER AUSTRALIA, September 8, 1891.

W S L	S Lachman Co.	15 barrels	1,262
	"	30 kegs	1,000
H C & Co	Arpad Haraszthy & Co.	3 barrels	409
	"	35 kegs	275
	"	10 cases	40
A A	C Carpy & Co.	1 hf-cask	33
M McI	"	2 hf-casks	67
F N	F A Haber	10 cases	50
H & Son	Williams Diamond & Co.	4 cases	20
P G C	D G Camarinos	1 barrel	50

Total amount 24 cases and 2,096 1,653

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK, September 12, 1891.

D M & Co	Jas Mathews	50 barrels	2,250
M & H	"	4 barrels	180
S in diamond	B Frapoli & Co.	30 barrels	1,425
S in diamond & Co.	J Q Romans	2 barrels	94
M L & Co, Copenhagen	John Anderson	5 barrels	1,211
A F	G Capurro	5 barrels	339
J M, Rochester	Beringer Bros	12 barrels	630
K B	A Greenebaum & Co.	20 barrels	2,511
Various	Miscellaneous	100 barrels	5,109
N in diamond	Napa Valley Wine Co.	86 barrels	4,403
F G	M Cuneo	5 bbls 1 hf-bbl	294
J P	"	10 barrels	481
G P	"	12 barrels	576
M C	"	4 barrels	193
G M	"	4 bbls 1 hf-bbl	242
P V M	A Bruu & Co.	50 barrels	2,576
N C	"	25 barrels	1,285
S in diamond	Lachman & Jacobi	25 barrels	1,228
A in diam and	"	20 barrels	1,013
F A	"	25 barrels	1,270
T & R	"	15 barrels	762
E & B in diamond	"	42 barrels	2,130
M B	"	20 barrels	1,013
J C	"	25 barrels	1,261
E B & J	"	150 barrels	7,373
M in diamond	"	27 barrels	1,370
G & R	N Grassini	80 barrels	2,691
A L & Co	S Lachman Co.	5 cases	
S L & Co	"	10 cases	50
A J G	M Lille	10 barrels	476
K & F	Kohler & Frohling	15 barrels	757
G	J Gundlach & Co.	10 cases	40
E in circle	P M S S Co.	254 barrels	12,297
	"	150 barrels	7,056

Total amount 25 cases and 64,430 \$23,702

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK, September 12, 1891.

A N H, San Blas	Bedington & Co.	1 hf-barrel	26
D H	"	6 kegs	120
K & V Bind'd, Mazatlán	Ruther & Bendixen	6 barrels	306
D & C, San Blas	Thannhauser & Co.	1 barrel	61
E B	"	1 barrel	65
A P	"	6 kegs	32
A F, Manzanillo	"	2 kegs	96
R O, San Blas	J Gundlach & Co.	5 kegs	106
A V & Co, Manzanillo	Cabrera Roma & Co.	1 keg	20
J M, Mazatlan	W Loaiza	5 kegs	123
R Z, Tonalá	"	10 cases	45
E M O, San Blas	"	1 barrel	50
K, Puerto Angel	"	20 packages	123

Total amount 10 cases and 1,011 747

TO SOUTH AMERICA—PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK, September 12, 1891.

M J T, Buena Ventura	J Gundlach & Co.	20 kegs	20
C & P	"	45 cases	180

Total amount 45 cases and 200 306

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY

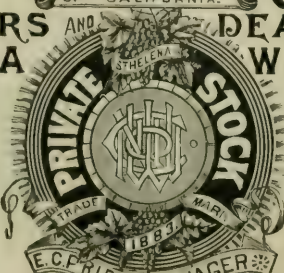
OF CALIFORNIA

GROWERS AND DEALERS IN

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES

SPECIALTIES:

PRIVATE STOCK HOCK,
PRIVATE STOCK EL CERRITO,
PRIVATE STOCK SAUTERNE,
PRIVATE STOCK CLARET,
PRIVATE STOCK BURGUNDY,
PRIVATE STOCK VINE CLIFF,



WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES:

NAPA CITY, YOUNTVILLE AND
ST. HELENA.

OFFICES:

11-13 FIRST ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
200-202 S. FOURTH ST., ST. LOUIS

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1891.

P A, Amapala.....	Monteleagre & Co.....	40 cases.....	170
J T W, Champerico.....	John T Wright.....	7 kegs.....	60
M de S M, Amapala.....		2 hf-basks.....	49
H S J de D, P Arenas.....		1 barrel.....	39
A S, Amapala.....	E de Sabla & Co.....	3 kegs.....	21
D D H, Corinto.....	J Gundlach & Co.....	16 barrels.....	535
B F & Co, P Arenas.....	Cabrera Roma & Co.....	1 keg.....	20
A G, La Libertad.....	Urruela & Urioste.....	10 kegs.....	120
C D,		2 barrels.....	67
F S,		8 kegs.....	160
Total amount 40 cases and.....			1,118 1,040

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STEAMER CITY OF PUEBLO, September 12, 1891.

A S, Victoria.....	Wolters Bros & Co.....	2 barrels.....	95
W & D,		1 barrel.....	49
S B,		1 hf-barrel.....	28
A C,		2 hf-barrels.....	56
C W Co,	A Greenebaum & Co.....	5 cases.....	20
Total amount 5 cases and.....			228 223

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STEAMER GAELIC, September 15, 1891.

K T S Co, Yokohama.....	A Greenebaum & Co.....	10 casks.....	628
Liu di'd Co,	Langfeldt & Co (Ltd).....	18 barrels.....	1,021
M Bus & Co,	Macomray Bros & Co.....	4 barrels.....	204
Bin di'd,	J Gundlach & Co.....	10 barrels.....	506
A B, Hongkong.....	Cal Transfer Co.....	12 cases.....	75
Total amount 12 cases and.....			2,359 753

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From September 1st to September 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Walla Walla.....	A V L, Vancouver	P G Sabatie & Co.....	10 cases.....		\$ 45
Umatilla.....	H S, Victoria.....	J Q Fromona.....	2 barrels.....	100	20
	DHR&Co, Victo'a	J Gundlach & Co.....	2 barrels.....	94	66
	M & J, Victoria.....	A Greenebaum & Co	10 hf-barrels	209	161
Harvester.....	H W S & S, Hilo	Ruther & Bendixen	10 barrels	519	311
			1 case.....		3
Total amount 11 cases and.....					982 \$606

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From September 1st to September 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Empire.....	McK&Co, Nanaio	A P Hotaling & Co	10 cases.....		\$ 75
Acapulco.....	F E A, Corinto.....	J Gundlach & Co.....	3 cases.....		27
Umatilla.....	T T, Victoria.....	Brunnsweiger & Co	6 cases.....		51
Australia.....	GW&Co, Honol	Lilienthal & Co.....	75 cases.....		570
		Spruance S & Co.....	40 cases.....		325
City of N York.....	E K, San J de Guat	Dieckman & Co.....	1 barrel.....	50	160
	F G, Champerico	John T Wright.....	1 keg.....	20	36
City of Pueblo.....	M de S M, Amapala		1 keg.....	27	50
	A S, Victoria.....	Wolters Bros & Co.....	2 cases.....		35
	N F,		2 cases.....		14
	J D,		5 cases.....		35
	H & McA, Victoria		5 cases.....		35
	S B,		2 cases.....		14
	W Z S,		1 case.....		7
	C F,		5 cases.....		35
	A C,		10 cases.....		21
	T F,		3 cases.....		21
	P & C,		5 cases.....		35
	G C S,		10 cases.....		65
	B & Co,	L S Haas.....	1 puncheon.	127	193
Gaelic.....	Lind d Co, Yokoha	Livingston & Co.....	5 barrels.....	230	131
	J G G, Amoy.....	S Foster.....	1 package.....	32	96
Harvester.....	H W S & S, Hilo	L S Haas.....	1 barrel.....	44	37
		Ruther & Bendixen	2 barrels.....	80	78
Total amount 187 cases and.....					610 \$2,195

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From September 1st to September 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Acapulco.....	F S ind'd, N York	Wm Hoelscher & Co	2 barrels.....	97	\$ 506
	A C, New York.....	Berges & Domenic	1 barrel.....	46	80
	P F,	Garnier Lancel & Co	1 barrel.....	47	96
City of N York.....	Walden,	Walden & Co.....	20 hf-bbs.....		
			10 barrels.....	1,014	753
Total amount.....					1,204 \$1,295

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From September 1st to September 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Acapulco.....	I S, Corinto.....	J Gundlach & Co.....	6 cases.....		\$ 51
City of N York.....	CP, Buenaventura		10 cases.....		85
Total amount 16 cases and.....					\$136

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From September 1st to September 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS & CONT	VALUE
Acapulco.....	F E A, Corinto.....	J Gundlach & Co.....	1 case Gin.....	\$ 9
Australia.....	GW&Co, Honol.....	Lilienthal & Co.....	10 cs Vermouth.....	29
"	HC & Co, Honol'u.....	A Haraszy & Co.....	5 cs Champagne.....	55
"	"	J de Fremery & Co.....	11 cs.....	97
"	GW&Co,	C D Bunker.....	3 cases Absinthe.....	11
"	"	"	2 cases Bitters.....	35
"	Pin di'd,	Cutting Packing Co.....	1 case Liquors.....	11
"	W S L,	H H Sherwood.....	10 cases Gin.....	24
City of N York.....	F J C, Manzanilla.....	Redington & Co.....	1 case Bitters.....	16
"	F P, Champerico.....	Oliver & Co.....	1 case Liquors.....	8
City of Pueblo.....	J D, Victoria.....	Wolters Bros & Co.....	1 cs B B Brandy.....	14
"	S B,	"	2 cases Bitters.....	14
"	C F,	"	3 cases.....	21
"	A C,	"	3 cs B B Brandy.....	21
City of N York.....	B F C, Acapulco.....	W Loaiza.....	2 cases Rum.....	26
Gaelic.....	Yokohama.....	O & O S S Co.....	30 cs Champagne.....	598
Total amount 86 cases, etc.....				\$989

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP PARTHIA, September 7, 1891.

CONSIGNEES.	CONTENTS.	SHIPPERS.
John H Girvin.....	30 cases Whisky.....	Order marked L in diamond
	30 cases.....	Goldberg Bowen & Co.....
J A Burke.....	5 barrels.....	J Wolverling.....

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP IROQUOIS, September 16, 1891.

Brown Forman & Co.....	5 barrels Whisky.....	Douth & Co.....
W A Gaines & Co.....	50 barrels.....	N Van Bergen & Co.....
H B Kirk & Co.....	25 cases Liquors.....	F A Haber.....
Carp & Maubec.....	7 cases.....	C Carp & Co.....
	1 barrel Whisky.....	
Brown Forman & Co.....	50 cases.....	Wichman & Lutgen.....
Meinhold & Heineman.....	104 cases Cider.....	Sherwood & Sherwood.....
Chapin Trull & Co.....	23 barrels Rum.....	Jones Mundy & Co.....
Daniel Lawrence & Sons.....	10 barrels.....	Louis Tausig & Co.....
Aurora Distilling Co.....	2 barrels Whisky.....	M Tonges.....
	10 barrels.....	A Cereghino.....
Eastern Distilling Co.....	23½ casks Gin.....	C Carp & Co.....

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street, - - - - - San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,
MINERAL WATERS OF THE APOLLINARIS CO., Limited, London
MORGAN BROS., PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES
DIXONS' DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,
DUBOS FRESSES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Santernes,
HOCK WINES, from Messrs. Henckell & Co., Mayence.

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,
GILKA KUMMEL,
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon
THE "BEST" TONIC,
THEO. LAPPES GENUINE AROMATIQUE,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE in Hogsheads,
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogshead;
ANDREW USHER & CO'S Scotch Whiskies
JAMESON & CO., IRISH WHISKY,
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,
"DOG'S-HEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Belmont; '86 T. J. Monarch; '83 Bluegrass; '85 Rip; '83 Chickencock; '86 Allen Bradley Rye and other staple brands Lowest market quotations furnished on application.

FROM EUROPE. PER STEAMER SAN BLAS, September 12, 1891.

R H Thomson & Co	4 casks Whisky	A B Ford
P Capanna	25 cases Wine	Gammeter Bros
A J Yaege	250 cases Vermouth	A Vignier
	25 cases Brandy	

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

CONSIGNEE	CONTENTS	SHIPPERS
Southern Pacific Co	1 cask Wine	Michaelstke Bros.
S V Fornaris & Co	10 cases Brandy	Wm Wolff & Co
"	5 cases Fruit Juice	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
"	5 cases Cordons	"
"	50 cases Brandy	"
"	10 cases Kirsch	"
"	7 cases Anet From.	A Vignier
Chas Grant & Co	500 cases Mineral Water.	Wm Wolff & Co.
Southern Pacific Co	5 casks Wine	"
S V Fornaris & Co	500 cases Mineral Water.	"
"	25 cases Champagne	F De Bary & Co.
"	60 cases	Em Meyer & Co.
"	50 cases	H H Sherwood.

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

From September 1st to September 15th, 1891.

CONSIGNEES	WHISKY				SPIRITS	
	Case	Barrels	Kegs	Hydrl	Barrels	MISCELLANEOUS
Lilienthal & Co.					496	
C W Craig & Co	65				255	
Scoutle & McArthur	70					
James Mundy & Co.	120					132 pkgs Brandy
Louis Tausig & Co.	75					
A P Hotelling & Co.	370					
Moore, Hunt & Co.	63					
Donaldson & Co.	62					
Livingston & Co.	65					
W M Kent, Oakland	1					
N Rathenborg	90					
N Van Bergen	55					
O F T Co.	25	10				
Total	25	1,024			931	132 pkgs Brandy

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES	BULK.				BOTTLED.	
	Case	Cask	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl	$\frac{1}{4}$ bbl	Box	Barrels
W Bozen			80	60		
F Eisele & Co.			150			
Sherwood & Sherwood			186	276		100
C A Zinkand			240			
James Mundy & Co.						280
Wm Wolff & Co.				240		162
Thamhauser & Co.					130	
Col of Port.					120	40
Total			656	576	250	582

ESTABLISHED 1869.

NICHOLAS RATH & CO.

30 South William Street, New York.

— Sole Manufacturers of the —

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PRUNE JUICE.

N. B. Imitations Bearing Similar Names are Useless as Substitutes.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
Total for January	830,675	108,100
Total for February	954,318	44,795
Total for March	997,085	47,055
Total for April	1,295,820	45,350
Total for May	1,505,467	53,445
Total for June	964,510	29,190
Total for July	979,740	27,440
Total for August	1,242,170	62,790

September	1.	52,138	
"	2.	21,760	560
"	3.	70,320	2,930
"	4.	68,430	200
"	5.	53,210	1,000
"	7.	54,460	550
"	8.	37,820	
"	10.	74,520	280
"	11.	80,930	3,240
"	12.	43,876	1,000
"	14.	64,650	2,240
"	15.	52,680	60
"	16.	31,620	19,370
"	17.	34,930	1,220
"	18.	36,880	
"	19.	44,080	

SWEETENING ACID WINE.

The addition of sugar and water to new acid wines may, in many instances, greatly improve their quality, and cannot produce any toxic effects upon the consumer, hence such an addition, if made in reason, cannot be held to be an adulteration. At the same time, if this were widely practiced it would undoubtedly have by no means a good influence upon the trade, and abuses would follow which will at once suggest themselves.

A wine congress was recently held at Wiesbaden, and recognizing the importance of limiting the permission to treat wine with syrup, the members adopted a resolution that the addition of sugar and water shall only be allowed before the new wine is drawn off for the first time.

So far, so good. But it was a pity that the congress was not a little more definite. The maximum quantity of syrup that may be added should be strictly laid down. Fresenius, the well-known analytical authority, who was present at the congress, stated his opinion that the proportion of sixty parts to one hundred parts of wine should be the very utmost that should be allowed, and he was in favor of reducing it to fifty per cent. Even this will strike our readers as being a very high limit.

In order to prevent unfair dilution and manipulation, which would form a great drawback to the somewhat beneficial practice of adding a reasonable amount of sugar and water to new acid wine, the best plan would be to fix a maximum, and also to lay down certain limits for the quantities of extracts, acids and perhaps also, of mineral substances in wine. These limits should be strictly adhered to.—*Breweries and Distilleries.*

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

— IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS —

212-214 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.24 N. FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OR.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNE
HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & Co. Cased Ports.
E. & J. BURKE'S Irish and Scotch Whiskies.
BASS RATCLIFF & GREYTON, Limited.—Bass Ale in Wood.
E. & J. BURKE'S Bass Ale and Dublin Porter-GUINNESS
EXTRA FOREIGN WHISKY, the finest brew.
Re-Imported American Whiskies, CARLISLE BOURBON, HORSEY RYE Etc.

ESCHENAUER & CO'S CLARETS and SAUTERNES,
A. HOUTMAN & CO'S HOLLAND GIN,
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY,
GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT in Wood.
JOULE'S STONE ALE in Hhds. and H-Hhds.
MEINHOLD'S ANCHOR BRAND NEW YORK CIDER,
CARACAS BITTERS.

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports,
E. & J. BURKE'S JAMAICA RUM,
SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER (the "Pilsener" and Light Sparkling,
also SCHLITZ in Wood,
ROSS' ROYAL GINGER ALE, CLUB SODA, ETC.
HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water,

ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES.

[OFFICIAL FIGURES.]

[illegible]

Produced and bonded.....	6,963	Gallons
Received from distilleries in Fourth district of California.....	15,058	"
" " special bonded warehouses in Fourth district of California.....	330	"
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse to Eastern Districts.....		"
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse in eastern districts	7,410	"
Tax-paid.....	14,432	"
Exported.....	487	"
Remaining in bond August 31st.....	672,670	"
" " " " Fourth District as above	684,984	"
Total August 31st	1,357,654	"
" July 31st	1,338,656	"
Increase for August.....	18,998	"

The Pacific Vinegar and Pickle Works will pay Three-fourths of a cent for every per cent. of alcohol in soured or pricked white wine. Wine men having such wines for sale please send samples to

PACIFIC VINEGAR & PICKLE WORKS,
323 Front Street, San Francisco.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

Per Southern Pacific Co's Lines During August, 1891, Showing Destination and Points of Shipment.

TO	Brandy		Wine		FROM	Brandy		Wine	
	Case	Gallons	Case	Gallons		Case	Gallons	Case	Gallons
Boston.....	2	209		2,557	San Francisco.....	21	6,639	1,636	245,832
Providence.....					Oakland, 16th Street.....			54	5,615
Hartford.....					Livermore.....				2,341
Other New England points.....			6	295	Natoma.....		1,115		
Albany.....					Marysville.....				264
Buffalo.....					San Jose.....	34	194	69	2,550
New York.....	334	779	63,432		Warm Springs.....				47
Other New York points.....	100	74	451		Irvington.....			21	6,265
Philadelphia.....			6	2,919	Santa Clara.....				2,552
Pittsburg.....	200	4	2,028		Mountain View.....			6	
Other Pennsylvania points.....	87	1	566		Redwood City.....				10
Baltimore.....	45		14		Menlo Park.....			6	
Washington.....	1		8	334	Los Gatos.....			10	339
Wheeling.....			199		Santa Cruz.....			1	102
Other Virginia and Maryland pts.....			33		Gilroy.....				
Charleston, S. C.....					Madera.....				10
Other Carolina and Georgia pts.....	1	62	7	348	Watsonville.....				
New Orleans.....		399		196,609	Monterey.....				
Baton Rouge.....					Sacramento.....		2,883	2	13,147
Other Louisiana points.....		10		293	Fowler.....				
Mobile.....					McConnell.....				
Birmingham, Ala.....					Elk Grove.....				
Other Gulf State points.....		21	42	4,138	Colfax.....				10
Galveston.....			143	7,522	Porterville.....				10
Houston.....					Geyserville.....				
Dallas.....			38	5,925	Healdsburg.....				
San Antonio.....				2,845	Cloverdale.....				
Brownsville.....					Napa.....	1	305	14	10,637
Other Texas points.....	11	844	144	6,459	Yountville.....				35
Hot Springs.....					Oakville.....	2		1	48,035
Little Rock.....		255	47	2,214	Rutherford.....				2,460
Other Ark. and Ind. Ter. points.....					Bello.....				2,515
Memphis.....		90	6	2,159	St. Helena.....		79		3,931
Chattanooga.....					Krug.....		73		76
Louisville.....			10	32	Calistoga.....			2	
Other Tenn. and Ky. points.....				43	Cordelia.....				242
Cincinnati.....		344	2	8,762	El Verano.....				
Cleveland.....					Glen Ellen.....		300		5,675
Toledo.....				530	Los Guilicos.....				
Other Ohio points.....		44	4	130	Santa Rosa.....	2			12,298
Indianapolis.....				446	Hopland.....				
Fort Wayne.....					Rocklin.....				
Other Indiana points.....				188	Vina.....			53	100
Chicago.....	15	11,072	423	37,485	Stockton.....			250	12,195
Waterloo.....					Martinez.....				
Other Illinois points.....	9	20	17	561	Chico.....				75
Detroit.....					Folsom.....				53
Other Michigan points.....		160	4	1,700	Fresno.....		334	8	8,824
Milwaukee.....			3	2,324	Los Angeles.....	7	2,282	71	3,226
Other Wisconsin points.....	4	10	14	1,153	Alhambra.....				
St. Louis.....		1,032	50	11,264	Cucamonga.....				10
Kansas City.....		113	5	3,544	Colton.....				
St. Joseph.....					Santa Barbara.....				60
Other Missouri points.....			5	83	Winthrop.....				35
Council Bluffs.....			10		Downey.....				
Sioux City.....		27		65	Anaheim.....		28		757
Other Iowa points.....		20	4	247	Santa Ana.....				50
St. Paul.....			2	4,115	San Gabriel.....		2,355		4,933
Minneapolis.....	2	245	63	7,090	Pomona.....				5,020
Stillwater.....					Oakdale.....				110
Other Minnesota points.....		109		269	Woodland.....				
Omaha.....	13	202	212	4,493	Geyserville.....				
Lincoln.....				159	South Vallejo.....				50
Other Neb. and Kans. points.....	4	32	2	805	Petaluma.....				
Dakota.....		51	2	929	Auburn.....				21
Denver.....		344	23	11,727	Sebastopol.....				102
Pueblo.....	3	91	15	246	Wilmington.....				10
Other Colorado points.....	2	15	29	815	Yulupa.....				
Canada.....				50	Tulare.....				10
Foreign.....				54	Burbank.....				10
Total.....	67	16,587	2,204	400,649	Total.....	67	16,587	2,204	400,649

VINE-WASHING V. WINE.

A Rommier (*Moniteur Vinicole*, 1890) relates observations made in the autumn of 1889, to show that the insecticidal washings of the vine-plants with dilute cupric solutions; now so common, destroy the vinous ferments (*Saccharomyces ellipsoideus*), and so endanger the fermentations and the fermentation product—the wine itself. In September, 1889, some baskets of "Folle Blanche" grapes were obtained from two eminent Charente vine-growers. The grapes were divided into lots, crushed, and exposed for the space of fifteen days, to an uniform temperature of 25° to 30° Cent. (77° to 86° Fahr.). The grapes from one grower never fermented at all. Not a single bubble of carbonic acid appeared; but after a while the grapes were covered with fine white specks of fungoid growth. The grapes of the other growers fermented in five cases out of six; but the microscope showed that the fermentations were produced, not by the true vinous ferment, *S. ellipsoideus*, but by a distinct yeast type, *S. spiculatus*. The life history of the latter yeast is well known. It is found in spring on honey-containing flowers, and is carried by bees to other plants and flowers, and into hives, which appear to be its winter quarters. Together with *S. Pastorianus*, it plays a part in the fermentation of cherry-juice in kirsch manufacture, and in small quantities co-operates with *S. ellipsoideus* in vinous fermentation. Its saccharating powers are incomplete. *S. ellipsoideus*, or wine-yeast, on the other hand, is a perfect yeast. It appears to have its home on the husk of the grape, and has a certain originality and individuality depending on the variety of grape. It is the source of all perfect vinous fermentation. Why was this particular yeast absent from the Charente grapes? Le Bel in 1882, noted a similar case, which appeared to be traceable to the heavy autumnal rains of that season. But, with the exception of a few days, the weather in September, 1889 was fine and hot and well-suited to the development of the organism. Its

absence was accordingly attributed to late washing of the vines, which destroyed the vinous ferment without affecting those of extraneous growth deposited on the grapes afterwards by insect or atmospheric action. Experiments afterward made with flasks of grape-juice containing some champagne yeast, with varying minute doses of sulphate of copper, confirmed the belief in the deterrent action of the cupric salt on yeast growth and its powers of retarding or arresting fermentation.

THE LABEL WAS THERE.

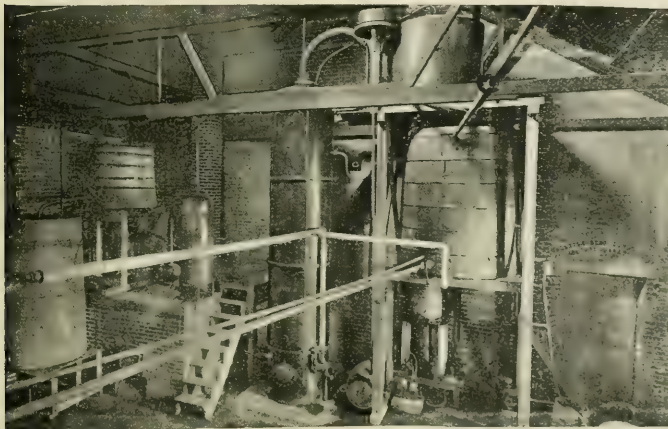
'Twas a solumn mugwump who went to dine,
And when the wine was placed on the table,
He said: "Take away that American wine,
And bring me wine with a foreign label."
So they brought him wine with a foreign brand,
And the diner drank it and thought it fine;
But the wine was the wine of his native land,
Of the vintage of eighteen eighty-nine.

Jasper Marion Monroe, a sixteen-year-old boy, of Tallapoosa, Ga., was arrested recently by the United States Revenue Officer on a charge of having made, one year ago, some whisky in a coffee-pot. He was brought to Atlanta and tried on the charge. He was found guilty and bound over under a one-hundred dollar bond. He was carried to jail, the papers were sent to Tallapoosa, signed and returned to Atlanta. The boy was released after having been in jail just twenty-four hours. He admitted that about a year ago he took a small tin coffee-pot and made a little whisky for himself—not enough to "do any good." He thought nothing of it nor heard anything of it until he was arrested, the only charge being that he made a little whisky in a coffee-pot a year before. This is undoubtedly the smallest illicit distillery on record that has been seized; but it will strike many that time must hang heavily on Uncle Sam's internal revenue officers in Georgia if they go to such length in their officiousness.—*Wine and Spirit Gazette*.

EL PINAL VINEYARD,

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Sanders Improved Continuous Still.



The Largest Continuous Still Ever Built in the World for the Manufacture of Brandy.

George West & Son, - - - Stockton, Cal.
SONOMA WINE & BRANDY CO., 1 & 3 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

PRODUCT OF SANTA CRUZ.

AN UNLIMITED BONDED PERIOD.

SANTA CRUZ, Sept. 8, 1891.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review:—You put me down in your crop report for Santa Cruz county as saying that Santa Cruz county would have 300,000 gallons of wine this year. I said, however, that it would have 250,000 gallons. You made me, therefore, say 50,000 gallons too much. Since I answered your letter of inquiry, matters have become considerably worse. Hot north winds upon hot north winds have succeeded each other in weary frequency, and the reviving night fogs have been absent—that is from the hillsides where the vineyards are, though the city of Santa Cruz may or may not have had the usual fogs. I don't know. The consequence is, that if I may judge from my own place, (and it can't be worse off than others in its neighborhood,) I prophecy half a crop at most for Santa Cruz county. Take then the 300,000 gallons you gave for Santa Cruz county and reduce that to 150,000 gallons, and you may hit the truth from the present outlook.

Two months ago I would have sworn to having a prospect of 15,000 gallons Cabernet, Semillon and Sauvignon wine on Etha Hill. To-day I would not venture on a prospect of 7,000. You can hardly believe this. I wish I could not. I am no alarmist, but if the late intolerable wind and weather have done anything for California in general, what they have done for Santa Cruz county, I am safe to engage for a very low wine output for this year.

I read that our viticultural executive officer has reported a large crop of wine grapes in Fresno. He may be right. Hot winds and consuming sun may have no effect where irrigation obtains, but I should like the same officer to report now on the hillsides of Sonoma, Napa, Alameda, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz, or where no irrigation is practiced, but where the true clarets of America are produced. I hold that if we make 7,000,000 gallons of good claret in California this year, I shall be surprised. How can we, judging from the grapes around me? Those of the other claret producing counties, say the bay counties, are shriveled, and may be shriveled to half their natural size; if you have the bunches you have not the bulk and bulk means wine. Therefore you can't have the wine. Possibly the wine may be good, though I doubt it, for I do not believe in good wine coming from immature or dried up grapes.

I will predict half a crop of good claret for California this season. The white wine crop may be better. I think it will. Of course I am guided in this by what I see, and can judge from. If any vigneron has a better tale to tell, let us hear it and at once. On the whole, this, I should judge is to be a black year for the fruit grower, as well as the vigneron of California. If prices don't improve, the blackness will be of the blackest.

Faithfully yours,

John A. Stewart

Etha Hill Vineyard.

SOME POINTS FROM IOWA.

Nellie Sanford Chapin, of Marshalltown, is restoring saloonism to Iowa in a series of articles in *Kate Field's Washington*.—*Cedar Rapids Republican*.

"Restoring" is a good word with which to designate the saloon of Iowa. As the *Reflector* has repeatedly shown, the saloon has never been banished from Iowa; and since the article of Mr. Faulks in the *Inter-Ocean*, giving official figures showing the great number of them, and the increase in the number of penitentiary convicts, the largely increased court expenses and many other facts showing the farce of Prohibition, to speak seriously of "restoring" the saloon one has to go outside the domain of reason and honesty and enter the region of downright mendacity and misrepresentation. Does the *Republican* suppose there is any considerable number of people in Iowa who are deceived by such transparent and obvious fraud? Denial of plain facts is not argument. It is not good sense.—*Iowa State Reflector*.

For lo! these many years, the distillers of fine whiskies have looked longingly forward to the time when prejudice banished by common sense and education, would permit the Congress of these United States to pass a bill providing that whisky need not be withdrawn from bond, except as the owner of same might have use for it, thereby avoiding the many ills attendant upon the three year period at present in force. Any man who knows anything about whisky, knows that it is not fully matured when it is three years old, nor when it is four, or five, or six, or seven, or even eight years of age.

A whisky is fully ripe perhaps at from ten to fifteen years of age, but previous to that, it is always becoming richer and finer, more fragrant and more suitable to provide the human system with the finest stimulant on earth. Now, supposing that a sufficiency of whisky was aged under the present expensive method of paying tax when three years old, or by exporting to foreign countries, the fact still remains that it would be better to avoid the large and unnecessary expenses incident, by leaving it in bond until wanted.

If whisky is to hold its own in this country, it must be supplied to consumers cheaper than at present, and in better quality. We should see that the public gets an old and a fine whisky at ten cents per drink, and an ordinary drink for five cents. But to do this we require an unlimited bonded period, and a reduction of the tax to fifty cents per gallon. The working man may prefer whisky to beer, but with beer at five cents and whisky at fifteen cents, he is almost forced to accept the former.

An unlimited bonded period would also prove the death-blow to over-production and to quick-maturing whiskies. Over-productions are brought about by booms, and booms by under-productions, and under-productions by depressions, and depressions by enormous forced tax payments. With a three year bonded period, our trade revolves like the wheels on a cart: now prosperity is up, now adversity. The trouble is, we are under the control of an artificial regulation, when only the great law of supply and demand should be permitted to influence the affairs of trade.

But, says, someone, if we ask for an unlimited bonded period we won't get it, and the effort will merely unsettle trade. In answer to that we would merely say that there was never a better time to bring this matter before Congress, and no one can tell what Congress may do. Of one thing there is no doubt: we won't get it if we don't ask for it. Movements of this kind always take years to find success, and we contend that the present is as opportune a time as we could have. For one thing, stocks are large, and to force the tax payment on all the whisky that matures will embarrass the money market, and affect every line of enterprise. This is a good point to bring before Congress. Should the surplus be exported, a great and unnecessary expense will be entailed upon citizens of this country, and foreign steamships, foreign warehousemen and foreign insurance companies will reap a harvest of gold that need not be sent out of this country. This, too, would be a good point to bring up. As to the effect of such agitation upon trade, we would merely say that trade is now about as dull as it ever was, and, agitation or no agitation, the only purchases that are likely to be made for months and months to come will be of goods actually needed, and they will come any way. We see no need for the least excitement over this matter, but believing it to be of the greatest importance to the fine whisky interest, we think it should be presented before Congress and that body be given an opportunity to vote for or against it.

T. M. GILMORE.

DON'T BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENT without first writing to or visiting Kohler & Chas., 26, 28 & 30 O'Farrell St., above Grant Avenue, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers in this line on the coast. They have all grades of instruments and sell very close for cash or on installments. This is an old reliable firm that has a gilt edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always guaranteeing satisfaction.



A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY TO LEASE.

260 Acres of Solid Vineyard, Eight and Nine Years Old, in Santa Clara Valley, Between San Jose and Palo Alto.

Among the noted wine vineyards that dot the great and broad Santa Clara valley none claim a precedence to "Pebbleside." Being the property of Angelia R. Scott (formerly known as the Collins homestead) situated 4 miles south from Mountain View and 8 miles from Leland Stanford Jr. University, one-half mile from San Francisco road to San Jose, surrounded by county roads, with post office and school close at hand; completely fenced; roads and avenues opened and bordered with ornamental trees.

Spacious brick winery; 4 stories; 60x200 feet; steam pumps; crusher; hydraulic press; double wall, wooden cellar, 60x200 feet, with 200,000 gallons capacity; 500,000 gallons cooperage, in excellent order; brick distillery, connected with force pipes and electric bells to the winery, lessening labor and doubling operative powers; stationary engines, boilers and every conceivable modern improvement is found therein, and will remain exactly as they stand.

Large and commodious barn; blacksmith shop; carpenter shop; 4 cottages; windmill, house and tanks, with capacity of 14,000 gallons.

The vineyard is now at its prime; the crop of 1890 reached 1838 tons of choice varieties, so proportioned as to make the best blends for the finest Bordeaux clarets, such as the Malbec de Bordeaux, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Verdot, Merlot also the famous Sauterne varieties; the Semillon Blanc, Sauvignon Vert, Muscadelle de Bordeaux, Sauvignon Blanc, with other desirable varieties, such as Mondeuse, Carignan, Grenache; Mataro, Pfeffers, Cabernet, Zinfandel, Tannat and Berger.

In addition to the vineyard are 12 acres of orchard in full bearing, prunes, pears, peaches, plums, etc.

With a location so favored by nature, coupled with the fullest display of art and skill that could be obtained by experts of long experience, and by the expenditure of many thousands of dollars, we can, after personal investigation, recommend this farm as being unequalled in this prosperous valley of Santa Clara. Will be leased on easy terms with privilege of purchasing. Full information from

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.,

638 MARKET STREET, - - - SAN FRANCISCO.



A WINE MAKERS' UNION.

The vineyardists and wine makers of the Napa Valley have organized a wine makers union which is designed to include all of the wine makers of Napa Sonoma Alameda Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties. The movement is headed by Charles Krug and H. A. Pellet of St. Helena and C. P. Howes of Santa Clara and frequent meetings are being held to perfect the organization. Many signers have been secured for the union and the organization and its purposes are to be carried out when one half of all the vineyardists in the respective counties have signed the articles of organization.

The preamble states that the present prices of wine are ruinous and that under no circumstances should the original makers of wine sell their new product for less than 15 cents. Lower prices mean absolute loss which it is the purposes of the union to avert. The central authority is vested in a general committee consisting of two members from Napa, two from Sonoma, two from Alameda, two from Santa Clara and one from Santa Cruz county. Each signer agrees to penalize himself if he sells new wine for less than 15 cents.

There is one feature of the organization which the signers have forgotten. Their organization is expected to make the San Francisco trade pay at least 15 cents for new wine but they have overlooked the fact that eight out of the ten members of the San Francisco Wine Dealers Association, who are most concerned, have wineries of their own and nearly all have vineyards. The merchants—or most of them—are thus in position to make their own wine and nothing whatever is said about the price of grapes.

The projectors are very confident that their plan will be carried out and are using every effort to make it a success.

GERMANY'S LIQUOR LAW.

The new liquor law proposed by the German Government is a radical measure as compared with existing legislation and makes several sweeping changes in the relations of the saloon for the sale of spirits to the public. Under its provisions no license will be granted except in cases where there is need for a saloon. Good moral character also is required of the applicant and the saloon must keep away from the vicinity of schools and churches. The police regulations of the law are stringent and place the saloon under thorough surveillance. The saloonkeeper is made responsible for the good order of his place and will be punished for selling liquor to minors, to intoxicated persons or to those who have been convicted of drunkenness within three years. The law also provides for placing common drunkards under legal guardianship and when necessary, confining them in asylums.

It appears that the Californians are counting on their retaliatory tariff to get from France favorable treatment at the Custom House for their wines and concentrated musts. An attempt has already been made to import these concentrated musts into France, where they were treated as jam and had to pay a duty of 40 francs per 100 kilos. If 90 litres of water are to be added, the duty would come to four francs per hectolitre. Besides, concentrated musts are only made in America and not to a large extent as yet. The census of 1890 put the production of must at 24,305,905 gallons. As this means the real gallon, which is equal to 3 litres 78½ centilitres, the production of musts amounted in 1889 to 920,000 hectolitres for the whole of America. Twenty per cent. may be added to this amount for the quantity given by the vines newly planted. A little more than one-half of this amount comes from California. When the cost of carriage is taken into account, this American competition is not yet calculated to do harm to our wine growers.—*Revue des Vins et Liqueurs Paris.*

Chicago Department.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHICAGO, September 10, 1891.

"The harvest is past, the summer is ended," and the autumn is come, and with it comes a renewal of business and trade in all its branches in Chicago. The liquor business is no exception to this general rule, and it applies to it with more than ordinary force. The heated term is not one conducive to indulging in spirituous drinks. The good old grandfathers, in the days of scythe and cradle swinging, had a notion that a good drink of whisky on a right hot day was just as efficacious as it was on a real cold one. That is saying a great deal, for if there ever was one thing above another that was necessary to their happiness, it was a stiff toddy on a cold morning before going out into the frost-laden air.

But this is another generation, and it is given to lighter beverages in the summer's heat. There must be plenty of ice and water in it, and the firewater is used only as a seasoner rather than a basis. But the winter is upon us already, and the days are cool and the nights are really cold. The ice chest is giving way to the water heater, and the merry hum of the tea-kettle will soon be heard in the land. With it will come a wonderfully increased demand for the stronger beverages.

Whiskies have held their own during the summer, and the fall trade opens up with a good demand for goods for immediate consumption. So far there has not been any buying for the future but the time is at hand when a great deal of it will be done, or there will be a whole lot of people who will wish they had bought up good whisky when it was cheap and practically a drug upon the market. With grain going higher every day, and the shortage in Europe causing a good strong demand for all the United States can spare, there can be but one result, and that will be an advance in the product.

Of the future of the California trade the *Western Broker* says: "The California wine and brandy trade which has been comparatively quiet during the past month or two, shows signs of improvement, and the prospects for the fall trade are favorable. Prices are fully maintained with a tendency to advance."

This is about as fairly and concisely stated as it is possible for me to do it. Trade has been quiet but fortunately it has not been at all dull. It has required a little more hustle than it did in the spring when things were more lively, but it is the steady hustler who gets there all the time any way, whether the market be dull or not.

If it were possible to get buyers into the habit of paying for California goods the same season they buy them it would be better for all concerned. Sellers have had to accept anything that was offered and call it good, no matter how bitter it was. And certainly there is no worse thing than being compelled to sell at the buyers own time. Some concert of action should be had, and that at once, which would right that evil.

A visit to the local dealers in California goods found most of them getting ready on for the fall trade, but none of them are bragging very much over the present condition of trade. They are hoping in "futures" if not dealing in them. Let us help them all we can, and hope, too, for a booming good trade this fall.

Moe Edinger, of Edinger Bros. & Jacobi, was among recent visitors.

T. M. Gilmore, the well-known and successful western manager of *Bonfort's Circular*, has in the past fortnight visited Chicago and we have no doubt has done effective work in the interests of his journal, for Mr. Gilmore is not alone a good writer but also a good all-round man, that any journal would be proud to have on its staff.

Ed Murphy, of "Belle of Anderson County" fame has been here on a business trip.

L. L. PALMER.

THE VINTNERS FESTIVAL.

The first annual Vintners festival at St. Helena on the 12th, 13th and 14th inst. met the anticipations of the projectors. The entire Napa Valley was represented and many visitors came from San Francisco and other places. There were numerous floats in the large procession and the literary exercises were of the usual order.

The festivities which lasted three-days, were terminated by a reception at the St. Helena brewery.

WETMORE PROPHECIES.

Charles A. Wetmore was invited but was unable to be present. In his letter of declination he made a prophecy which to say the least is encouraging. It is as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, September 11, 1891.

Charles Krug, St. Helena—DEAR SIR: Thanks for the invitation to attend your vintners' festival. I am sorry however, that I cannot attend and participate in the enjoyment. I have very important matters to keep me away; otherwise I would surely come.

If the opportunity offers, tell our friends, the vine growers for me, that I wish to prophesy good things for them. This will be the last year for a long period of hard times and low prices. Next spring the re-action will set in and prices for sound wines will advance. Then will follow better prices for grapes. Good prices and profits for wine makers will steadily advance for at least eight or ten years, and sound, agreeable, dry wines will be worth at the cellars in the country at least thirty cents—probably forty to fifty cents—in wholesale lots within three or four years.

These predictions are based on easily determined factors in the trade, viz: Diminishing supply, increasing demand, increasing popularity, improvements in quality, and prospective competition among buyers in the face of approaching deficiency of product. Then we shall have our inning. Meanwhile let us keep cool and let the other fellows walk the floor at night.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES A. WETMORE.

A COWARD'S WEAPON.

The Womens' Christian Temperance Union will boycott all Chicago grocers selling liquors in any manner, whether in bulk or glass.

Think of it! American women pretending to be followers of Christ adopting that infamous coward's weapon, the boycott, which is declared illegal by the courts!

We are told that the Prohibitionists are law abiding people. How many houses have been blown up by them in the East in their warfare on "rum?" How many lives have they endangered? And now comes that contemptible foreign importation, the boycott.

Bah! For shame!

MR. RADOVICH WANTED.

The Revenue authorities are looking for L. Radovich, the erstwhile owner of a saloon at 306 Kearney street, who is wanted for rectifying without a license. He conducted his operations in the cellar and only recently fell under supervision. He seems to have learned very soon that he was watched and so he promptly sold out and levanted. Some liquors in the process of manufacture were seized but the new owner was manifestly innocent of complicity in Radovich's scheme to defraud the government and he was not disturbed.

ROCK CANDY CRYSTALS.

These goods, which we are selling largely to wine and champagne manufacturers throughout the country, are perfectly free from the smallest speck of dirt or dust, and are beautifully transparent. They are not like the sugary stuff sometimes sold as rock candy.

In ten barrel lots, we sell the crystals at a slight advance on the cost of refined sugar. Samples on application.

DRYDEN & PALMER.

19 Hudson Street

New York.

QUICK AGEING WHISKY CIRCULARS.

Circulars have been received from the Distilling & Cattle Feeding Company, suspending the payment of rebates on spirits to all houses which purchase quick ageing whiskies from any but trust houses. The circular takes effect at once.

This is a severe blow at several Kentucky distillers not identified with the Trust, and the Trust has the wholesalers in such a position as regards rebates, that there is little likelihood of any resistance to the order from that quarter. The distillers, however, who are most affected, can scarcely be expected not to make a struggle against the enforcement of the order.

Should the Company succeed in carrying out the order, the effect will be to transfer to its control the trade in quick ageing goods, almost as exclusively as it now has it in spirits. There are few wholesalers who can buy outside, and the Kentucky houses making these goods must per force sell out or fight.

The quick ageing process, though of recent origin, is very largely employed, and the whiskies thus made, are almost as cheap as spirits. They have, moreover, the additional advantage of carrying the double stamp and are by all means the most formidable competitors in the field against compounded goods. Of course the order does not affect the distillers of old fashioned whisky.

Much of the whisky now held in bond in Kentucky is of the cheap early maturing class, but there is no means whatever of knowing the proportion of such goods to the old fashioned whiskies. The makers will be sorely tried to dispose of such whiskies, provided they have no connections with the Trust.

Several Kentucky distillers say that this movement on the part of the Trust is but a prelude to securing control of the entire business in Kentucky.

Mr. E. L. Babbitt of the Rugby Distilling Company, one of the corporations most nearly affected, said in a recent interview in the *Louisville Times*:

"I am inclined to the belief that the dealers who have purchased from us will in future purchase exclusively from the Trust. To save the rebate on which they have counted, they cannot do otherwise, and when the amount of these rebates is considered, one can hardly blame them. The general impression is, that this attack on the makers of quick maturing goods is merely the entering wedge which is intended to precede an effort to control all the distilleries of Kentucky. I should say the chances for this are exceedingly brilliant. The Trust have unlimited capital and have placed the wholesale dealers at a decided disadvantage. The price of their high wines for the present is immaterial. What is there to prevent them in the next twelve months making a move which will result in capturing all Kentucky's distilling interests? That this is their object is the general impression of those who have seen and discussed the circular."

The circular of the Distilling & Cattle Feeding Company is as follows:

PEORIA, ILL., August 27, 1891.

This company has been called upon at different times, and from various sources, to define what "the kind of goods are produced by it" and "all compounds thereof" are; and in order to make this clear to all the trade, we address this circular to all wholesale dealers, requesting that it be placed on file for reference.

The following is the list: High wines, alcohol, cologne, neutral or rectified spirits, continuous whiskies, gin, corn whisky, all single stamp goods known as domestics which are made from spirits of any kind, including rum, apple or peach brandy, all cordials and sweet goods of any kind in which spirits are used as a part of the material, and all compounds of rye, bourbon or other whiskies in which any spirits are used as a part of the blend.

Although at several of our distilleries, rye, bourbon and corn whiskies are made, it has been our aim to place no obstacle in the way of dealers desiring to purchase the established grades of Kentucky, Maryland and Pennsylvania rye and bourbon whiskies, or the established brands of corn whiskies produced in the South. It is well known that at least two years are required to properly mature these rye and bourbon whiskies, and, until recently, no one has thought of tax-paying and using goods made in the above named States, before they reach that age.

During the last two years, however, a new and inferior class of goods has been made by some distillers. Rapid ageing processes, so-called, have been employed, and they have been sold under the false pretense of being genuine Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Maryland bourbons and ryes, at prices which are nearly as low as the products of this company, and are intended to come into competition with them.

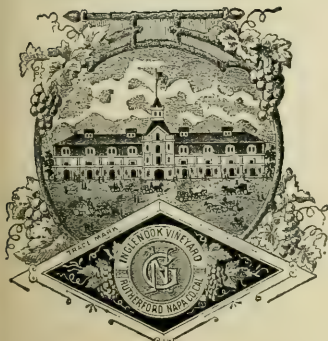
The trade know very well what these whiskies are and who make them, and that they are not such bourbons or rye as have heretofore been accepted by them as entitled to bear that name, and they are not entitled to exemption under the terms of the rebate voucher, as they are whiskies which we can supply to trade from our own distilleries.

As a matter of protection to ourselves and the makers of pure rye and bourbon whisky, the trade is hereby notified that after September 1, 1891, the purchase of such whiskies, less than two years old, will be considered to be in violation of the conditions governing the rebate voucher.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. B. GREENHUT,
President.

PROHIBITION after nearly half a century's trial in Maine, has proved a moral, political, demi-religious failure. Originally enacted from the best motives as a 'sovereign' remedy for intemperance, its empiricism has been fully demonstrated. It has grown like a fungus on the body politic, stimulated by a combination of dark-lantern societies of demagoguery, fanaticism, political intimidation and intolerance of individual rights. It has shown total inadequacy for its avowed purpose of promoting real temperance and good morals. It is miscarried effort to legislate the kingdom of God into the heart of man by indirection, inasmuch as it places an act not a crime itself in the same category with the worst crimes.—C. K. Partridge, President of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association.



F. A. HABER,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WORLD FOR THE

Table Wines and Fine Brandies

GROWN and BOTTLED at the Celebrated

INGLENOK VINEYARD.

OF RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO. CAL.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines Produced in California.

122 SANSOME STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM PRODUCERS AS WELL AS DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From the Napa Valley Wine Company.

To the Trade—We beg to announce that from August 1st, we have appointed Messrs. Sherwood & Sherwood, sole agents and distributors for the Pacific Coast for the sale of our wines and brandies in cases. We assure you the same care, skill and experience will be bestowed on our wines as in the past to maintain the approval of connoisseurs.

(Signed) NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Referring to the above we would say that as distributors of high-class California Wines we have felt the necessity of having more than one grade and price of pure wine. With our recent agency (Schramsberger Wines) we were limited to one price, and were thereby unable to meet the wants of all dealers. Pure wines and their values differ according to merit. You will note a range of prices expressing this difference in the list herewith. We will be pleased to supply wines and brandies in wood also; and in presenting the Napa Valley Wine Company's list we can assure the trade of absolute purity and superior quality. Knowing the high standard of these wines, we bespeak for them a trial only (where not yet known) to secure a steady trade for them.

Respectfully,

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

From M. Hahn & Co.

NEW YORK, August 1891.

DEAR SIR:—Having been for several years importers to a large extent of the finest brand of "Prune Juice" produced in Europe, well known as the "Flag Brand," and having an extensive trade for the same, we had abundant opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the requirements demanded of a perfect article, and have become convinced that the Prune Juices, now so extensively used, did not fully accomplish their object and could be materially improved upon.

To attain the desired result we applied our energies to the development of a plan to produce in our own country a perfect article, and to aid us in gaining that end we secured the experienced services of Mr. Ogden G. Grunow.

Having succeeded, we are now prepared to supply the "Perfection" Turkish Prune Juice, which we claim will develop in its use a richer flavor and mellowness peculiar to age, in all kinds of wines and spirits than any other "Prune Juice" of either foreign or domestic production.

We use nothing but the finest quality of imported prunes in its composition.

We further claim that our "Prune Juice" interferes less with the proof of spirits, such as whisky, brandy, rum, gin, etc., than any other does.

A thorough trial is earnestly invited, and for that purpose we will furnish samples, together with directions for use, on application.

Yours very respectfully,

M. HAHN & Co., Sole Manufacturers.

From The Union Distilling Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept., 1, 1891.

DEAR SIR:—The introduction of the "Zeno" goods has met with a success far in excess of our most sanguine expectations. We attribute this to,

1. The superior merit of the whisky.
2. To the conservative production and judicious distribution.

We have a limited supply of fall, 1889, spring, 1890, crop left. Of the '91 crop, less than one-third is unsold. In justice to our patrons who contracted for "Zeno" during the respective distilling seasons, we will on October 1st advance price on fall, 1889, spring, 1890, 7½ cents a gallon, and on fall, 1890, and spring, 1891 goods, 5 cents per gallon.

We solicit your correspondence, as we feel that we can interest you in these goods.

Yours truly,

THE UNION DISTILLING CO.,

Sole owners of the "Zeno" Distillery Co., McBrayer, Anderson Co., Ky.

From Delafield McGovern & Co.

CHICAGO, September 1891.

To the Wholesale Trade:—We beg to inform you that owing to a misunderstanding, Mr. I. De Turk's famous wines and brandies have been offered in this eastern market during the past six months by both his Chicago and San Francisco branches.

This matter has now been regulated, and we are requested by Mr. De Turk to announce that his goods will from now on be offered to the trade east of the Mississippi river exclusively by us.

We shall take pleasure in having our representative call on you early this fall, and will quote a full line of California dry and sweet wines and brandies, at satisfactory prices and terms, either f. o. b. California or Chicago.

We can save you money, if you will hold your orders until you learn our prices for the coming fall and winter seasons.

We are pleased to send samples, express prepaid, at any time you may desire them. Soliciting your favors,

Yours truly,

DELAFIELD, MCGOVERN & CO.

From Bowen & Schram.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 1, 1891.

DEAR SIR:—We beg to announce that the undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Bowen & Schram, for the purpose of dealing in wines and spirits.

Very truly,

CHARLES E. BOWEN,
HERMAN A. SCHRAM.

Referring to the above, we solicit a share of your valued patronage. Our Mr. Bowen, who, for ten years past has been associated with Sherwood & Sherwood, will be pleased to serve his friends.

Mr. Schram, whose interests have always been identified with the famous Schramsberger wines, of St. Helena, will shortly call upon the many admirers of this wine.

Awaiting the pleasure of a call, we are

Very truly

204 California Street, San Francisco. BOWEN & SCHRAM,

From Jacob Schram.

Schramsberg vineyard, situated above the frost line on the slopes of Napa Valley, and in a climate more favorable in many respects than that of the most renowned European Wine Districts, has produced wines for many years past that have found favor with connoisseurs.

Great care is bestowed upon the cultivation of the vines which are of the choicest varieties. In the pressing of the grapes, fermenting and storage, cleanliness is strictly observed.

The cellars combine the best conditions for long storage, being in the mountain side, well ventilated and of equable temperature the year round. Wines thus stored mature more slowly but retain their full aroma and bouquet.

PRICES EX WAREHOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

White.	Schramsberger Hock.....	\$5.00	Per case of 1 doz. qts.
	" Riesling.....	5.00	
	" Sauvignon Vert.....	6.00	
	" Golden Chasselas.....	5.00	
	" Zinfandel.....	5.00	
Red.	" Burgundy.....	5.00	
	" Claret.....	5.00	

Pints, per case of two dozen, \$1.00 additional.

Schramsberger was the first of California wines to attain celebrity, and it is truly said the reputation of Schramsberger has spread to all civilized countries.

NOTE.—To avoid imitations of my brand, see that the labels bear the name of my agents, and that the corks are branded with my name. My agents, through whom I solicit your esteemed orders, are Bowen & Schram, 204 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

Yours respectfully,

JACOB SCHRAM.

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.

— PRODUCERS OF —

CHAMPAGNE ECLIPSE,

— AND DEALERS IN —

California Wines and Brandies.

Proprietors of

ORLEANS VINEYARD.

530 Washington Street - - - San Francisco, Cal.

S. LACHMAN CO.

— WHOLESALE DEALERS IN —

California Wines and Brandies.

Old and Well Matured Wines a Specialty.

LARGEST SHERRY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO:

453-465 Brannan Street.



NEW YORK:

22, 24, 26 Elm Street.

C. BUNDSCHU.

J. GUNDLACH.

J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office.

S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.

New York Branch

52 WARREN STREET.



H. BRUNHILD & CO.

323 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR

Gebruder Eckel, - - Deidesheim, - Rhine, Moselle and Pfalzer Wines
H. Eckel & Co., - - Champagne J. Dupont & Co., - - Cognac
Riuz, Mata & Co., - - Sherries Chr. Motz & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets & Sauternes
Blankenheim & Nolet (Centaur) - Gin Archambeaud Freres, Bordeaux - Cordials

ALSO IMPORTERS OF

RAMSAY SCOTCH WHISKY; OTARD DUPUY & CO., BRANDY; OPORTO AND TARRAGONA PORTS, AND BURGUNDY WINES.

ORDERS FOR DIRECT IMPORTATION SOLICITED.

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH 217 FRONT ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

S. GLASER, Manager.

ENGLISH PORT WINE TRADE.

Mr. Oswald Crauford, late British Consul of Oporto, takes a gloomy view of the future of Portugal. Political power, he writes, has passed into the hands of the urban minority of the population. The mob of Lisbon, a hang-dog set, with villanous looks—"the likes of which is to be found in no seaport in Europe,"—has become practically the depository of power; and the industrial rural folk of Portugal, simple in character, proverbially honest, and courteous to strangers, merely look on while their country is led along on the road to ruin by a noisy and alien minority. The opinion of educated native and foreign observers on the spot, varies, we are told, between whether the future of the country is to be a slow process of decadence into final ruin, or whether the political and economical death of the country is to be accompanied by spasmodic convulsions of revolution and revolt. In either case Mr. Crauford thinks the port wine trade—that is the manipulation of the raw material, the newly fermented grape juice—may soon become transferred bodily from Portugal to England.

At present, as he describes it, the "young wine" is brought into store at Oporto, blended, alcoholized, "turned over," matured, and "lotted," and in due course shipped to Great Britain as port wine. The Portuguese have at all times cast jealous eyes on these various processes of vinification carried on by Englishmen abroad for the benefit of Englishmen at home. Imbued with the singular notion that to the Briton port wine is a necessity of existence, they have seen their way safely to monopolies, restrictions, exactions, and all the delays and complications of officialdom that are dear to all classes of Portuguese. For years a stringent and oppressive monopoly hampered the trade, and enabled the natives to take heavy toll of the wine on its road to England. Competition from abroad ended the monopoly, and the trade was nearly freed, but latterly a party in the State has been bent upon resuscitating the old monopoly with new and stringent rules and regulations. By a miracle almost, these designs in hindrance of our trade in port wine were thwarted a few years ago; but they are pretty sure to be revived, and now that Portuguese jealousy and ill-will run somewhat strongly against Great Britain they are very likely to be carried into effect.

This in former years would have been a calamity to the wine shippers; it may possibly at the present time be a blessing in disguise. Things have altered a great deal in Portugal of late years. Rents of warehouses and wages of coopers have risen; it costs much more to produce a pipe of port wine than it did; the added spirit that forms a fifth or a sixth part of every glass of port wine is now taxed almost beyond the endurance of the wine shipper; the wine is still weighted with a stupid export duty, which, as the price obtainable in England grows annually lower and lower, becomes a constantly rising percentage chargeable on its prime cost; and last of all, the famous central district of port wine production, the region where alone the finest wine was produced, has been ravaged by the phylloxera, and red wines are consequently brought from neighboring vineyards, and even from different points of Portugal, to supply the deficiency. There is, in fact, but one reason why London or some other English port should not become the emporium of port wine, as Oporto is at present. It is that a certain prestige is attached by traders at home to wine actually brought from Oporto, and therefore fondly supposed by them to be the genuine product of vines grown in the vicinity of that city. The money value of this prestige is about £3 per pipe. "When this prejudice," writes Mr. Crauford, "is overcome, there is every reason why good port wine should be made, as port wine is made now from vines grown in various parts of Portugal, or even Spain, Italy or elsewhere that it should be brought in its "young" condition to England, blended and matured in English warehouses, fortified in bond with English spirit, and sold more cheaply than it can now be sold, to the great advantage of the consumer and of a crowd of English coop-

ers, carriers, warehousemen and working-men of every class. There is no reason, perhaps, why the operations which are performed in the lodges at Oporto should not be carried on with much greater security and profit in England except that lack of prestige. There may, however, be other difficulties and impediments which do not of necessity arise, but which all the same might be found to exist, if some enterprising and strong firm were to attempt to do what Mr. Crauford suggests.

A SENSIBLE PREACHER.

"I am in favor of local option, believing that a law can be enforced no further than public sentiment behind it demands. In New York, for instance, prohibition would mean absolute free whisky in every city the whole length of the Erie Canal from Buffalo to New York. You cannot shove a law down people's throats in a Democratic Government."

Such were the utterances of Dr. Lyman Abbott, one of the foremost divines in America, in a speech recently delivered in that prohibition stronghold, Des Moines, Iowa. What he said about shoving a law down people's throats was sensible and true.

Suppose prohibition should be tried in this State—a wild supposition it is true—how long would it be upheld? What has been the result of every effort to uphold it in every local option town, in Riverside and Redlands for instance?

Absolute and total failure and it is one of heaven's mercies to this State at least that the doctrine has failed. It is not indigenous here, having been imported by the "one lungers" in the South. It has never been acclimated either. If there is one thing that this favored climate don't take kindly to, it is prohibition and its tributary army of cranks.

FRAUD ON TRADE MARKS.

William Wolff & Co., agents for the well-known "Pommery Sec" champagne for the Pacific coast, having discovered that their wines have been counterfeited and offered for sale at various business places are taking steps to prosecute the guilty parties.

One of the offenders has already acknowledged the possession of a number of cases, which were stowed away in a remote place on Hampshire street, and the arrest of others will take place within a few days. It is also understood that proceedings are now being instituted against infringements on the trade marks of Martell brandy and Gilka Kuemmel, for which William Wolff & Co., are likewise agents. The fraudulent traffic in imitating the labels of meritorious articles has been practiced on this coast for some time, and it will be gratifying to all honest dealers and consumers that the stoppage of this nefarious business is about to be enforced.

The efforts of Messrs. Wolff & Co., to protect their own brands will touch a responsive chord with all other honest dealers. We trust that the firm will be entirely successful in convincing imitators that their labels are not to be tampered with.

This is not the first time that William Wolff & Co., have undertaken such a campaign, as all the trade will remember their victory over the now defunct and little regretted firm of Bamberger & Kaempfer.

Let the good work go on.

EGG ALBUMEN.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE,

—FOR—

CLARIFYING WINES.

A. KLIPSTEIN,

122 PEARL STREET,

NEW YORK.



KENTUCKY CLUB
 HAND MADE
SOUR MASH.
 DISTILLED BY
 DAVIESS COUNTY DISTILLING CO.
 OWENSBORO, KY.



GLENMORE
 DISTILLED BY
 GLENMORE DISTILLING CO.
 R. MONARCH, PRES.
 OWENSBORO, KY.

Our Cooperage is our own manufacture.
OUTS AND PROOF GUARANTEED
 Goods delivered F. O. B. either Boat or Cars.

We have spared neither effort nor expense to make
 "GLENMORE" the finest early maturing Sour-Mash
 Whiskey ever produced in Kentucky and the flattering recog-
 nition extended to that brand by the trade is proof enough
 to us that our efforts have been crowned with entire success.
 GLENMORE DISTILLING CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 1, 1891.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Pacific Coast for the sale of the old and well known

BOKER'S BITTERS,

would call the attention of the Trade to the TRULY complaint connected with the Stomach or the Nervous MOST AGREEABLE EFFECT as a Tonic, in the manifold acknowledged. Indeed **BOKER'S BITTERS** now their pre-eminence over all newer and much advertised TRIAL AND COMPARISON, which we confidently ask in

It is now 63

BOKER'S

were first introduced into this country. Since 1849 in New York, and since many years they constitute justly proud, as surpassing all similar productions parts of the world. Beware of counterfeits and imitations the late firm of "John G. & J. Boker" is on the label

N. B.—Every bottle of Genuine **BOKER'S** a neck label, bearing a fac-simile of the signature of



MEDICINAL and CORRECTIVE properties in all cases of System, their exquisite taste as a **Cordial**, and their Compounds of the Bar and which have been constantly stand, as they always have stood, **Unrivalled**, and "**Bitters**" will strike everybody upon the FIRST FAIR order to secure new and permanent customers.

Years since

BITTERS,

they have been manufactured in an improved manner one of those articles of which the United States may be WHEREVER MADE, as is shown by their export to all tions similarly put up, and see that the signature of and their seal on the corks.

BITTERS put up since July, 1883, is provided with the manufacturer and proprietor, **L. Funke, Jr.**

CHAS. MEINECKE & CO.,

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast,

314 Sacramento Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

SANDEMAN, BUCK & CO.

JEREZ.

H. CUVILLIER & FRÈRE

SANDEMAN & CO.

OPORTO.



Epernay, Champagne.



DE RUSSIE

BORDEAUX

BOUCHARD PÈRE & FILS



Beaune (Côte d'Or.)



Borizaux.

W. B. CHAPMAN,
AGENT AND IMPORTER,
123 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

RECENT TREASURY DECISIONS.

11,428.)

Certificates to invoices of natural mineral waters.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT July 1, 1891.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your letter of the 25th ult. the Department has to inform you that the tariff act of October 1, 1890, does not contain any provision for special certificate to accompany invoices of mineral waters claimed to be natural or "not artificial," but that a regulation, prescribed October 30, 1885, and still in force, requires the production, whenever practicable, of a certificate from the owner or manager of the spring from which the waters are produced.

For your further information, I enclose herewith a copy of the circular containing said regulations and a marked copy of the tariffs of 1883 and 1890. Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,

Assistant Secretary.

(8224 f.)

Rubinat Company, No. 60 Broad Street, New York.

(11,592.—G. A. 767.)

Cherry juice (1883).

Before the U. S. General Appraisers at New York, July 18, 1891. In the matter of the protest, 2381 a, of R. F. Downing & Co., against the decision of the collector of customs at New York, as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain cherry juice, imported per steamship Rugia, July 28, 1890.

Opinion by Sharpe, General Appraiser.

In this case the examiner reported, and we so find, that the merchandise in question is the cherry juice of commerce. We also find that it is one of the well-known fruit juices of commerce. The examiner stated that the juice was found to contain over 20 per cent. of alcohol, and the return apparently showed absolute alcohol 20.16 per cent. The juice was classified under the provisions of paragraph 103, tariff of 1883, and duty assessed thereon at \$2 per gallon and 25 per centum ad valorem.

The importers protest that the merchandise is dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem only, under paragraph 301 of said act, as a fruit juice, claiming that the amount of alcohol contained is not sufficient to remove the merchandise from the commercial or tariff category of fruit juice, and further, that the actual amount of alcohol contained is less than that indicated in the official report.

On the hearing it was shown by dealers in fruit juices that they increase in alcoholic strength in hot weather, and that the percentage of alcohol found here never agrees with that stated by the shipper.

The alcoholic strength of prune juice varies from 17½ to 21½ per cent., and an increase of 16-100 of 1 per cent., by volume, in cherry juice is reckoned by dealers to be very small.

Cherry juice containing 20½ per cent. of alcohol was recognized as fruit juice, and at this percentage no point was made between buyers and sellers in regard to the alcoholic strength.

The merchandise in question was imported in the month of July and was gauged in August, and the witnesses concurred in the opinion that such goods shipped in warm weather and discharged here while exposed to the heat would indicate a higher percentage of alcohol than in cold weather.

In the case of *Schultz vs. Erhardt*, tried in December last in the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York, the evidence showed that the percentage of alcohol in fruit juices varied from 16 to 22 per cent. The verdict in this case reversed the classification of the collector as an alcoholic compound, and the Attorney-General declined to appeal.

There is no contention here that cherry juice is not one of the recognized fruit juices of commerce, and its designation as such in paragraph 301 is more specific than the general language of alcoholic compounds.

We therefore sustain the protest and authorize a liquidation accordingly.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, Three dollars per year, in advance,

INGALLS ON PROHIBITION.

The editor of the *Voice* having sent out a circular letter asking for expressions of opinion about certain alleged discrepancies between statements made by ex-Senator John J. Ingalls in his speech at Prohibition Park, Aug. 1, and those given in his Forum article the year before, and also for information concerning the liquor traffic in Kansas, Mr. Ingalls replied in part as follows:

"Your quotation from my remarks at Staten Island is incorrect, imperfect and mutilated. Had you intended to challenge the accuracy of statements made in my extemporaneous address, justice would have suggested the submission of your report to me before publication. The extract from my article in the Forum depicts with fidelity the situation at the time it was written, so far as I could judge from personal knowledge and information of those in whose sincerity and intelligence I had confidence. In the last few years, however, a remarkable and extraordinary change has occurred, and the real question is not whether my statements are consistent, but whether, being at variance, both are true. To present the issue clearly, I affirm:

1. That there is no town of magnitude or importance in Kansas where beer, whisky and other intoxicating drinks cannot be had and are sold as a beverage. There may be some hamlets and villages where this is not true, but not many even of these.

2. That in the principal cities of the State, the dramshop traffic is recognized and practically licensed by the imposition of monthly fines, which are regularly applied to payment of the expenses of the municipal government.

3. That the brewery which in a test case the Supreme Court of the United States held that the State had the power to suppress and destroy, has been and now is in constant, uninterrupted and profitable operation.

4. That these facts are known to the State officials, to the Board of Police Commissioners appointed by the Governor upon oath to enforce the prohibitory law and to the people generally.

These observations are not prompted by hostility to Prohibition nor by preference for any other plan of repressing the enormous evil inflicted upon society by the abuse of intoxicating drinks. Prohibition may be the best method of dealing with the appalling problem, but the friends of temperance have nothing to gain by intolerance, hypocrisy and misrepresentation and nothing to lose by fearless, candid and truthful discussion.

IS IT WORTH IT?

Some weeks ago, when the writer of this paragraph visited the grape vine on the residence grounds of William Peche at Glenora, on the west side of Seneca lake, eight miles north of Watkins, he was invited to the owners sitting room, and tendered a glass or two of Catawba wine of as superb quality as was ever produced in this wine-making region of the State of New York.

It was made by Mr. Peche himself from the grapes of two large Catawba vines whose main canes are trained one way (to the south) from his large stone flouring mill, and which are over fifty feet long and of great size.

This excellent wine is made of grapes that are left on the vines until they are perfectly ripe, when they are not only very sweet, but contain every other quality of that variety in its highest perfection. The clear juice is used, without any watering, and only one and a half pounds of the best granulated cane sugar is added to the gallon in fermenting, when strained and located in carefully clean casks or kegs, it produces just enough of the alcoholic principle to preserve it any number of years—in cool cellar temperature—it being, of course, racked off from any sediment that may be left by the first and second year fermentations—and it may be that this accomplished wine maker, for home uses, has some clarifying process that was not made known to us, that leaves the wine when bottled, "clear as amber," of a fine color, and a nectar fit for the gods, as well as all appreciative mortals. Such wine, four or five years old, is really worth two dollars for quart bottles—and cheap at that.—*Vineyardist Penn Yan, N. Y.*

Is this wine worth really this much? We doubt it. In the markets it certainly would not bring any such price. There are precious few American wines that will do it, all that we have ever heard from were from California.

ON THE BONDED WAREHOUSE.

J. H. Grimes, Jr., the General Manager of the D. L. Moore distillery of Dowling Bros., at Burgin, Ky., has some original ideas on the bonded warehouse system which are well worth reprinting.

The *Voice* has been attempting to inflame the Farmers Alliance against the bonded warehouse, by intimating that the distilleries get out of their taxes on account of this—to the *Voice*—pernicious system. To the *Voice* arguments Mr. Grimes offers the following reply in the *Criterion*:

"The *Voice* says: The difference between the Sub-Treasury bill desired by the farmers and the bonded warehouse privileges already extended to whisky dealers by the Federal Government, is not a very great one. The farmers want warehouses for their corn while it is still fit to support life. The whisky dealers get warehouses where they can store the corn for three years, after it has been converted into murderous whisky. The farmers want Treasury notes issued on their products; the whisky dealer gets warehouse certificates from Uncle Sam which answer about the same purpose. If the Sub-Treasury scheme is ridiculous, what is the bonded warehouse scheme?

What a misleading article this is, and doubtless intentionally so! It is designed to catch the favor of the farmer, and add fuel to the dying flame of prohibition. Does not the *Voice* know that the government does not build the warehouses for distillers, but on the other hand compels distillers to build them, at their own private expense, and after a pattern to be accepted by the government? Again, does not the *Voice* know why the government requires distillers to build warehouses? That it is to protect the product of this corn which is thus held under government lock and key as collateral security for the payment of a tax at ninety cents per gallon?

The product of a bushel of grain (to illustrate) is three and a half gallons of proof whisky. Upon this the government demands and collects \$3.60 (for it takes no account of the fractional gallons less than one-half.) Would the farmers, and the *Voice*, be willing to have grain taxed at this fearful rate for the privilege of having warehouses for their corn? Distillers are paying this tax for the right to convert corn into "murderous whisky," and are not the special pets of the government that the *Voice* intimates, nor do they "get certificates from Uncle Sam." Such nonsense! It is well that farmers are not fools.

BONFORTS CORRESPONDENT WEAKENS.

Bonforts California correspondent has changed his views on the situation in this State. The protest against his misrepresentations were too strong. Here is a sample letter which *Bonforts* received from Mr. Alfred Stern of Charles Stern & Sons:

SIR: The writer, just returned from Fresno, has read your California correspondent's article concerning prospects for grapes in that section, in your issue of August 10. The sweeping inaccuracies of the statements made, prompt me to state that, as far as Fresno is concerned, there is no failure of the crop either in wine or raisin grapes. Neither have contracts been made for wines at 24 to 27c. per gallon f. o. b. cars at Fresno. The writer is in position to state that 31c. has been refused, and naturally so, for the simple reason that to-day the large wineries are offering from \$12 to \$15 per ton for good sound wine grapes.

The California producers have been a long suffering class, but this latest attack from *Bonforts* has roused them. The result is that *Bonforts* correspondent now predicts a shortage in the crop—something that was a certainty long ago.

JUST HOW IT WORKS.

San Bernardino has a Sunday law and has in proportion more drunks on Sunday than any other day in the week.—*Courier*.

Redlands has a saloon prohibition law and there is more whisky, wine and beer sold now than ever before.—*Redlands Citizen*.

And the Prohibitionists tell us that any prohibitory law will be effective when public sentiment will not sustain one.

INFLUENCE OF CERTAIN WOODS ON WINES AND SPIRITS.

W. Fresenius, in a memoir on this subject, states that the French chemist Faure investigated the qualities of the woods employed in France for wine and brandy casks, and found that Dantzic, Stettin, and Angouleme (Limousin) woods were best, as they contained little bitter principle, but relatively large amounts of quercine, which is aromatic, and quercitrine, which acts as a coloring agent. The woods of Memel, Riga and the Dordogne, hold a middle place, and some American woods may be regarded as neutral. But those of Bayonne and certain Trieste (Bosnian) woods are less suitable, on account of the amount of tannin and gallic acid in them, which imparts a bitter flavor to the wine. It is well known that in the Charentes preference is always given to Limoges woods for cognac casks. The experiments of French oenologists have confirmed the following opinion:—That the white wines of the Gironde keep well in Dantzic and Stettin casks. They undergo no change of color whatever, and acquire an agreeable flavor and perfume. Lubeck, Memel and Riga woods, on the other hand, affect the color notably, and impart a bitter taste to the wine. American woods have no influence on white wines, to which they communicate neither smell or foreign flavor. Bosnian woods, on the contrary, are not so suitable for white wines, by reason of the tannin in them, which communicates a bitter, disagreeable taste. They darken the wine which in some cases is blackened by the abundance of gallic acid, which combines with the ferric salts in the wine. French woods are not well suited for white wines, but are better than Bosnian. Red wines are less affected by the wood than white wines. Woods containing more tannin can be used for them, and in France the preference is given to Bosnian and French woods. In every case alkalies deepen the color, and increase the solubility of the extractive principles in the wood, while acids have the opposite effect.

THE RUM CURSE.

SHE—Rum is the greatest evil of the day.

HE—Undoubtedly. It has produced the temperance orator.—*Life*.

ARIEL LATHROP, Pres. WM. HARNEY, Mgr. and Sec'y T. HOPKINS, Treas.

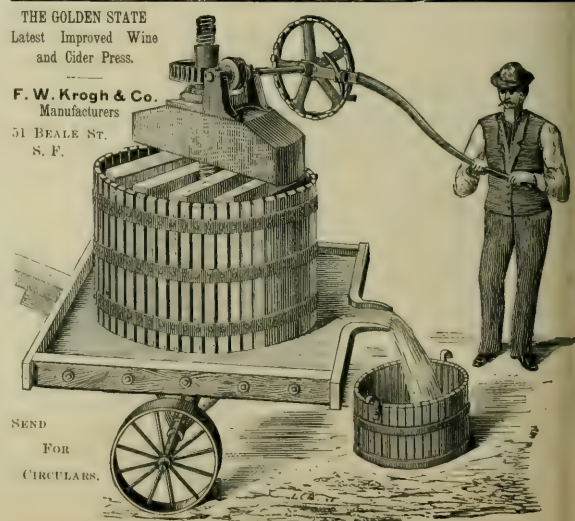
Golden Gate Woolen Manufacturing Co.

—MANUFACTURERS—

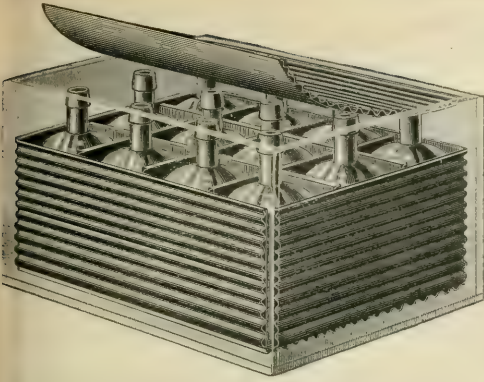
BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, FLANNELS,
535 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE GOLDEN STATE
Latest Improved Wine
and Cider Press.

F. W. Krogh & Co.
Manufacturers
51 BEALE ST.
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SEND
FOR
CIRCULARS.



DOUBLE-FACED PARTITION PACKING, WITH TOP PAD.

BOTTLE PACKING

OF CORRUGATED AND CORK PAPER.

The standard and only packing for all kinds of bottled goods. In general use through the trade.

Samples with estimates furnished on receipt of bottle or the exact dimensions stating the width each way and the height to shoulder and top.

THE THOMPSON & NORRIS CO.,

10 TO 39 PRINCE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

P. & B. FRUIT PAPERS,

(PATENTED.)

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FRUIT AND GRAPE DRYING.

No need of expensive wooden trays. No need of turning fruit. Costs much less than any other method
SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE.

PARAFFINE PAINT COMPANY, - - - 116 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



39 & 43 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

Special Bonded Warehouse No. 1,

SECOND DISTRICT, NEW YORK.

J. D. W. SHERMAN, PROPRIETOR.

FREE STORAGE.

CONDITIONAL. Shippers sending their Brandy to me to sell, I am offering as a guarantee to them to pay freight and cartage and make no charge for storage until the Brandy is sold and transferred to purchaser. Only restrictions on above being that shippers price to effect sale shall be a fair market price.

INCORPORATED **EISEN VINEYARD CO.** AUGUST 14, 1885.

— PIONEER PRODUCERS OF —

SWEET WINES.

VINEYARDS,
FRESNO, CAL.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES.

OFFICE,
12 STEVENSON ST., S. F.

INCORPORATED **BODE & HASLETT,** June 12, '90.
PROPRIETORS

Special Bonded Warehouse, No. 1, First District.
WAREHOUSE NO. 8, Adjacent to Pacific Mail Dock.

Special facilities for the Storage of Grape and Fruit Brandy. Lowest rates of Storage and Insurance. Also Proprietors of the Greenwich Dock United States Bonded Warehouses, and the Battery Street Free Warehouses for General Storage.

California Viticultural Restaurant and Cafe,

315 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

The attention of the wine men of California and elsewhere, is called to this excellent Cafe, which is conducted under the auspices of the California State Viticultural Commission. It is doing valuable work in the interest of the wines of this State and should be given the support and encouragement of wine men generally whenever they are in the city.

The Cafe is open from 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.

Chiefs of the Wine Press Makers

—OF THE—

UNITED STATES.

SOLE OWNERS OF THE "CALIFORNIA" AND "LE MERVELLEUX" OR LILLE PATENT



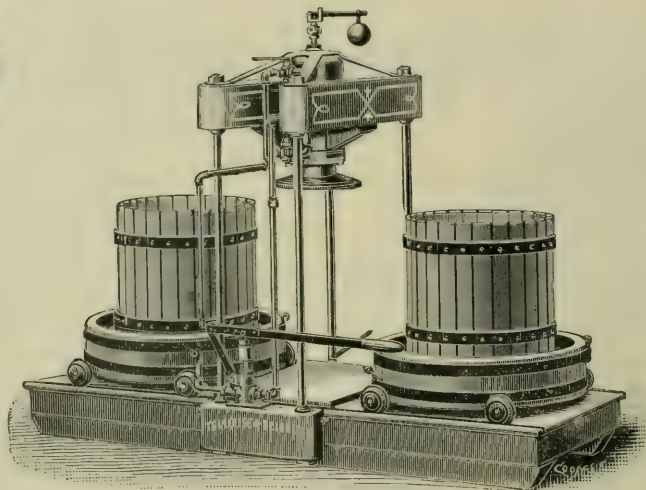
"CALIFORNIA"

AND ALSO OF THE



"LE MERVELLEUX"

SEND FOR



CATALOGUE.

NEW HYDRAULIC WINE PRESS.


The undersigned have purchased of Dominique Lille, of Troncens, Department of Gers, France, his United States letters Patent No. 299, 815 on which a suit in equity has been pending in the U. S. Circuit Court for some time past, and in which an interlocutory decree was entered against us and in favor of Mr. Lille. With this patent, we have had conveyed to us by said Lille all damages, royalties and rights of action for any and all past infringements of the said Lille Patent. The known superiority of the wine presses of our manufacture; the patent which we hold on our own improvements in wine presses; our long experience in the manufacture of wine presses and the favor with which our presses are received by the public on account of the great satisfaction which they have given in practical use, together with our present ownership of the Lille Patent, places us in the position of Chiefs of Wine Press Manufacturers in the United States.

All persons are cautioned against paying any damages or royalties on account of the Lille Patent to any one except ourselves as all such damages and royalties, both past and present, now belong exclusively to us.

PARE BROS., ARE NO LONGER AGENTS FOR THE LILLE PATENT OR PRESSES.

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KOLB & DENHARD,
 California Champagnes,
 Whisky, Gin,
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 Old Nonpareil Rye
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 Imported
 Champagnes, Wines
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Wholesale Liquor Merchants.
 —SOLE AGENTS FOR—
 OLD PEPPER WHISKY,
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 Hand Made Sour Mash Kentucky Whiskies.
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WICHMAN & LUTGEN,
 Importers of
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 Manufacturers and
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Dr. Foerster's
 ALPINE
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 318-320 Clay St.
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OLIVINA VINEYARD.

 The OLIVINA Comprises 600 Acres of Hill
 side Vineyard, Located in the Celebrated
 Livermore Valley.
 DRY, DELICATE, WELL MATURED TABLE WINES
 A SPECIALTY.
 SEND FOR SAMPLE ORDER.
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED BY THE GROWER
JULIUS P. SMITH, LIVERMORE, CAL.

California Wine Growers' Union
 PURE CALIFORNIA
Wines and Brandies,
 Cor. Sutter & Grant Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

TO WINE-MAKERS!

The undersigned beg to call the attention of Wine Makers, Dealers, etc., to M
 Chevallier-Appert's

"OENOTANNIN"

As a corrective and a purifier to all light Table Wines, *White and Red.*

—AND—

"PULVERINE"

FOR CLARIFYING WHITE AND RED WINES.

—And to—

A. BOAKE ROBERTS & CO'S

LIQUID ALBUMENS

For clarifying, preserving, restoring and correcting both White and Red Wines.

Directions for use on application.

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 314 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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 —AGENTS FOR—
Excelsior Redwood Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

TANKS,

Lumber, Wooden Pumps and Pipe, Mould-
 ings and all kinds of House Finish.

Lumber Yard and Mill Office,

FOURTH & CHANNEL STREETS.

Down Town Office,

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Send for Price List and Catalogues of Mouldings and
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Monarch Blackberry Brandy,
 THE ONLY RELIABLE IN THE MARKET.
 FOR PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR, IT HAS NO EQUAL.



Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co.

DISTILLERS OF

FRUIT BRANDIES.

Bottlers and Dealers in

NATIVE WINES.

168-70-72 East Pearl St.
Cincinnati O.

THE BELLE OF BOURBON COMPANY,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

—DISTILLERS OF THE FAMOUS—

"BELLE OF BOURBON"

Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky
 (99 per cent Small Grain.)

NONE BOTTLED UNDER EIGHT YEARS OLD.

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 AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

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L. BROS.,
 Importers and Manufacturers
 ROOM 22, - - - SAN FRANCISCO

C. CARPY & CO.

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ROYAL NECTAR,		SAUTERNE,
ZINFANDEL,		OLD PORT,
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**Shea, Bocqueraz & Co.
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TAX PAID.

BRANDS.	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Spr'g	Spr'g	Old	Remarks
	'88.	'89.	'89.	'90.	'90.	'91.	'91.	'88.	'87.	'87.	'86.	'85.	Whiskies.			
Anderson.....		62½		50							235			Spr 82 300	Lou C H	
Anderson Co. Club.....																
Anderson Co. Sour Mash.....		52½		37½										Fall 81 275		
Ashland.....		52½		37½												
Astor.....										220						
Atherton.....		55		37½						215				Fall 81 265	Lou C H	
Ballard & Lancaster.....																
Beechwood.....																
Bel-Air.....		60		50		40	40							Spr 81 300		
Belle of Anderson.....		67½	65	50	47½	42½	40			225						
Belle of Anderson Co. (E. Murphy)	60	56½														
Belle of Louisville.....																
Belle of Marion.....				37½										Spr 81 300		
Belle of Nelson.....		82½		65		57½										
Belmont.....		65								235	120	E G		Spr 81 290		
Berkele, Wm.....																
Berry, E. C.....		50		37½												
Big Spring (Nelson Co. Distg. Co.)		55		42½		32½										
Blakemore.....																
Blue Grass.....		53½	45	38½							235			Spr 81 285		
Bond & Lillard.....	85		67½	60		60	210			237½	250			Fall 81 265		
Bond, M. S.....		40	30	30												
Boone's Knoll.....		75	62½	57½								290				
Bowen, H. C.....														Spr 80 310	Nev Ex	
Bowen, J. A.....		55		40		35		167½		210						
Brownfield, W. W.....																
Buchanan.....		62½		55										Spr 81 300	Lou C H	
Callaghan.....																
Carlisle.....		55									225			Fall 81 295	Nev Ex	
Cedar Run.....		65					85	195						Fall 81 270		
Chickencock.....		50		38½				175		225				Fall 82 270		
Clay, Samuel.....	47½	40														
Cliff Falls.....		50														
Clifton.....														Spr 81 270		
Commonwealth.....																
Cook, C. B.....		45														
Coon Hollow.....		67½		52½		45										
Cornflower.....						35										
Craig, F. G.....		47½		35												
Cream of Anderson.....		65		55												
Criterion.....				37½												
Crystal Spring.....		47½	42½											Fall 80 300		
Cumberland.....		65	55	50												
Cummins, R. & Co.....																
Dant, J. W.....																
Darling.....				37½												
Daviess County Club.....		55		40												
Dedman, C. M.....				40				190		225						
Double Spring.....			37½	35												
Dundee.....		55		42½												
Durham.....		62½		52½		37½	75									
Early Times.....	70	67½	57½	55	52½	50		200		235						
Edge Cliff.....		75		60		50										
Edgewater (T. J. Megibben.)		57½		45		40								Spr 80 290		
Elk Run.....		37½	32½	30	27½	26½										
Excelsior (Megibben & Bro.)		45		35												
Fall City.....																
Fern Cliff.....		45		35	32½											
Fible & Crabb.....								190								
Field, J. W. M.....		60		38½						215						
Franklin.....				42½												
Frazier, W. J.....		77½	65	62½												
Freeland.....																
Garland.....		50		35												
Gladstone.....				35												
Glenarne.....			37½	35										Spr 81 300		



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IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE
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Thomas Taylor & Co.
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California Wines and Brandies.
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Sole Eastern Agent for BARTON'S Celebrated Sweet Wines, Fresno, Cal.
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The Highest Grade Champagne in the World.
WHITE LABEL, **BROWN LABEL.**
"CARTE BLANCHE." "GRAND VIN SEC."
A Magnificent Rich Wine. Perfection of a Dry Wine
See that every Bottle bears the private label of
MACONDRAY & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

BRANDS.	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Spr'g	Spr'g	Old	Remarks
	'88.	'89.	'89.	'90.	'90.	'91.	'91.	'88.	'87.	'87.	'86.	'85.	Whiskies.	
Glencoe.....							82½						Spr 81 285	
Glennmore.....		52½		40	37½	35								
Glen Springs.....														
Greenbrier.....														
Greylock (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....														
Greystone.....														
G. W. S.....		65		50										
Hackly, S. O.....	72½	62½	57½	55	50	45								
Hanning, Jno.....	55	50		40										
Harris, N.....		47½								215				
Hawkins.....		60												
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....		52½											Spr 83 315	
Head, F. M.....														
Head, W. H.....														
Hermitage.....	92½	85		67½		60					270	280	Spr 81 375	
Hill & Hill.....		60								235	260			
HorseShoe (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co).....			40	37½	32½									
Hume.....		52½	42½	40							225		Fall 81 265	
Indian Hill.....														
Jessamine.....				35										
Jockey Club.....		60		40										
Kellar, A.....		52½												
Kentucky Club.....		62½		50						225				
Kentucky Comfort (Paine's).....		52½		37½										
Kentucky Cyclone.....				37½										
Kentucky Dew.....														
Kentucky Tip.....														
Lancaster, R. B. (Maple Grove).....														
Lancaster, S. P.....		55		37½		32½								
Limestone.....														
McBrayer, J. A.....										230				
McBrayer, J. H.....		57½		42½										
McBrayer, W. H.....	105	95		67½	65	62½							Spr 81 450	
McKenna.....														
Marion Co. Distilling Co.....		50	40	37½						215				
Mattingly & Son, J. G.....		50	40	35										
Mattingly & Moore.....														
Mayfield.....		62½	48½											
Medallion.....														
Mellwood.....	60	57½	45	40			182½		215					
Mercantile Club.....														
Miles, E. L.....		55	42½	40		35				225				
Monarch, M. V.....		62½		47½										
Monarch, R.....		62½		45	45								Spr 80 325	
Monarch, T. J.....		57½		42½		40				215	240	245	Spr 82 280	
Moore, D. L.....													Spr81 140EG	
Moore & Grigsby.....													Spr 80 300	
Murphy, Barber & Co.....		60	45	42½									Spr 81 285	Lou C H
Nall, A. G.....		60		50		42								
Nelson.....		50	40	37½								235	Spr 81 280	
New Castle.....														
New Hope.....		65	52½	50		47½							Spr 82 285	
Nutwood.....		52½	45	40										
Oakwood.....		70		52½						210				
O. F. C.....		75	60	57½										
Old Charter.....		55												
Old Crow.....	105	100	80	75										
Old Lexington Club.....				40										
Old Log Cabin.....		70		57½		50								
Old Pepper, (Pepper, Jas. E. & Co.).....		80		60						275				
Old Oscar Pepper.....		85	65					235		260				
Old Tarr.....		55		47½										
Old Time (Pogues).....		50		40										
Old Times.....		50	37½	35	32½									
Parkland.....														
Parkhill.....														
Patterson.....		55												
Payne, P. E.....			40											
Peacock.....				45		37½					225			
Pepper, R. P.....		55											Spr 82 315	
Pilgrimage.....				60		50								
Purdy & Co.....														
Rich Grain.....		50		35										
Richwood.....	62½	55	42½	40	35									
Ripy T. B.....	65	54		39							235			
Rohrer, D.....		47½		35										
Rolling, Fork.....		55	42½	37½	35									

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The Most Delicious Champagne of the Age.

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Pure Sugar Coloring a Specialty.
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615-617
FRONT ST. S.F.

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LIVERMORE VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.
A.G. CHAUCHE
PROPRIETOR,
SAN FRANCISCO.

TRADE MARK
 Pure California Wines & Grape Brandies.
THE San Gabriel Wine Co.
OF SAN GABRIEL,
Los Angeles County, Cal.

Are now prepared with a large stock of wines and brandies of their own growth to supply the trade and the market generally. This Company owns the largest vineyard in the world, covering over 2,500 acres. They have held their wines and brandies for several years in their own cellars, and do not offer any of their product until it has become properly matured. Their large stock of matured wines and brandies thus accumulated is now open to the purchaser. All goods under their trade mark are warranted pure and unadulterated. Being the successors to B. D. WILSON & Co., and to J. DE BARTH SHORE, they have become possessors of the "SHORE" BRAND OF BRANDY, and "MOUNT VINEYARD" WINE. Correspondence solicited.

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Luyties Brothers.
NEW YORK.
Model and Mammoth Wine Cellars
Under Approach of Brooklyn Bridge, Block E. & G.
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ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'S CO. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distilleries Co., Louisville. Rate, 90c.	Anderson, Nelson.	JAS. E. PEPPER & CO., Lexington. Rate, 85c.	Pepper.
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		RYES.	
J. G. MATTINGLY CO. Louisville. Rate 85c.	J. G. Mattingly & Sons.	J. A. DOUGHERTY & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa. Rate, 90c.	Dougherty.
MELLWOOD DIST'Y CO. Louisville. Rate, 85c.	Mellwood, Dundee.	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add: A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate, 80c.	Overholt.
MOORE & SELLIGER, Louisville. Rate, 85c.	Astor, Belmont, Nutwood.	S. DILLINGER & SONS, Ruff's Dale, Pa.	Dillinger.
ED. MURPHY & CO., Lawrenceburg, Ky. No. 1, 1.35.	Belle of Anderson County	THOMPSON DIST'G CO., West Brownsville, Pa. Add: Office 134 Water St., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate, 80c.	Sam Thompson.
THE R. F. BALKE CO. Louisville. Rate 85 c.	"G. W. S."	SUSQUEHANNA DIST'G CO., Milton. Add: Jas. Levy & Bro., Cincinnati. Rates, 85c & 1.25.	Susquehanna.
OLD TIMES DIST'Y CO., Louisville. Rates, 85c. & \$1.50.	Old Times. Gladstone.	NORMANDY DIST'G CO., Louisville. Add. Box 48, Louisville, Ky. Rate 85 c.	Normandy.

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ESTABLISHED 1834

S. Dillinger & Sons

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RUFF'S DALE, WESTMORELAND CO. PA.

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WHISKY BROKER

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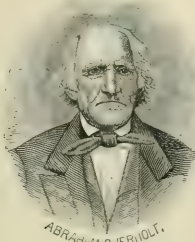
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Cincinnati, O

EASTERN RYES.

BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '87.	Fall '86.	Spr'g '86.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Braddock.....		85	77½	75	67½									
Bridgeport.....	92½	82½	70	62½	52½	50								
Brookdale.....		70		55										
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....	87½	75	65	55	52½	47½								
Dougherty.....	105	92½	77½	67½	62½	52½		250						
Finch's Golden Wedding.....	95	87½		65				230	255					
Frontier.....	70	65	57½	50	45	40								
Gibson.....		95	75	67½	62½	55		265						
Guckenheimer.....	87½	78½	67½	60	55	52½		222½	250		275	325	Spr 81	465
Hannsville.....	100	87½	77½	67½	60	55						325		
Jones, G. W.....	77½	67½	60	52½	47½	42½							Spr 84	400
Lippencott.....														
Meadville.....	90	77½	72½	65	60	55								
Melvale.....					55									
Monticello.....												275		
Montrose.....	67½	62½		42½	38½	35								
Moore, Tom.....				55		45								
Mt. Vernon.....			80	72½	62½	55								
Orient.....	82½	65	52½	47½	45	45								
Overholt.....	97½	87½	67½	65	57½	55			280	290	325			
Sherwood.....	95	85	67½	65	57½	55								
Somerset.....			42½	40										
Stewart.....				60	55									
Tompson, Sam.....			65	55	47½									
Vandegrift.....			60	52½	45									



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Established 1810.

A. Overholt & Co.

Distillers of Pure Rye Whiskey.

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Established 1844.

Sam Thompson

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UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY.

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ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER
West Brownsville, Pa.

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KENTUCKY HAND MADE SOUR MASH WHISKY.

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FRUIT
LIQUEURS**

**BITTERS
BRANDIES
SYRUPS**

Fine Blended Whiskies only. Prune Juice "none better."
High Grade Champagnes. Ohio Wines and Grape Brandy from
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BOTTLERS OF CASED GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PUT UP PRIVATE BRANDS.

OUR LIQUEURS ARE THE RESULT OF PERFECT DISTILLATION

WE ARE USING THE LATEST FRENCH STILLS.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. Co.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply
of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES,

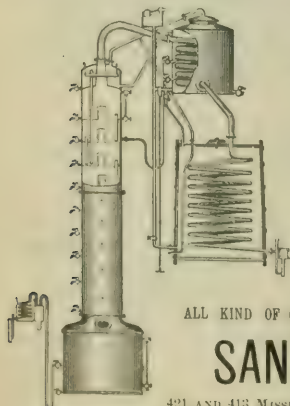
2x2--4 Feet Long, 2x2--5 Feet Long,
2x2--6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta, - - - - - Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS AND WINE MAKERS.



This cut represents our latest Improved Continuous Still which has been perfected after years of experiments and large expense.

This Still has the advantage over all others, as it is economical, easily operated and separates the aldehyde and other inferior oils and makes a pure and high class brandy, and reduces the cost fully ninety per cent in labor and fuel. It requires very little or no water and utilizes all heat heretofore wasted.

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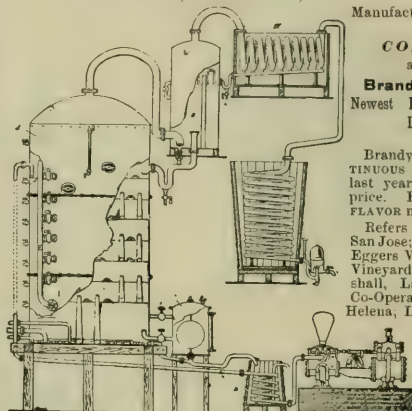
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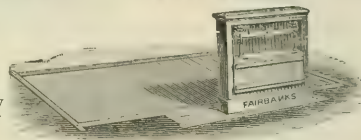
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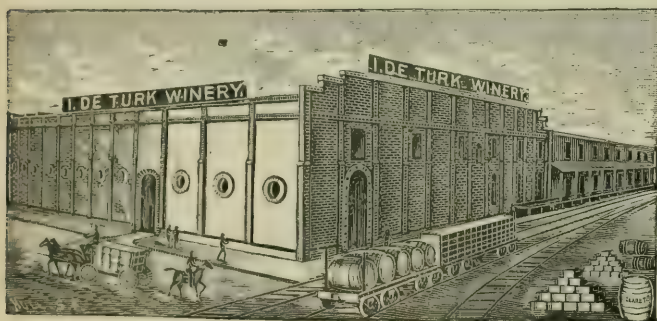


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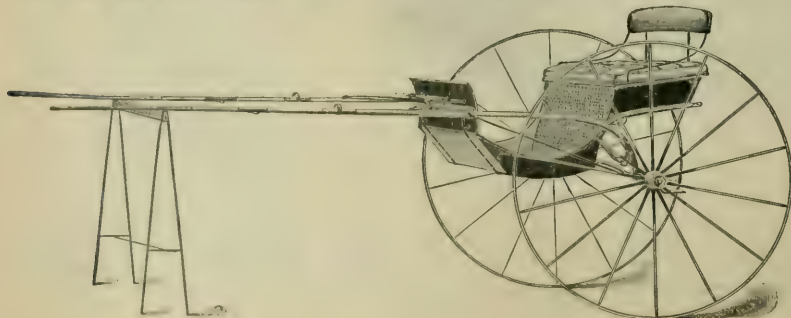
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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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R. M. WOOD & CO., - - - PROPRIETORS.

WINFIELD SCOTT—R. M. WOOD.

402 FRONT STREET, - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific Coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States.

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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—While shipping out of the State is actively in progress, there are few transactions between producers and merchants to record. The interior holders of wine, as a class, are not particularly anxious to sell, nor are the merchants anxious to buy, both preferring to await developments of the vintage.

The vintage is now under way in the dry wine sections of California—that is in Napa, Sonoma, Alameda and Santa Clara counties. The prices that have been fixed by the wine makers are considered rather low by the grape growers, but it must be remembered that the wine makers last year, had an experience in paying higher prices for grapes than the figures for wine would warrant—it is an experience which appeals to a man's bank account and is generally carefully avoided wherever possible.

The wine makers of Napa county think that about \$10 per ton is the proper figure for grapes, but in Sonoma less is offered in places. In Santa Clara \$10 is asked for Zinfandel in most

places. It is gratifying to note this year that the Napa county wine makers are willing to give more for grapes grown on the hillsides than down on the rich valley land. The old plan of paying the same price no matter where the grapes were grown, put a premium on the production of grapes fit only to make a third rate wine at best.

The present crop indications are:

Napa—Three-quarters crop.

Sonoma—Three-quarters crop.

Alameda—Three-quarters crop.

Santa Clara—Average crop.

In sweet wines there is nothing doing. Most of the larger merchants are entering into contracts for this season's operations or have already done so. Prices are well sustained. In this connection we wish to call attention to a typographical error which appears in an article headed "Extent of Sweet Wine Making" on page 22. The total estimated production of the State is stated to be 1,400,000 gallons. This should read 2,400,000 gallons, which was obtained by averaging the estimates of five of the leading producers of California. There is every indication for a larger output this year.

Receipts of wine from the interior during September were 1,160,314 gallons. The exports by sea during the fifteen days ending September 30th, were 641 cases and 406,491 gallons. A statement of exports by sea during the entire month will be found elsewhere in this number.

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.—The market is quiet but well sustained. Distillers and merchants alike look for a very heavy production during the coming season and the Fourth District producers are already working with unusual activity. Receipts from the interior during September were 46,210 gallons. Exports by sea to foreign ports during the past fortnight were 13 cases and 26,125 gallons; to domestic ports 4 cases and 23,014 gallons. Our monthly sea export table will be found in another column.

WHISKIES.—The trade is waking up and October opens up very well indeed. There is a better demand than ever for the genuine Kentucky article, which is gratifying to those who have striven for so many years to handle only the best goods.

The opinions of many of the leading merchants as to the situation will be found on the next page, together with the statistics showing how the importations of whisky at this port are increasing.

Receipts of whisky by rail during the fortnight ending September 30th were 307 barrels and 44 half barrels. Receipts of spirits in the same time were 394 barrels. Exports of whisky by sea were 207 cases and 405 gallons valued at \$2,478.

FROM CHAS. MEINECKE & CO.

To the Trade:—We are now landing, ex-Ship Algoa Bay, from Hamburg, an invoice of the celebrated "C. M. & Co" prune juice, in quarter casks of forty-five gallons each. It is superior to any other, and guaranteed free of sediment. For sale in bond, or delivered from U. S. Bonded Warehouses, duty paid. San Francisco, Sept. 28, 1891.

FALL LIQUOR TRADE.

Opinions of Many of the Leading Wholesalers Regarding the Situation - The Season Late.

With this issue the REVIEW is enabled to present the views of many of the leading wholesale dealers regarding the prospects for the coming fall and winter season.

It will be noticed that there is a similarity in the statements of each; and nearly all say:

1st. That the summer season has been an exceptionally dull one.

2d. That trade is opening up later than usual. And that collections are slack.

3d. That every indication points to one of the briskest fall and winter trades ever known.

There is no reason whatever why the most satisfactory of these statements—the third, predicting a splendid season shortly—should not be fulfilled to the letter. California has had a most prosperous year. The wheat raisers are in high feather and are rolling in expectations of the big returns to come from the sale of their fine grain crop in Europe. The fruit raisers, while not as flush as last year, have had on the whole a fairly good season. The vineyardists are in slightly better humor as a class than last year, and the miners are plodding along in the even tenor of their way. General trade in San Francisco will most assuredly be as lively as can be, once the ball is started, and in the general prosperity the liquor trade will be sure to join. Here is hoping that none of these bright anticipations may fade.

The views of some of the men in the trade are as follows:

William Alfs—I find that the fall business is opening up rather slowly. The summer months have been very dull, and for some reason the fall movement is late. We have done as well as could be expected for the season. The winter business ought to be first-class and there is everything to favor it—good crops, good prices and general prosperity.

Martin Hencken—Our firm finds the fall business fairly good—every bit as good as could be expected in view of the unusual dullness of the summer. The blended whiskies are doing very well indeed and from this time until the end of next spring there is every reason to look for an active and lucrative trade.

William Wolff—With us there is not the slightest reason for complaint. Our specialties—straight and export whiskies—are going off better than ever. We find plenty to do to handle them so favorable is their reception. The fall champagne business will undoubtedly be the best on record. This is a prosperous year and the people drink champagne freely when they have prosperity. Our other lines are doing nicely and trade is picking up all the time.

Henry P. Wichman—We have no reason to complain. Our trade has held on well and the fall demand will be supplemented this winter by a still larger inquiry. Everybody is satisfied that the season now about opening will be very satisfactory to all concerned.

George Carroll—Business is moving along very nicely with us. The demand for the highest class of straight whiskies and for first-class bottled goods is excellent. I am very much encouraged over the situation generally.

John Spruance—Business all over is rather quieter than it was as compared with this time last year. But it ought to be excellent from this time. It is late but "better late than never." The liquor trade is much like all other lines on this coast in this respect.

Fred C. Siebe—We are getting our share of the trade and can't complain at all. The season is late, which causes some inconvenience, and collections are slower than ordinarily but otherwise the situation is all that could be desired. Our brands are moving well and I anticipate a splendid winter business.

James Shea—Our firm has done a very good trade this month and we expect one of the best fall seasons on record. The conditions are improving and I do not see why this year should not be one of remarkable prosperity for all.

Ronald G. McMillan—Up to a fortnight ago, business was rather quiet, but there has been a rapid and very assuring revival all along the line. Handling so many specialties used by the trade, I take this as an indication of the general current of trade. Everybody is looking for a fine business in the immediate future.

Charles Cellarius—As compared with the Septembers of previous years, the month just closed has been one of the busiest we ever knew. Both in volume and in the class of trade there has been an improvement. July was rather quiet with us but the re-action started in August and has opened up a very active trade. I find that the better brands of whisky are selling better than ever before and on the whole the condition of trade is all that we could wish. The trade of October, November and December will no doubt be away beyond what it has been before.

Thomas Kirkpatrick—There has been a noticeable and pleasing revival of business within the past few weeks, which bids fair to continue until after the holidays in even greater volume. The summer months were possibly more slack than usual and collections up to a short time ago were quite slow. Now, however, the active fall movement has started in and like every one else I am looking for a very large trade in the next few months to come.

A. P. Hotaling Jr.—Trade is brisk, especially when the rather quiet condition of other lines of business is considered. I find that the demand for the highest class of blended goods is unusually good. We anticipate a splendid season all around.

J. Leo Lilienthal.—September opened up as dull as the preceding months had been with us and collections were then slow. But in the past fortnight there has been a decided improvement with us and October opened up with a rush. We have excellent means for feeling the pulse of trade and I should say that all things considered the tone of the liquor market is better and healthier than in many other lines.

J. H. Mundy.—October should be the best month of the year. With us it has been quiet thus far but we are expecting a good trade shortly.

The extent of the importations during September demonstrates that the trade is looking for a very prosperous season in the next few months. They were as follows:

WHISKY IMPORTS.

	cases.	barrels.
By sea from Atlantic ports.....	170	495
By sea re-imported.....	—	591
By sea Foreign.....	—	*
By rail from East.....	25	†1353
Total.....	195	2,439
Same time 1890.....	190	1,822
Increase '91.....	5	617
* and one cask.		
† half barrels reduced to barrels.		

This amply demonstrates how the business in whiskies is extending.

The imports of spirits, alcohol, etc., by rail compare as follows:

	bbls.
September, 1891.....	1,325
September, 1890.....	2,319

Decrease, '91..... 994

The champagne imports in September were 580 cases foreign and 25 cases domestic by sea.

The exports of whisky in September show a slight increase over last year being as follows:

	Cases	Bulk gals	Total value.
September, 1891.....	394	1,015	\$4,673
Same time '90.....	312	617	3,924
Increase '91.....	82	398	\$649

PROHIBITION IN SUTTER.

The supervisors of Sutter county have adopted a prohibition ordinance, and Sutter goes to join Modoc as one of the back number counties of the State.

It takes an intensely rural or pastoral district to make a successful prohibition section, if indeed such a section can exist. It is a peculiar fact that it is in backwoods sections, such as the Dakotas, Iowa, Kansas and Maine that the doctrines of Dow and St. John find most ready acceptance. We ascribe this condition of affairs to two things:

1. The illiberality and narrow views of those who have had but limited opportunities of knowing the world.
2. The tendency of the liquors to become poorer in quality as one goes from the centers of civilization.

Take for instance, under the first section, the typical Iowa farmer. He usually has a common school education, but his more or less solitary life of years on a farm necessarily contracts his views. He can neither understand nor appreciate the opinions of others if they happen to go contrary to his. A more conceited and a greener man would be hard to find in the country. This is the sort of man who believes in woman's rights, who is dogmatic on the Sunday law question, who sneers at the views and rights of others, who holds the administration at fault for crop failures and who is necessarily a Prohibitionist. A man of the world, a broadly educated man, will never be one.

Under the second heading, the quality of the liquor is next considered. Those in the backwoods districts who drink generally want a "rosiner." They want liquor that will sting and smart and irritate the throat in going down. The rural sections are the best markets for "forty-rod," and the famous "mountain dew" which is distilled by the moonshiners of Kentucky and Tennessee could find buyers in no other section. The average ruralist has little use for well-matured, smooth, almost oily whisky. Of wine, the Eastern ruralist knows nothing, and the best beer he never sees.

This is why the Prohibitionists make their first conquests in the backwoods sections. But we do not expect to see them hold their grip long in Sutter county.

The new Sutter county ordinance reads as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of the county of Sutter do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be and is hereby made unlawful for any person or persons, either as owners, principals, agents, servants or employees, to establish, open, keep, maintain, carry on or assist in carrying on within the corporate limits of the county of Sutter, State of California, any tippling-house, dramshop, cellar, saloon, bar, bar-room, sample-room or other place where spirituous, vinous, malt, mixed, or intoxicating liquors are sold or given away; or any gambling room or other place of immoral or indecent character; provided that the prohibition of this Ordinance shall not apply to the sale of liquors for medicinal or chemical purposes, by regularly licensed druggists upon the prescription of a physician entitled to practice medicine under the laws of the State of California.

SECTION 2. Any act in violation of this Ordinance shall be construed as a separate offence for each day of its continuance.

SECTION 3. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court having jurisdiction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred and sixty dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail of the county of Sutter not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 4. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall take effect on the first day of October, A. D. 1891, and before taking effect shall be published for one week in the *Sutter Independent*, a newspaper of general circulation in Sutter county.

This ordinance is a standing insult to the public, inasmuch as the liquor trade, the wine industry and the brewing interests are one and all included in the same breath with "gambling houses and indecent and immoral places." Nobody but a collection of prejudiced prohibition fanatics could utter such sentiments, or by implication connect a respectable with an outlawed calling.

RIDLEYS' IN ERROR.

A very spirited discussion is now going on in the column of *Ridley's* over the use of California wine in England under false labels. The ball was opened up by Savage Bros., of Liverpool, who in the *Liverpool Post* made the assertion that large quantities of California wines were shipped to France, to be blended and again sold as French wines to English and American consumers.

To this James Smith & Co. replied. Part of the reply is as follows:

SIR:—In your issue of the 1st August, a letter appeared with the above heading, and signed "Savage Bros.," in which the following statements were made:—"Enormous quantities of wine are shipped from California to France, there to be transformed into French wine, for consumption by the unsuspecting British and American public. Large and increasing quantities of California wine are also imported into this country, very much of it being bought by the wine merchants, and sold at high prices under European names, and that the finest growths of Californian are equal in inherent character to the finest produced in Europe."

We take great interest in all relating to wine, and have made it our business to know most of the wines made in the world, Californian included, and we confess we were more than amazed at the above statements. We presume when any person makes statements so sweeping in the Press, they are prepared to prove them. We challenge "Savage Bros." to give the grounds on which they make them.

We have been at the trouble of writing to France for a list of the countries from which she imports low, common wines for the consumption of her own people, to meet the deficiency in her product caused by the destruction of her vineyards by the phylloxera. That list now lies before us for 1889, the list for 1890 not being yet out; if it was, we are sure the result would be the same, as the cost of freight and charges from California would be a bar to its use in France. Neither Californian nor American wine is to be found on the list. An American merchant in France informs our correspondent that he "does not believe that a particle of Californian wine is imported into France."

In one way Savage Bros. are right. In another James Smith & Co. have stated the matter correctly. It is true that next to no wine has been shipped to France, heretofore, to be bottled and labelled. This is unnecessary. The enterprising Eastern bottlers of wine do not find it necessary for they can print foreign labels right here in America and bottle the wine here cheaper than to send it to France to have it done. The result is that while some of our best brands get on the market as such, only a little of our better grades of wine are sold under the true colors.

Now as to England. Our shipments are increasing all the time and the wine finds fair sale. Yet there are to our knowledge but two firms in England that care to be known as handlers of California wines. Will *Ridley's* tell us how the rest is sold?

At the present time our wines are being shipped largely to France. If present conditions continue, one firm in Certe expects to use 1,500,000 gallons of our claret annually. Surely *Ridley's* will admit that the firm of James Smith & Co. are mistaken in denying that our wines go to France in the face of such figures.

WEIGHING INSTEAD OF GAUGING.

Commissioner Mason has determined after a thorough investigation of the subject that more inaccuracies result from gauging than would occur were spirits weighed and he has about decided to substitute weighing for the old method.

Whatever arguments the friends of gauging may offer there is no question but that weighing is much the more accurate method and while there will be the some difficulties in making the change, the final result will not only afford greater protection to the Government but will be more satisfactory to the trade as a whole. It is expected that the Commissioner will promulgate the needful regulations and orders making the change at an early day.

PROMINENT WHOLESALERS.



Sketch No. 3, Henry P. Wichman, of Wichman & Lutgen.

Henry P. Wichman, the head of the house of Wichman & Lutgen, belongs to that successful class of merchants who have worked themselves up from the bottom of the ladder. Energy and remarkable persistence are both strongly developed in him and from a small beginning he has established a most excellent and lucrative business.

Mr. Wichman was born in Hanover in 1851 and is thus only forty years of age. He was educated in the old country and at the age of seventeen he resolved to seek his fortune in America. Leaving home with no relations, he boldly struck across the continent from New York and landed here in 1868. He was almost without friends when he arrived here, but with a man of his active habits, it was not long until he had employment. For some time he was a clerk in a retail grocery and it was then that the habits of thrift and economy instilled in the mother country, became the means of his laying the foundations of his fortune. Eventually he went into the liquor business and in this too, he succeeded. He then identified himself with the old house of Altschul & Hildebrandt, since Hildebrandt, Posner & Co., and there as before he achieved a marked success.

In 1877, nine years after his arrival here, he and John Lutgen formed the present partnership and established the business which has since expanded to the present dimensions. At first the firm was located in a small store room on Montgomery street between Jackson and Pacific, now an out of the way portion of the city. Growing trade, however, soon made larger and better quarters imperative and a removal was made to 321 Clay street, across from the present establishment. This place, too, became too small and nearly four years ago another removal was necessary. This time the firm took the three floors at 318-320 Clay street where quarters sufficient for present purposes were obtained.

Mr. Wichman is married and with his family lives in Alameda. He is of medium size, fair and rather heavy set and is reserved and quiet. He is held in the highest esteem by all who know him, and his circle of friends is a most extensive one. He belongs to many of the German Societies, is a member of the Odd Fellows, and is justly accounted one of the solid and useful citizens of San Francisco.

SEPTEMBER SEA EXPORTS.

It is impossible this early in the month to give the entire statement of exports of wine and brandy from California during September, inasmuch as the shipments by rail are never collaborated before the 12th. But as the sea exports are complete according to our tables, we are enabled to give them in full.

That there has been a satisfactory and gratifying increase of business the statistics appended will amply show. There has been an increase of exports by sea alone of over 100,000 gallons and it is known that the rail exports have been larger than they were last year. If the season holds out—as there is every reason for believing it will—the year 1891 will be the banner year in the California wine trade. It is certain that the rail shipments will swell the totals below, to over 1,000,000 gallons.

Herewith are the September shipments:

	Cases	Bulk gallons	Value.
New York.....	437	479,899	\$217,335
Central America.....	355	5,048	5,068
Mexico.....	46	6,618	3,437
Hawaii.....	46	11,790	8,616
British Columbia.....	15	2,445	1,249
Japan and China.....	64	5,122	1,818
Europe.....	11	27,704	12,063
Tahiti.....	11	2,713	942
Miscellaneous.....	51	634	619
Total.....	1,036	541,973	\$251,147
September 1890 by sea	905	428,863	190,988

Increase '91..... 131 113,110 \$ 60,159

The sea exports of brandy show up equally well. Herewith is the statement:

DOMESTIC PORTS.			
	Cases	Bulk gallons	Value.
Same time '90.....	4	24,214	\$47,588
		7,808	15,756
Increase '91.....	4	16,406	\$31,832

FOREIGN PORTS			
	Cases	Bulk gallons	Value.
Same time '90.....	29	26,125	\$21,481
	6	11,610	\$ 8,453
Increase.....	23	14,515	\$12,928

SHIPPERS OF WINE BY SEA.

So far as we can learn, the wine and brandy shippers of California are taking considerable interest in the new Atlantic & Pacific Steamship line which is to ply between this port and New York, and the initial steamer of which is to arrive here shortly. This interest lies in the fact that the Steamship Company propose to offer special inducements to those who desire to ship wine and brandy to New York by sea. They promise to lay down goods at that port at a reasonable freight rate in sixty days from San Francisco. One of the advantages claimed by the Company is the fact that goods when stored in the hold here are not disturbed until docked at New York. This will certainly enable shippers to land their wines in much better shape than by transshipment over other lines. The Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co. are Pacific Coast Agents.

WALTER H. CRAMER,
211 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
 — PACIFIC COAST AGENT FOR —

SACCHARINE and EGG ALBUMEN.

A large stock on hand at low prices.

FLINT GLASS BOTTLES AND FLASKS,
Manufactured by J. T. & A. HAMILTON of Pittsburg.

A QUESTION OF CREDITS.

It has often been said that it is impossible to unite the principal wine merchants of San Francisco on any point affecting the Eastern wine market. In a great measure this is true. Trade competition, always sharp in any calling, has been sharpened in the wine business to a degree almost surpassing belief. There is not a wine merchant in San Francisco but who is continually struggling to go just one degree better than his next neighbor, and every plan looking to an improvement of the trade situation in the East has invariably been balked in one manner or another no matter how feasible any proposed change has appeared. However well the ten members of the San Francisco Wine Dealers Association may get along together in California they never agree outside of the State in the slightest particular.

There is one thing, however, on which some settlement ought to be reached and that is the question of credits.

Hardly a gallon of wine goes out of this State but what is sold on the easiest sort of terms to the buyer. In the earlier days when the trade was in its infancy and eastern buyers carried small stocks only, and then sometimes on sufferance, the long term system was a necessity. But the credit system, then desirable, is too antiquated for the present day and ought to be remodeled.

California wines and brandies are now staple in the liquor trade all over the United States. The dealers, as a rule, must have them in more or less quantity and they are as needful as whiskies to carry on a first-class business.

Why then should not the dealers unite and sell their goods on the same terms as whiskies are sold? Their wines are not carried by any dealers as a matter of courtesy but as a matter of necessity. It is far easier to sell them than formerly and it should be just as easy to sell say on sixty days time as six months time, in case a united effort was made to do so. The four months interest on the money invested might just as well be in the pockets of the sellers as of the buyers.

Such action could only be obtained by a concerted movement on the part of the trade. The San Francisco wine dealers might well take the initiative and there would be no difficulty about the other large shippers. Those in the Association are: Arpad Haraszthy & Co., Napa Valley Wine Co., J. Gundlach & Co., Kohler & Frohling, Kohler & Van Bergen, C. Carpy & Co., S. Lachman Co., Lachman & Jacobi, B. Dreyfus & Co., C. Schilling & Co.

It will be readily admitted that each of these houses, all heavy shippers, would be affected very favorably were the time of credits reduced. There are, however, many large shippers outside the Association to whom the change would be welcome. Among such might be mentioned: I. De Turk, Brun & Chaix, H. W. Crabb, Natoma Vineyard Co., Beck, Pyhr & Co., Berges & Domeniconi, George West & Son, Sonoma Wine and Brandy Co., Eisen Vineyard Co., Garnier, Lancel & Co., Dresel & Co., Los Gatos & Saratoga Co., Julius P. Smith, San Gabriel Wine Co., A. G. Chauche, B. Frapoli & Co., Leland Stanford, Lay, Clark & Co., Harris, Kingston & Reynolds, and for the cased goods, Gustav Nebaum.

To all of these such an innovation in the matter of credits would be welcome.

There is absolutely no reason for the continuance of the present system and surely the wine trade can forget its perpetual contest long enough to adopt a new system which would inure equally to the benefit of all.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address:

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

WINE FOR FRANCE.

The ship Commodore T. H. Allen, which sailed during the past fortnight for New York, took 109 puncheons of claret shipped by C. Carpy & Co., which on arrival in New York will be transhipped to a steamer and sent to Cetté.

This is the first of the wine which is to go hence to the house of Coudere & Yenn, and which is being selected by Mr. Duncan Bankhardt. It will arrive in New York in time for shipment to France to arrive before the 4th of February.

Mr. Bankhardt is very busy selecting the wines which are to be shipped by Mr. Carpy, and more shipments will follow at once.

Of course *Bonforts* has taken a hand in this matter, with the view of belittling the trade that is growing. Speaking of 1890 this journal said:

The total export shipments of domestic wines from the United States during 1890 were 438,461 gallons in wood and 8,872 cases; and in 1889 we exported 361,933 gallons in wood and 7,725 cases. Of the above amount, the quantity that found its way to Europe was infinitesimal, the bulk going to Central America and the South Pacific Islands. There is no doubt but there is a certain quantity of our domestic wines that are bottled, labeled and sold as imported wines in this country, but such wines are bottled here and have never been in Europe. There is a demand in the United States at present for every gallon of good wine, at a fair price, that is produced either in California or any other part of this country, and there is no necessity, with our comparatively limited production, of resorting to exportation in order to get our wines into consumption.

If *Bonforts* had any knowledge of the course of affairs in California it would have known long ago that the year 1891 is not the year 1890. Neither were the shipments of 1890 infinitesimal by any means but reached nearly 50,000 gallons from San Francisco alone.

There is now enroute to France, around the Horn, 109 puncheons of wine. A special train load of ten cars of wine for France direct by way of New York left C. Carpy's Napa cellar on the 5th inst. It will be followed by other shipments until 800 puncheons have been sold.

But *Bonforts* will take no cognizance of this. Its prejudices never change and it is too busy bearing the wine market to keep alive to the news of the day.

ONE HOPEFUL PRODUCER.

James Dowdell, who is one of the leading vineyardists and wine makers of the Napa Valley, is one of the few producers who are as hopeful as ever about the industry. In a recent conversation he said:

"Many are wondering why I am paying the prices I am for grapes. The main reason is on account of my great faith in the future of the wine business. Again I believe in a live and let live policy. I have all my money invested in the wine industry and consequently wish to see it resurrected from its depressed state. With that object in view I have offered a good fair price for all the grapes I have purchased. In order to fulfil all my obligations I have rented Mr. Vann's cellar, which together with my own, enables me to handle a large amount of grapes. I have also purchased his entire crop. I am now receiving about sixty tons of grapes daily and making some 10,000 gallons of wine. If the weather continues in its present state I expect to make 300,000 gallons of first-class wine. I have contracted for 3,000 tons of grapes, the price ranging between \$8 and \$10 per ton. I am very hopeful of the future which encourages me to invest as heavily as I have."

ROCK CANDY CRYSTALS.

These goods, which we are selling largely to wine and champagne manufacturers throughout the country, are perfectly free from the smallest speck of dirt or dust, and are beautifully transparent. They are not like the sugary stuff sometimes sold as rock candy.

In ten barrel lots, we sell the crystals at a slight advance on the cost of refined sugar. Samples on application.

DRYDEN & PALMER.

19 Hudson Street

New York.

Trade Notes.

The Natoma Vineyard Co., is to make brandy almost exclusively this fall.

Eclipse champagne was served at the opening banquet at the Leland Stanford Jr. University.

Wilfrid B. Chapman, the well-known importer, has spent a month's vacation very pleasantly at Monterey.

P. J. Cassin & Co. are having a fine fall demand for their Golden Plantation whisky. It is an article that takes well.

Francis Sievers, of Chiles Valley, Napa County, has completed a new winery which is in use the first time this year.

Major Harry Hunt is back from a two weeks' outing at Bartlett Springs much improved in health. He and country life agree admirably.

Edward Walden, Sr., has gone East, having superintended the beginning of operations at the Geyersville distillery of Walden & Co.

Max M. Halle, the Louisville broker, reports an increased number of inquiries for goods, but finds trading still unsatisfactory for this time of year.

James Barrett, of New York, of prune juice fame, has returned from Europe. He has appointed an agent for Great Britain for his goods.

Charles Meinecke & Co., have received a splendid lot of Port from England. The importation was one of the best ever brought to San Francisco.

Paul Bieber, the St. Helena producer, has just ended a run at his distillery turning out 2,000 gallons of brandy. He has decided to make only dry wine and brandy this year.

Jones, Mundy & Co. are making a hit among the trade and with the consumers with the Victoria Mineral Water. It is a good article and one that once used makes new friends.

George A. Rosenthal is building a fine winery and cellar on his beautiful Clarita Vineyard at Mayfield. The winery will be equipped with all the latest and most modern appliances.

The producers are cutting largely into the English market for brandies. Mrs. E. A. Hood, of Santa Rosa, and A. Duvall, of Livermore, were among the recent shippers of brandy to London.

A. Brun & Co., the Oakville dealers, have shipped 600,000 gallons of wine during the past twelve months, principally to New Orleans. They expect to ship 1,000,000 before October 1, 1892.

Hildebrand, Posner & Co. are doing a better trade than ever since occupying their new quarters at 610 and 612 Front street. Their new establishment is splendidly adapted to the needs of their trade.

G. Crone, of the Philip Hamburger Company, of Pittsburg, distillers of fine Pennsylvania ryes, is among the visitors expected to arrive from the East shortly. The trade should give him a good reception.

Colonel Herman Bendel, one of the Directors of the Natoma Vineyard Co. has returned to America from his European trip and he sees a fine future for the sale of California brandies both in Germany and New York.

Henry Campe & Co. have just received a handsome consignment of "Overholt" rye whisky and are offering it to their customers. No better article is made than Overholt rye and the firm should have a fine trade in it.

Wichman & Lutgen have received a large consignment of "Old Forrester" in cases by the ship Iroquois, via Cape Horn. This is one of the results of the recent trip of George Forman of Brown, Forman & Co., of Louisville, to this Coast.

William Wolff & Co. have recently made remarkably large importations of Apollinaris, they having received the coast agency of this celebrated water. Their preparations to meet the certain fall demand for this article have been complete.

Charles Meinecke & Co. have imported another splendid lot of selected port wines from England which have been matured in London. The importation came by the ship Armida and is considered one of the finest ever brought to San Francisco.

There is every prospect for a larger fall and winter trade than ever in the brands of the Mellwood Company. The Mellwood and Normandy ryes are especial favorites among consumers of rye, according to the firms handling the Mellwood goods.

The former members of the firm of Bamberger & Kaempfer have been indicted by the present grand jury, but whether they can be held or not is another question. They ought to be convicted, if the opinion of their creditors is worth anything, and sent to San Quentin.

Alexander B. E. Wilberforce, who is connected with the importing business of Wilfrid B. Chapman, has just returned from an extended business trip abroad and Mr. Chapman's already complete line of specialties may be expected to be increased very shortly in consequence.

E. A. Schlaet, has returned from his trip abroad. He has the same report to make regarding prospects in foreign markets as all others—slow sales for wine particularly in Germany, and excellent demand for a good brandy suited to the trade, in both England and Germany.

Donald De V. Graham, of Carroll & Carroll, recently contributed an able and instructive article on vocal culture to the *Examiner*. Mr. Graham is acknowledged one of the finest vocalists on the Coast and his pleasing voice is a great favorite with all San Franciscans.

C. Carpy & Co. have made preparations for an enormous season's run at the newly purchased Pacific Winery at San Jose. The Santa Clara county vineyardists are thus assured of a steady market for their grapes. Up to this season there have not been enough wineries to handle the product.

The American Champagne Co. is pretty well cleaned up in this city as far as the apparatus is concerned and there will be little difficulty in disposing of the remaining stock of wines. The company's affairs here are thus in a condition to be wound up should that course be eventually decided upon.

While in San Francisco Dr. C. A. Crampton the Chemist of the Internal Revenue Department was shown through the wine cellars of the city, though he came here on business in connection with the beet sugar bounty. He was particularly astounded at the dimensions of Arpad Haraszthy & Co's cellars.

Martin Hencken, of Hencken & Schroder, celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday on the 26th ult., in an appropriate manner. Mr. Hencken would be taken for about forty-five years of age under ordinary circumstances, his hair being as black as when he was sixteen. Here is success and a still longer life to him!

Harris Kingston & Reynolds are going to the front this fall. Mr. Kingston says that their business is reaching out constantly and that orders are coming in from all over the country. The success which this firm is meeting is due to a combination of energy and good wines, a combination that is morally certain to succeed in this calling.

Arpad Haraszthy is driving a splendid team through the park nowadays, he having brought a mate from the country for his old trotter. The new comer is a gelding, rather small, but as consistent and willing a trotter as there is in the Park. It will take a team which can go away under three minutes to pass Mr. Haraszthy for a case of fizz.

A. Walpard, of Reims, has invented a new method of disgorging champagne. Instead of the old method he places the neck of the bottle downward in alcohol and submits the alcohol to a temperature of 25° Fahrenheit. This frappees the wine in the neck of the bottle, sediment and all, and contracts the cork, making disgorging much easier than ordinarily.

Arpad Haraszthy & Co. have just shipped a lot of fifty cases of champagne to Messrs. Grierson, Oldham & Co., their London agents. This is the first of the special English cuvees to go forward but others will follow right along now by rail and sea. The cuvees are pronounced most delicious by all who have tasted them and they are exceptional for their dryness.

A dispatch from Brussels states that by a decree of the King of the Belgians, Wilfrid C. Chapman, Consul for Belgium at San Francisco, has been made Chevalier of the Order of Leopold. Mr. Chapman has been Consul for Belgium at San Francisco since 1882, and the present distinction is conferred upon him in recognition of services rendered by him to the Government.

The Natoma Vineyard Co. is breaking a hole in the German market all the time. Not content with shipping direct to Bremen some time since a large quantity of brandy, another splendid lot of 450 barrels has gone forward by the Clan Mackenzie, via London. Another direct shipment will be made by the next vessel which is placed on the berth for Bremen.

William Alfs, of Naber, Alfs & Brune says that while the fall trade is somewhat late in opening up, there is every indication for an excellent business from this time to the end of the year. He attributes part of the dullness of the past few months to the closer competition in the California trade due to the withdrawal of several local houses from the Oregon and Washington trade since the boom in the Northwest collapsed.

A statement prepared at the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department shows that the exports of rum from the United States to African ports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, were as follows: To the French possessions, 193,852 proof gallons valued at \$245,336; and to the British possessions, 614,885 proof gallons, valued at \$719,358. No other spirituous liquors were exported from the United States to Africa during the fiscal year 1891.

E. Peyre, a wine dealer on Valencia street, was killed on 1st inst. by the explosion of a wine cask which had laid unfilled in his cellar for some time. The accident occurred about 1 p. m. but the body was not found until about half past six. It was discovered among a quantity of twisted staves and hoops with the skull crushed in. The deceased was thirty-three years of age and was formerly in business with his brother Jean Peyre, the Market street dealer.

E. A. Kolb, of Kolb & Denhard, has been re-elected to the position of Leader of the Olympic Club. Mr. Kolb is one of the best indoor athletes on the coast and his election to this important position in this, the foremost amateur athletic club west of New York, is a fine testimonial to the value of his services in the same capacity during the preceding year. Mr. Kolb, though acknowledged to have no superior on the coast as a middle weight wrestler has about retired from the wrestling mat, however.

William Wolff & Co., received a splendid lot of exported whiskies by the ship Algoa Bay, which has arrived from Hamburg, and this lot and the straight whiskies carried by the house are both in demand by buyers. The consignment by the Algoa Bay consisted of 100 barrels J. G. Mattingly, 149 barrels Blue-

grass, 60 barrels Ripy, 32 barrels Chickencock, 25 barrels T. J. Monarch and 25 barrels Atherton. This is a lot of whisky of which any holder should be proud.

Mr. Franklin Walden, of the firm of Walden & Co., California (whose agent for London and the South of England is Mr. Hugo Lorenz, 7 and 8, Idol-lane, E. C.), has just returned to America from a visit to Europe. He says "In England and on the Continent there is a market for California brandy, provided it is well made from perfectly fermented wine of the right variety of grapes; but for the large bulk of so-called California brandy, distilled from spoiled or poorly-fermented wine, there is no market at all."—*Wine Trade Review, London.*

E. M. Grimes, Cashier of the Napa Valley Wine Co., has returned from a fortnight's hunting trip in the forests of Humboldt county. This section affords some of the finest hunting to be found in California, and Mr. Grimes' luck was very satisfactory to him and to the two friends who accompanied him. Three black bear, one weighing close to 400 pounds, were killed and deer were started up every day. One buck was killed by Mr. Grimes with a shotgun, getting the charge full in the eyes. Mr. Grimes returned from the excursion in the most rugged health.

The shipments of wine to Grierson, Oldham & Co. are on the increase all the time. This enterprising firm is stated to be selling about 12,000 cases of California wine annually in London, and the demand must be increasing all the time as the shipments to this house alone will aggregate nearly 50,000 gallons already for them this year. The Clan Mackenzie took upwards of 16,500 gallons and other shipments are to follow on the many vessels now up and heading for England. The success which this house has achieved in introducing California wines in so short a time must certainly lead to others embarking in the enterprise.

Mr. R. Monarch, of Owensboro, called to see us on the 18th. on his way to New York. When it is considered that Mr. Monarch is the owner of several big distilleries; that he looks after the destinies of "R. Monarch," "Ky. Club," "T. J. Monarch," "Imperial," "Glenmore" and "Doherty's Short Horn;" that he owns and operates a big apple-brandy distillery; that he owns a steam-boat; that he owns a coal mine; that he owns a lot of real estate, and that he is erecting the handsomest residence west of the Alleghanies, the natural presumption would be that his time would be taken up. On the contrary, Mr. Monarch so arranges his affairs that he can always find time to entertain a friend, and now and then go off on a hunt. The wise man applies system in his work.—*Bonferts' Louisville Cor.*

That poor, unfortunate fellow, R. F. Balke, president of the Mellwood Distilling Co., is opening a branch office at 6th and Main, in the building with Mr. Swearingen, as in the event of a run on his bank he can step into Balke's office and borrow a few hundred thousand dollars. The older the Mellwood Distilling Co. grows, the more apparent it becomes that it is a gold mine of the first rank; and this is due to the fact that the more a dealer trades with the Mellwood Distilling Co., the more satisfied he becomes, as the Mellwood Distilling Co. make it a point never to leave room for a customer to find fault, which, in a large measure, is owing to Mr. Luthy, the superintendent, who is a very remarkable man and understands how to attend to the business he undertakes, to perfection—all of which shows that the head of this big concern, R. F. Balke, is not only a decidedly social and agreeable man, but a very shrewd one.—*T. M. Gilmore.*

Another action is about to be instituted against Armstrong & Dohn, of Santa Rosa, for simulating another firm's brands and labels. The complainant is A. Finke's Widow who for some years has been making a specialty of a brand bearing the label, "Grand Vin Sec" and a monogram of the producer. Armstrong & Dohn have got up a similar label for wine they are putting on the market substituting a monogram of "A & D" for the Finke monogram. They even went so far as to exhibit their wines under these labels at the State Fair at Sacramento where A. Finke's Widow received the first premium. Their intention to reap the benefits of the efforts of A. Finke's Widow to create a market and to take advantage of the name, is so manifest that there should be no trouble in getting a permanent injunction. Armstrong & Dohn are old offenders in this respect. They have had one experience with Arpad Haraszthy & Co. for simulating the Eclipse label which they are not likely soon to forget.

MORE OF THE LEVURES.

The following wine makers received samples of various cultivated Levures and have promised to give them a fair trial:

L. De Turk, Santa Rosa; Captain H. W. McIntyre, Vina and Menlo; Arpad Haraszthy, San Francisco; Kohler & Frohling, Glen Ellen; Natoma Vineyard Company, Natoma; N. T. Haines, Campbells; Chas. King, St. Helena; A. Malpas, Saratoga; San Gabriel Wine Company, San Gabriel; W. B. Rankin, Los Gatos; Baron Von Schilling, Geyserville; H. A. Merriam, Los Gatos.

Each of these experimenters has been furnished with written instructions as to how to get the best results with the ferments and something definite is expected from them in the course of a few weeks.

Already some experiments have been conducted by Mr. Laurie Bunton who was for years connected with a Bordeaux house, and Mr. George Payne. Mr. Bunton says that every time the levures were used with grapes in the least appropriate, the characteristics of Burgundy of Bordeaux, etc., etc., came out with much distinctiveness. Mr. Bunton is satisfied that there is a great deal more in the theory of these ferments than was generally supposed at first.

Mr. Haraszthy is trying them on a 1,000 gallon lot of wine for champagne making and others are using the appropriate ones for their wines.

Speaking of the matter Mr. Payne who has introduced the ferments says: "All that I expect this year is to have the trials made fairly and those who have the levures I am satisfied will give them this. I have had several gentlemen say that they firmly believe in the theory and now we will see what the practice will do. Both Mr. Haraszthy and Mr. Bunton have been able to detect the characteristics of the French wines, according as the levures are used. Mr. Bunton holds to the belief that the effect will be much more pronounced after a year has elapsed than at once. Still the effect ought to be visible at least 28 days after fermentation.

"Each experimenter will make a lot of sweet wine with the appropriate levures and another from the same grapes leaving fermentation wholly to return. In this way the relative value will be determined."

"I do not claim that with these ferments any kind of wine and characteristics can be made from the same grape. For instance it is not contended that claret, like Bordeaux, or a Burgundy can be made from Mission grapes nor yet from sugar and water as some have believed. The idea is that with the use of these ferments with appropriate varieties of grapes, the wines resulting will more nearly resemble the type than they would have done had fermentation not been guided by the levures; and this to a very marked degree."

"I shall leave for England about the 20th inst. and hope to know some of the results before I go."

A DRY WINE YEAR.

There is every indication that this is to be a famous season for the producers and holders of dry wines, as far as the prices to be obtained in the year 1892 are concerned. The extent to which sweet wine making has been and is being carried on, will make a very serious reduction in the normal production of dry wines, to say nothing of the immense quantity of wine which will go to the still. Add to this the fact that stocks both in the interior and in San Francisco are considerably smaller at the present time than they were last year; that the demand for dry wines is steadily increasing, and that this vintage will not be as satisfactory as last year, either in point of quality or quantity, and the force of these statements will be readily discerned.

The situation is so well appreciated by certain wine makers that they will devote their attention solely to clarets even neglecting to produce white wines wherever possible. One of the largest producers in the Napa valley, who is also interested in Santa Clara, has decided upon making nothing but claret wherever he can do so. He is the firmest sort of believer in the future market for red wines and is governing himself accordingly.

DON'T BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENT without first writing to or visiting Kohler & Chase, 26, 28 & 30 O'Farrell St., above Grant Avenue, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers on this line on the coast. They have all grades of instruments and sell very close for cash or on installments. This is an old reliable firm that has a gilt edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always guaranteeing satisfaction.

COOPERAGE FOR SALE.

Oak casks wine-green, in excellent condition—capacity of 3,000 gallons, 2,000, 1,500, 1,000, 750 gallons. For particulars apply to,

ALFRED GREENEBAUM & Co.,
51-53 Front Street, San Francisco.

ALBUMEN FOR SALE.

Fresh Albumen just landed from Dresden, Germany. Imported by,
ALFRED GREENEBAUM & Co.,
San Francisco.

WINE PRESS FOR SALE.

A "California Wine Press" entirely new, capacity 10 tons per day. Enquire of Geo. Buzzini, 31 Ninth street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

Pasteurizing machine, wine press, corking and wiring machine and other outfit and material used in the manufacture of champagne.

Apply, 839-849 Folsom street, San Francisco.

WANTED WINE FOR VINEGAR.

The Pacific Vinegar and Pickle Works will pay Three-fourths of a cent for every per cent. of alcohol in soured or pricked white wine. Wine men having such wines for sale please send samples to
PACIFIC VINEGAR & PICKLE WORKS,
323 Front Street, San Francisco

SPOT CASH A remarkably fine Piano with stool and scarf for \$298.50 spot cash, f. o. b. The best and cheapest Piano, and the most for the money ever offered to the public. Other Pianos are sold on installments, exchanged or rented by us, but not this one. Five years guarantee. Call and see it or send for a circular. Also one still lower at \$236.00.
A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,
Removed to 303 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

PIANO

S. Glaser reports a steadily increasing fall business in the specialties carried by H. Brunhild & Co. Mr. Brunhild's trip to Europe has already been productive of good results.

The Eisen Vineyard Company is having a heavy demand on its stocks of sweet wines. Mr. Simonson says that the fall business is beyond all expectation. The Chicago house under the management of A. M. Bergevin is also doing finely.

Receiver Louis Simonson, of the defunct firm of Bamberger & Kaempfer has about \$18,000 in alleged book accounts of the firm which he would like to dispose of for about \$500 to anyone who would take them on speculation. Considering the recent indictment of both of the ex-partners of this swindling concern, it is more than probable that there will be no takers. As soon as the legality of the present grand jury is tested and sustained, active steps will be taken to send these men to San Quentin.

Weigel's Australian champagne is now being advertised, and is apparently the result of a "patent" process, as we see that Mr. Weigel's specification for an improved process "for making sparkling wine, such as champagne" has been accepted. The opinion of experts is that champagne can only be produced in France. Not having tasted the newest thing in champagne we cannot pass an opinion upon its merits, but we fear it will be some time before our own country can produce a champagne to compare with Moet, Pommery, Giesler or Heidsieck. Imitation is said to be the sincerest form of flattery, and if similarity of brand and "get up" to imported champagne is a factor towards success, "Australian champagne" deserves to achieve it, as it copies the celebrated produce of the Marne.—*Australian Brewers Journal.*

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP COMMODORE T. H. ALLEN, September 21, 1891.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
O B & Co.	J Hellsworth.	380 barrels.	19,325	\$9,662
H. Brooklyn.	Martin Feusier & Co.	50 barrels.	2,381	1,191
O B & Co in dia'd.	L T Snow.	50 barrels.	2,450	1,225
7 & C.	Beringer Bros.	21 packages.	3,201	1,600
B.	Kuhls Schwarke & Co.	18 cases.		72
in diamond.	J F McGovern & Co.	250 barrels.	13,000	6,500
in diamond.	Marshall Spellman & Co.	300 barrels.	15,000	7,500
V Co.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	150 barrels.	7,359	3,769
	Miscellaneous.	150 barrels.	7,676	3,838
in star.	Chas Stern & Son.	32 puncheons.	4,720	2,360
P.	Berges & Domeniconi.	100 barrels.	4,835	2,417
D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	500 barrels.	24,394	12,197
B & J.	Lachman & Jacobi.	500 barrels.	25,000	12,500
in diamond.	C Carpy & Co.	905 barrels.		
in transit France.		109 puncheons.	61,966	30,983
O B & Co.	P H Guppy & Son.	10 barrels.	500	250
& F.	Kohler & Frohling.	930 barrels.	47,011	23,505
B.	S Lachman Co.	1 barrel.	50	25

Total amount 18 cases and..... 239,048 \$119,594

TO THE COLONIES—PER STEAMER MARIPOSA, September 18, 1891.

B. Melbourne.	Goldberg Bowen & Co.	1 case.		5
S S I. Apia.		5 cases.		50
L & Co, Lytleton.	J Gundlach & Co.	6 barrels.	302	191
Auckland.		5 hf-barrels.	132	67

Total amount 6 cases and..... 434 313

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER SAN BLAS, September 23, 1891.

S.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	34 barrels.	1,726	476
in diamond.		15 barrels.	766	383
in diamond.		10 barrels.	509	254
in diamond.		10 barrels.	509	254
in diamond.		5 barrels.	253	127
in diamond.		5 barrels.	252	126
in diamond.		5 barrels.	256	123
in diamond.		5 barrels.	255	127
in diamond.		5 barrels.	253	126
in diamond.		5 barrels.	253	126
& S.		25 barrels.	1,270	325
O B & Co.	A Brun & Co.	50 barrels.	2,593	779
in diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	100 barrels.	5,036	1,260
R.	V Grassiui.	60 barrels.	2,596	780
& B.	A Greenebaum & Co.	25 barrels.	1,230	373
C.		3 barrels.	147	98
G. Fall River, Mass.	Lenormand Bros.	1 hf-barrel.	12	27
D. Brooklyn.		1 barrel.	51	23
in diamond.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	145 cases.		725
E S, Lancaster, Pa.		2 bbls 1 hf-bbl.	128	125
B & J.	Lachman & Jacobi.	100 barrels.	4,891	1,173
Bros.	Riewerts & Helenke.	2 hf-barrels 1 keg.	62	25
O B & Co.	L T Snow.	150 barrels.	7,350	1,590
W P. Hartford.	Arpad Haraszthy & Co.	7 puncheons.	1,118	598
		4 barrels.	402	115
		2 hf-barrels.	51	33
in diamond, Boston	S Hubbard.	249 cases.		1,250
& F.	Kohler & Frohling.	10 barrels.	507	304
& R.	Dresel & Co.	103 barrels.	5,170	2,585
A F.	Eisen Vineyard Co.	5 barrels.	237	135
arians.	Miscellaneous.	265 barrels.	13,563	4,745
-Brooklyn.		3 octaves.	80	75
-Bridgeport.		3 barrels.	153	115

Total amount 394 cases and..... 51,696 19,165

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER SAN BLAS, September 23, 1891.

H V, San J de C R.	J Julien & Co.	6 barrels.	284	227
W Von B, San J de Guat	Goldberg Bowen & L.	2 cases.		12
P P, Panama.	C Carpy & Co.	1 hf-barrel.	28	24
		3 cases.		12
P N, La Libertad.	B Dreyfus & Co.	30 kegs.	300	350
S & H, Puntas Arenas		10 cases.		45
		1 keg.		10
I H in dia'd, Acajutla	Dieckman & Co.	17 kegs.	174	150
G L & Co.	Goldtree Bros.	5 barrels.	250	180
M M, La Union.	I F Lastreto.	2 hf-barrels.	54	54
A P.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels.	100	90
		22 cases.		81
R P.		1 barrel 1 keg.	70	57
H G B, Acajutla.		24 hf-barrels 1 keg	646	423
S L L, La Union.		1 barrel.	51	35
J V.	Stockton Milling Co.	1 cask.	90	65
H V, San J de C R.	J Julien & Co.	1 barrel.	48	48
I J, Acajutla.	Urriola & Trioste.	4 kegs.	40	40

Total amount 37 cases and..... 2,245 1,901

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER NEWBERN, September 25, 1891.

O C, Guaymas.	Oliver & Co.	24 kegs.	240	130
A C F, La Paz.	Ruther & Bendixen.	1 keg.	9	5
G L, Mazatlan.	L F Lastreto.	1 cask.	60	30
P D.		1 cask.	60	28
M C in sq.	I Gutte.	24 kegs.	294	241
J S B.	J Gundlach & Co.	4 casks.	242	85
H & C, La Paz.		2 barrels 22 kegs.	229	130
J Z, Guaymas.		2 barrels.	97	45
-Ensenada.	J F Schleiden & Co.	2 casks.	119	51
A D Z, Mazatlan.		5 kegs.	50	27
T O L, Guaymas.	W Loaiza.	1 barrel.	49	18
W Y.		1 keg.	10	9
F A A S.		35 kegs.	350	230
C C C, La Paz.		10 kegs.	50	33
A C, Guaymas.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	3 barrels.	102	77
D B.		25 cases.	120	100
		2 casks.	120	70
Bin cir, Santa Rosalia	A Carpentier.	11 cases.	126	55
		40 barrels.	2,064	619
A C, Guaymas.	B F Rountree.	1 keg.	10	6
C & M, La Paz.	J F Schleiden.	5 kegs.	99	40
C Q, Mazatlan.	Thannhauser & Co.	19 barrels.	568	295
M G, La Paz.		20 kegs.	150	80
A B, La Paz.		18 kegs.	231	135

Total amount 86 cases and..... 5,203 2,467

TO ENGLAND—PER SHIP CLAN MACKENZIE, September 26, 1891.

G O & Co, London.	Cal Transfer Co.	221 barrels.	11,030	5,510
"		2 cases.		10
"	Reid & Sullivan.	2 pipes.	360	200
M McK & Co.		1 case.		9
G O & Co.	Searby Zelin & Co.	2 puncheons.	134	89
Mrs C F.		4 cases.		12
C in dia'd.	C Carpy & Co.	50 barrels.	2,600	845
G O & Co.	Grierson Oldham & Co.	25 barrels.	1,263	505
" (H S)		25 barrels.	1,266	380
" (B)		20 barrels.	967	386
A S V.	Lachman & Jacobi.	2 barrels.	101	86
P in dia'd.		4 cases.		20
G O & Co.	J Ivancovich.	10 barrels.	500	150
"	I De Turk.	20 barrels.	1,000	350

Total amount 11 cases and..... 19,241 8,552

TO TAHITI—PER BKT TROPIC BIRD, September 30, 1891.

J C.	Lenormand Bros.	4 bbls 1 hf-bbl.	231	83
		12 eighth barrels.	34	12
V M in diamond.	P G Sabatie & Co.	10 barrels.	515	154
S C O.	Wilkins & Co.	3 barrels.	150	60
P D.	f Pinet.	5 bbls 5 hf bbls.	398	126
		2 cases.		10
R P.		4 hf-barrels.	107	36
A O & Co, (P).	A Crawford & Co.	14 barrels 5 hf-bbls	861	284
" (M).		6 barrels 4 hf-bbls	417	156
		7 cases.		21

Total amount 11 cases and..... 2,713 942

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY


OF CALIFORNIA.

GROWERS AND DEALERS IN

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES

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TO HONOLULU PER BARK W. H. DIMOND, September 26, 1891.				
W C P	B Dreyfus & Co.	28 kegs		
M & Co.	Koller & Van Bergen	2 1/2 barrels	2,640	2,000
		325 kegs	2,250	1,520
		11 casks	320	240
G W M & Co.		5 barrels	250	150
H W S & S.	Rathel & Bandrich	15 kegs	500	320
		5 1/2 barrels	180	120
		10 cases		30
Total amount			6,190	4,350

TO CHINA AND JAPAN PER STEAMER CHINA, September 26, 1891.				
Kohle	Miscellaneous	50 case		225
Lind & Co. Yokohama	Langhadt & Co. (Ltd.)	15 barrels	758	140
T. K. Tokyo	Bottling Bros	3 barrels	149	7
C & C, Yokohama	Eisen Vineyard Co.	1 case		5
E. T. Shanghai	Goldberg Bowen & L.	1 case		5
Total amount 52 cases and			907	171

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PER STEAMER WALLA WALLA, September 18, 1891.				
G. L. S. N Westminster	Cal Transfer Co.	1 barrel	50	75
B I P Co.	A Greenebaum & Co.	10 octaves	246	155
C & J, Victoria	Bach Meese & Co.	1 hf-barrel	28	42
J E.	Lenormand Bros.	1 barrel	25	7
Total amount			311	279

TO EUROPE PER NOR. BARK BRIDGABLE, September 22, 1891.				
R & Son, Bergen, Nor	J Reimers	1 barrel	50	50
VME, Colombo, France	A G Chaudé	6 barrels	300	60
AV, Kirkaldy, Scotland	Thos Westwater	5 casks	262	200
A A C, Liverpool	Lay Clarke & Co.	155 barrels	7,590	3,101
Total amount			8,302	3,410

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PER STEAMER UMATILLA, September 22, 1891.				
A B G & Co, Victoria	I D Turk	4 barrels	194	48
B & Co.		5 barrels	245	61
McE & Co.		1 hf-barrel	26	13
J D.	F Korbel & Bro.	2 barrels	104	69
L & D, Duncan	Cal Wine Growers Union	1 hf-barrel	26	32
H & Co, N Westminster	Walters Bros & Co.	1 hf-barrel	28	28
C W Co, Victoria	A Greenebaum & Co.	16 barrels	620	172
Total amount			1,315	423

TO NEW YORK PER BARK J. D. PETERS, September 30, 1891.				
C V, Louisville, Ohio	C A Worth	2 barrels	100	50
J P.	Borges & Donckers	100 barrels	4,063	2,484
P G.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	10 barrels		
L M.		25 barrels		
P F M.		60 barrels	4,822	2,411
F O B & Co.	Wm Farr	150 barrels	7,633	3,817
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	500 barrels	24,610	12,305
C in diamond	C Carpy & Co	100 barrels	9,553	4,776
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling	200 barrels	10,076	5,038
	Miscellaneous	72 barrels	3,747	1,874
Total amount			65,510	32,755

TO CENTRAL AMERICA PER STEAMER SIRIUS, September 26, 1891.				
B R B, Acapulco	John T Wright	6 barrels	101	76
E G, Corinto		2 cases		8
		1 keg	15	11
P A R.		2 hf-barrels	34	26
G A, Champerico	Oliver & Co.	4 kegs	40	36
G D, Corinto	J Gundlach & Co.	30 kegs	300	185
A L & Co, Acapulco		60 cases		385
R E, La Libertad	W Rosenberg	5 barrels	250	150
Total amount 62 cases and			740	827

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM EUROPE—PER STEAMER COLIMA, September 20, 1891.

CONSIGNEE.	CONTENTS.	SHIPPERS.
Arnold Heunish Lisner	6 cases Mineral Water	B Brommel

FROM PHILADELPHIA—PER SHIP LUCIE, September 18, 1891.

Sutton & Co. 50 barrels Whisky Order.

FROM HAMBURG PER BRITISH SHIP ALGEO BAY, September 25th, 1891.

Wm Foerster & Co.	591 barrels Whisky	Wm Wolf & Co.
H Brunhild & Co.	5 casks Brune Juice	Jon Meizer & Co.
	25 casks	Louis Taussig & Co.
	15 casks	Wolf Wreden & Co.
	30 casks	S Glaser
Udolphe Wolfe's Son & Co.	100 cases Schnapps	Wm Wolf & Co.
Christ Schroder & Co.	25 or casks Brune Juice	Charles Meinecke & Co.
	100 cases Vichy Water	James De Fremery & Co.
M C Soumer	5 cases Beer	J O Meycrinck
W Grallert	25 cases Wine	Geo Marcus & Co.

FROM LONDON—PER BRITISH SHIP ARMIDA, September 25, 1891.

Macfarlane McCrindell & Co	25 octaves Wine	Hellman Bros & Co.
W A Ross & Co.	60 barrels Ginger Ale	Sherwood & Sherwood
W E Johnson & Co.	250 cases Beer	Forbes Bros
E & J Burke	100 cases Stout	Sherwood & Sherwood
Harvey & Co.	5 quarter casks Sherry	Hellman Bros & Co.
	5 octaves	
Macfarlane McCrindell & Co	50 cases Port	Chas Meinecke & Co.
	8 quarter casks Port	
	40 octaves Port	

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP S. P. HITCHCOCK, September 29, 1891.

J H Girvin	60 cases Whisky	Order marked G in diamond
Edinger Bros & Jacobi	40 barrels	Lachman & Jacobi
R Simonsen	100 barrels	Order marked A in circle
W K Freeman	1 barrel	B Perata
	1 barrel	A C Stoetsen
	1 barrel	John Muller
	1 barrel	John Allen
	1 barrel	Chas Dietz
	2 barrels	Chas Barlien
	1 barrel	Mrs Mary McMurray
	1 barrel	A Elder & Co.
	1 barrel	Louis Sailer
	1 barrel	Mrs W Hoffman
Lillenthal & Co.	53 packages	Lillenthal & Co.

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP CLARENCE S. BEMENT, September 30, 1891.

W K Freeman	5 barrels Whisky	B Windham
	2 barrels	Fritz Lunnell
	2 barrels	J M Ryason
	1 barrel	P Swanson
	1 barrel	H Rohr
	1 barrel	M S Jaffe
	1 barrel	E A Donberger
McKesson & Robbins	2 cases Liquors	S A McDonnell
C P Moorman & Co.	100 barrels Whisky	A P Hotelling & Co.
J A Burke	1 barrel	L Schultz
	1 barrel Whisky	G Saurinetti
Edinger Bros & Jacobi	42 barrels Whisky	Lachman & Jacobi
Jas Levy & Bro.	2 barrels	O Koppen
J A Burke	1 barrel	W Scheume
W K Freeman	6 packages	L Bettancourt
J Schweppe & Co.	10 barrels Mineral Water	W H Campbell

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR CITY OF SYDNEY, Sept. 30, 1891.

	2 barrels Whisky	Samuel Groger
	20 cases Champagne (Dom)	Order marked F in dia.
	5 cases	J O'Brien

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

CONSIGNEE.	CONTENTS.	SHIPPERS.
S V Fornaris & Co.	12 cases Wine	Em Meyer & Co.
	10 cases Wine	A Vignier
	18 cases Amer-Pison	
	10 cases Cordials	
Tex & Pac R R Co.	100 cases Champagne	Carroll & Carroll
S P Co.	31 barrels Bottled Beer	Sherwood & Sherwood
	100 barrels Stout	

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

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THE "BEST" TONIC.

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CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,

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JAMESON & CO, IRISH WHISKY,

LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,

"DOG'S-HEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale

other State brands Lowest market quotations furnished on application.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From September 15th to September 30th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Empire.....	F M, Union Mine	N Cersola	1 barrel	42	10
S G Wilder.....	F R, Wellington.	"	3 1/2 barrels.	88	22
	Honolulu.	Miscellaneous.	185 kegs.	1,850	1,460
	"	"	12 octaves	324	240
	"	"	8 cases		37
San Blas.....	G B, Oppenhan, Ger	A Greenbaum & Co	5 barrels.	101	101
	A L, Acapulco.	L F Lastreto	2 bbls 3 1/2-bls	163	107
Discovery.....	H A Co, Honolulu	M S Grinbaum & Co	6 cases.		19
John G North PPO, Mahukona Williams, D & Co.	"	"	1 keg.	10	6
Total amount 14 cases and.				2,578	2,002

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From September 15th to September 30th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Empire.....	F M Nanaimo	Walters Bros & Co.	6 cases.		42
Umatilla.....	G C D, Vancouver	"	10 cases		70
	R M,	"	1 case		7
	R C,	"	5 cases.		35
San Blas.....	R J W San J de Guat	Schwartz Bros.	1 barrel	53	143
	J S Co, Champ'co	"	20 cases		174
	F S G,	Lilienthal & Co.	50 cases		402
Sirius.....	E R B, Acapulco.	John T Wright	6 barrels.	102	308
	"	"	12 cases		111
	S B M G Co Corinto	J Gundlach & Co.	20 cases		170
	N V, Corinto	"	4 cases.		17
	B B & Co La Lib'd Bloom, Baruch & Co	"	5 barrels.	250	215
W H Dimond.	W C P & Co, Hono Spruance, S & Co.	"	52 cases		440
	W S L, Honolulu	A Feinkhauser & Co	27 cases		186
Total amount 207 cases and.				405	2,478

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

From September 18th to September 30th, 1891.

CONSIGNEES	WHISKY			SPIRITS		MISCELLANEOUS
	Case	Barrels	Kegs	1/2 bbl	Barrels	
Lilienthal & Co.					202	
C W Craig & Co.	110				120	
Meyerfield, Mitchell & S	35			35		
Jones Mundy & Co.					72	
E Martin & Co.	75					
Hencken & Schroeder.	40					
F Daneri & Co.	10					
Mason & Feldman.	10					
Samuel Moore & Co.	3					
Hildebrand Posner & Co	15					
J L Nickel	1					
O F T Co.	3			1		
J M Lyons	2			2		
Fisher & Hohman	1			2		
Hoffer & Marks	1			3		
A Zenovitch	1			1		
E O Regan.	1			1		
Howson & Young Oak d	2					
Total.....		307			44	394

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	BULK.			BOTTLED.		
	Case	Cask	1/2 bbl	1/4 bbl	Box	Barrels
Sherwood & Sherwood			62	92		
W Bogen			85	50		
Jones Mundy & Co.					40	100
Thannhauser & Co.						275
Total.....			147	142		375

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From September 15th to September 30th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Empire.....	McK & Co Nan'mo	Cal Wine G Union.	2 puncheons	290	125
Umatilla.....	R M, Vancouver.	Walters Bros & Co.	22 cases.		49
San Blas.....	Wau P S J de Guat	Gundberg Brown & L	5 cases.		7
	P P, Panama.	C Carpa & Co.	1 case		4
	J J, Acapulco.	Urenia & Uriste.	1 keg.	16	30
Clan McKenzie	H & G, London.	A Duval.	35 pkgs.	1,209	1,309
	F S M,	Mrs E A Hood	53 barrels.	2,660	2,660
	L & S, Bremen.	Natoma Vineyard Co	450 barrels.	21,778	17,000
W H Dimond.	W C P, Honolulu	B Dreyfus & Co.	4 barrels.	202	150
	"	Spruance S & Co.	5 cases.		32
Total amount 13 cases and.				26,125	21,345

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From September 15th to September 30th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Com T H Allen	R J D & Co New York	J Dowell.	202 packages	5,334	10,608
	B D & Co	B Dreyfus & Co.	50 packages.	1,431	2,862
San Blas.....	K B & Co, Toledo	Lachman & Jacobl.	1 bbl 5 1/2-bls	177	437
	F H & Co, Detroit	"	15 kegs 2 bbls	249	556
	B D & Co New York	B Dreyfus & Co.	3 bbls 25 1/2-bls	843	1,800
	G W P, Hartford.	A Harazthy & Co.	3 barrels.	145	373
	Brooklyn.	Miscellaneous	4 cases.		25
J D Peters.....	M K, New York	Walden & Co.	251 pkgs.	8,248	16,466
	W B,	P Claudius & Co.	1 barrel	50	100
	M K,	Garnier Lancel & Co	14 pkgs.	375	750
	K & F,	Kohler & Frohling	170 pkgs.	3,396	6,792
	"	Miscellaneous	190 pkgs.	2,762	5,524
Total amount 4 cases and.				29,010	46,293

NATIONAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.	July, 1891.		July, 1890.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.	154,005	\$ 205,602	157,161	\$ 171,685
Mineral water Nat. gallons.	231,929	43,246	143,674	26,658
Malt liquors, bottled, gallons.	105,720	102,572	121,893	99,799
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.	102,094	33,520	95,857	22,351
Brandy, proof gallons.	23,723	65,115	32,418	73,132
All other spirits, proof gallons.	103,785	77,651	89,341	82,981
Champagne, dozen.	22,918	302,806	32,425	438,492
Still wines, casks, gallons.	239,686	178,036	299,282	181,346
Still wines, bottled, dozen.	31,773	165,331	32,307	137,383
EXPORTS.	July, 1891.		July, 1890.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Malt liquors, bottled, dozen.	39,553	\$ 56,327	34,073	\$ 51,364
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.	21,870	6,443	22,669	5,419
Alcohol, etc., proof gallons.	19,726	17,423	36,967	8,280
Brandy, proof gallons.	7,370	4,481	6,365	8,588
Bourbon whisky, proof gallons.	8,701	10,874	96,342	116,296
Rye whisky, proof gallons.	26,307	26,455	37,134	40,738
All other spirits, proof gallons.	1,523	3,224	6,488	10,197
Wine, bottled, dozen.	700	750	270	52
Wine, bulk, gallons.	1,514	7,719	233	1,376
	53,806	30,942	28,190	17,954
EXPORTS OF FOREIGN LIQUORS.	July, 1891.		July, 1890.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Re-imported spirits exported, proof gallons.	206	\$ 270	177	\$ 172
Mineral water gallons.	307			
Malt liquors, bottled, gallons.	64	527	1,102	823
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.				
Brandy, proof gallons.	1,851	3,058	3,034	1,802
All other spirits, proof gallons.	23,207	10,401	5,967	6,415
Champagne, dozen.	232	2,606	126	1,657
Still wines, casks, gallons.	2,384	1,311	2,048	739
Still wines, bottled, dozen.	307	1,326	890	2,861

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

— IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS —

212-214 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.24 N. FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OR.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNE
HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports,
E. & J. BURKE'S Irish and Scotch Whiskies,
BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Limited—Bass Ale in Wood,
E. & J. BURKE'S Bass Ale and Dublin Porter GUINNESS
EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew.
Re-Imported American Whiskies, CARLISLE BOURBON, HORSEY RYE, Etc.

ESCHENAUER & CO'S CLARETS and SAUTERNES,
A. HOUTMAN & CO'S HOLLAND GIN,
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY,
GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT in Wood,
JOULE'S STONE ALE in Hhds. and H-Hds.
MEINHOLD'S ANCHOR BRAND NEW YORK CIDER,
CARACAS BITTERS.

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports,
E. & J. BURKE'S JAMAICA RUM,
SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER (the "Pilsener" and Light Sparkling,"
also SCHLITZ in Wood,
ROSS' ROTAL GINGER ALE CLUB SODA, ETC.
HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water,

ALSO, AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES.

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From September 15th to September 30th, 1891

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PKGS & CONT	VALUE
Walla Walla	C & J, Victoria	Bach Meese & Co.	3 cases Liquors.	35
Unatilla	M. F. & Co., " "	The Turk	12 cs Champagne	140
"	R. C. Vancouver	Wolters Bros & Co	1 case Bitters...	7
"	R M, " "	"	1 cs R B Brandy	7
San Blas	C C, La Union	L F Lastreto	10 barrels G Ale	145
"	I Z, " "	J Canbach & Co	9 barrels " "	45
"	J C B, " "	"	1 barrel " "	5
"	S F S, " "	"	9 barrels " "	91
"	Escal, Champeno	Cabrera Roma & Co	5 casks " "	72
Newbern	Guaymas	W Louisa	10 cs Vermouth	50
"	H & C, La Paz	"	5 barrels G Ale	70
"	Guaymas	Cabrera Roma & Co	20 cs Vermouth	88
"	T A W, " "	F M Peterson & Co.	1 case Alcohol..	13
"	C & M, La Paz	J F Schleiden & Co.	5 barrels G Ale	80
City of Puebla	Russel, Vancouver	F G Lyons & Co	25 cs R B Brandy	30
Chin McKenzie	A S & Co, London	J Hancroft & Co	30 cs Champagne	624
Sagua	S Mico, Canto	J Gundlach & Co.	1 case Liquors	6
China	Mos R P B Yokohama	Cal Trans Co	6 kegs Liquors	162
W H Diamond	Honolulu	Spruance, Stanley & Co	2 cases Liquors	20
"	"	"	7 cases Bitters..	23
"	W C P & Co, Honolulu	"	5 case Bitters..	28
"	W S L, " "	A Fendhausen	1 cs Rum Punch	37
Louisa A Champagne	"	"	10 barrels G Ale	70
Tropic Bird	R F Tahiti	J Pinet	1 case Liquors	7
"	W C, " "	A Crawford & Co.	1 case Alcohol..	3
Total amount 143 cases, etc				1,792

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
Total for January	830,675	108,100
Total for February	954,318	44,795
Total for March	997,085	47,055
Total for April	1,295,820	45,350
Total for May	1,505,467	53,445
Total for June	964,510	29,190
Total for July	979,740	27,440
Total for August	1,242,170	62,790
September 1	52,138	.....
" 2	21,760	560
" 3	70,320	2,930
" 4	68,430	200
" 5	53,210	1,000
" 6	54,460	550
" 7	37,820	.....
" 8	74,520	280
" 9	80,930	3,240
" 10	43,876	1,000
" 11	64,650	2,240
" 12	52,680	60
" 13	31,620	19,370
" 14	34,930	1,220
" 15	36,880	.....
" 16	44,080	.....
" 17	32,840	840
" 18	54,020	3,920
" 19	36,620	360
" 20	59,150	1,200
" 21	24,920	.....
" 22	37,720	1,800
" 23	48,600	2,800
" 24	25,610	1,240
" 25	18,430	1,400
Total for September	1,160,314	46,210
October 1	43,120	720

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS.

According to the "Victorian Year Book," compiled by Mr. Henry Holman Haxter, C. M. G., Government Statist of Victoria, the following table shows the annual consumption of spirits per head of the population of the different parts of the world:

Holland	2.08	Switzerland	1.04
Queensland	1.59	Germany	.95
Western Australia	1.46	France	.85
United States	1.34	New Zealand	.78
Victoria	1.32	Austria-Hungary	.63
Sweden	1.27	United Kingdom	.59
Canada	1.19	Tasmania	.59
New South Wales	1.15	South Australia	.49

NOTES.

According to an official estimate, the yield of wine in the colony of Tunis this year will probably be about 2,310,000 gallons, as against 1,165,494 last year, and only 330,000 in 1888. Viticulture is evidently making great progress in the colony.

As an alcohol monopolist, the Swiss Federal Government claims to have been a complete success. During the last year the profit to the State was 266,485*l*, of which one-tenth part was spent on the propagation of temperance principals. The consumption of alcohol has diminished "in a remarkable degree," and the State claims to have done its best to prevent any "deleterious compound" from being sold under its aegis.

It is stated that an Italian doctor has discovered a powerful liquid substance which instantly destroys the phylloxera without doing the slightest damage to the vine. The results already attained are described as being conclusive as to the value of the remedy, and the doctor is making arrangements for its introduction to France. If all that is said be true, the European wine growers are to be congratulated upon the discovery of the remedy for which they have been patiently waiting for the last decade, and the doctor himself may confidently rely upon getting a handsome reward for his services.

Ottavi, in the *Gironale Vinicolo Italiano*, describes "a radical cure" for mustiness. Mustiness is caused by an essential oil secreted by fungi lodged in and between the staves. The cask must first be thoroughly scraped out, and any unsound places cleansed with a solution of arsenic-free sulphuric acid in the proportion of one litre of acid to 8-10 litres water. The cask must then be carefully washed out with water, and dried, by introducing a brazier of live coals therein. Next follows the cure. When the staves are perfectly dry and tolerable cool they must be gone over with a paint brush and olive oil, until the whole surface appears oily. The oil must be wholly free from any taint of rancidity, and should be left on for twenty-four to thirty-six hours. Its peculiar capacity for absorbing and dissolving the essential oil that causes the mustiness will effectually remove the evil. Repeated washings with water concludes the cure.

Some interesting statistics have been published in *The Trade Review*, a South Australian monthly journal, showing that in 1880 there were 4202 acres of vines planted in South Australia, having 3,164,598 vines in bearing and 388,966 not in bearing. The number of gallons of wine made was 313,060, the quantity of grapes sold in hundredweights was 29,961, and there were 651 cwt. of raisins made. For the next five years the industry remained almost stationary, until the international exhibitions of Calcutta and London galvanized the trade into life. Since then, through the splendid advertisements the colony has received through participating in exhibitions, the industry has progressed rapidly, and now there are 9,750 acres of vines in the colony, with 3,343,258 vines in bearing, and lately planted vineyards give 1,840,763 additional not yet bearing. Upwards of 1,250,000 gallons of wine was made in 1890, there were 112,883 cwt. of grapes sold, and 1,141 cwt. raisins made. The wine industry of South Australia bids fair to become a most important and profitable one.

CAUTION!

J. & F. Martell Cognac.

We desire to caution the trade and consumers against bold imitations of **MARTELL BRANDY**, which are offered in this market for the purpose of being palmed off for the genuine article. We have enjoined, by virtue of power of attorney, several infringers, suing them for heavy damages, and we hereby warn all persons against imitating the trade-mark of Messrs. J. & F. Martell, or using their original labels on bottles refilled, with the intention to deceive.

Unless this nefarious practice is stopped, criminal proceedings will be instituted AT ONCE.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
327-329 Market Street,
Sole Pacific Coast Agents.

Bottles containing the genuine "Martell Brandy" bear our firm's name on every bottle.

BRANDY IN SPAIN.

We have recently given much attention to the possibilities which are in store for the brandy trade in Europe and inasmuch as in some quarters the Spanish brandies are looked upon as our strongest competitors, the situation in Spain, developed in consequence of the new French Customs, becomes of utmost importance to us.

At the present time Spain sends about 250,000,000 gallons of wine annually to France. This trade threatens to be cut off after next February and if it is, the Spanish viticulturists will be thrown into a state approaching bankruptcy.

The Jerez correspondent of *Ridley's* in discussing the situation and the brandy business writes.

"The war of Tariffs," to which you refer in your last issue, is a question of most vital importance for this country. The public press is discussing it under the heading of "Question National" to find some means of preventing the ruin which threatens the wine growing industry of Spain, by the high customs duties which the French Chamber have voted, and are to be levied on all foreign wines imported into France. The vineyards in France are, to a great extent, recovering from the visitation of *phylloxera*, which may be seen from the great increase of last year's yield, and the Government proposes to protect their own production by fixing a high duty on all foreign wines. Of late years these have supplied the deficiency in the yield of their diseased vineyards by being largely blended with them to meet the demands for home consumption as well as for exportation. Spanish Red and White wines as soon as the first fermentation was over and as a raw material, have been yearly exported to France to the value of 400 millions of francs. This kind of business and its returns threaten to cease. The first remedy was proposed in the Cortes by our Honorable Member of Jerez, consisting in that Spain should offer every inducement to the Bordeaux and other French merchants to establish branch houses in Spain where they would find the raw material abundant, cheap and free from duty and taxes. As it appears that France will

in future be able to do without Spanish wine, Spain must find the best way to preserve her national industry, her vineyards, and an outlet for her home production. A considerable quantity of foreign spirits are yearly imported to Spain, and it is proposed to act towards this article of commerce in like manner as France has done with foreign wines; first, by closing our ports to the importation of all foreign spirits, and secondly, revive the industry of distilling spirits of wine and grape brandies on the best modern principles, using up for this purpose the wines of the country at a price that will permit the cultivation of the vineyards, and leave a balance for the producer to live on. The difficulty of procuring capital to buy up the wine and open distilleries will be a drawback, but before the foreign spirits were known and imported, innumerable small stills existed in all the wine-producing districts, and also larger apparatus for rectifying, and as these in most instances still exist, it would not require much to put them again into working order. The demand would increase and where profits are made, capital will soon be forthcoming to invest in this undertaking.

THROUGH SONOMA COUNTY.

Clarence J. Wetmore, the Chief Viticultural Officer has made a thorough investigation of the situation in the Sonoma Valley, and before the vintage season is over, he will go through the Santa Clara valley, Santa Cruz county and Southern California, thus completing the circuit of all the most important sections of the State.

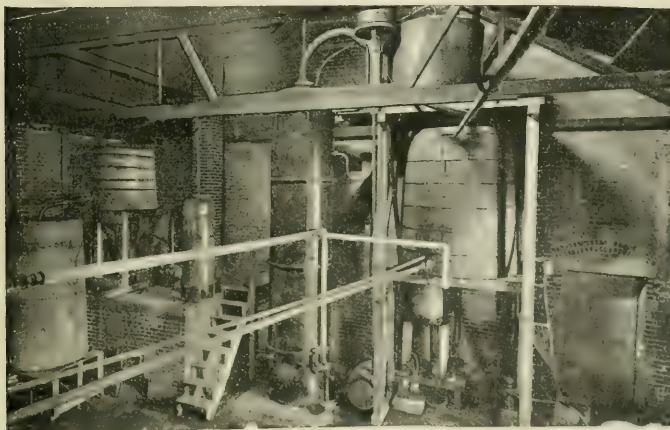
Mr. Wetmore found the Sonoma county vineyards in fair shape—much better in fact than had been reported. The utmost variance prevailed, however, as to prices demanded in different localities. The sunburn was most disastrous in the upper part of the county around Cloverdale and other sections in that vicinity. While the prices for grapes were not encouraging, the vineyardists very generally believe that the last year of depression has been seen and are willing to make another year's sacrifices.

Distilling will be very largely practiced in the county and preparations are being made in various places to make sweet wine where no sweet wine has ever been made before.

EL PINAL VINEYARD,

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Sanders Improved Continuous Still.



The Largest Continuous Still Ever Built in the World for the Manufacture of Brandy.

George West & Son, - - - Stockton, Cal.
SONOMA WINE & BRANDY CO., 1 & 3 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

PRODUCT OF SANTA CRUZ.

AN UNLIMITED BONDED PERIOD.

SANTA CRUZ, Sept. 8, 1891.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review—You put me down in your crop report for Santa Cruz county as saying that Santa Cruz county would have 300,000 gallons of wine this year. I said, however, that it would have 250,000 gallons. You made me, therefore, say 50,000 gallons too much. Since I answered your letter of inquiry, matters have become considerably worse. Hot north winds upon hot north winds have succeeded each other in weary frequency, and the reviving night fogs have been absent—that is from the hillsides where the vineyards are, though the city of Santa Cruz may or may not have had the usual fogs. I don't know. The consequence is, that if I may judge from my own place, (and it can't be worse off than others in its neighborhood,) I prophecy half a crop at most for Santa Cruz county. Take then the 300,000 gallons you gave for Santa Cruz county and reduce that to 150,000 gallons, and you may hit the truth from the present outlook.

Two months ago I would have sworn to having a prospect of 15,000 gallons Cabernet, Semillon and Sauvignon wine on Etha Hill. To-day I would not venture on a prospect of 7,000. You can hardly believe this. I wish I could not. I am no alarmist, but if the late intolerable wind and weather have done anything for California in general, what they have done for Santa Cruz county, I am safe to engage for a very low wine output for this year.

I read that our viticultural executive officer has reported a large crop of wine grapes in Fresno. He may be right. Hot winds and consuming sun may have no effect where irrigation obtains, but I should like the same officer to report now on the hillsides of Sonoma, Napa, Alameda, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz, or where no irrigation is practiced, but where the true clarets of America are produced. I hold that if we make 7,000,000 gallons of good claret in California this year, I shall be surprised. How can we, judging from the grapes around me? Those of the other claret producing counties, say the bay counties, are shriveled, and may be shriveled to half their natural size; if you have the bunches you have not the bulk and bulk means wine. Therefore you can't have the wine. Possibly the wine may be good, though I doubt it, for I do not believe in good wine coming from immature or dried up grapes.

I will predict half a crop of good claret for California this season. The white wine crop may be better. I think it will. Of course I am guided in this by what I see and can judge from. If any vigneron has a better tale to tell, let us hear it and at once. On the whole, this, I should judge is to be a black year for the fruit grower, as well as the vigneron of California. If prices don't improve, the blackness will be of the blackest.

Faithfully yours,

John A. Stewart

Etha Hill Vineyard.

SOME POINTS FROM IOWA.

Nellie Sanford Chapin, of Marshalltown, is restoring saloonism to Iowa in a series of articles in *Kate Field's Washington*.—*Cedar Rapids Republican*.

"Restoring" is a good word with which to designate the saloon of Iowa. As the *Reflector* has repeatedly shown, the saloon has never been banished from Iowa; and since the article of Mr. Faulks in the *Inter-Ocean*, giving official figures showing the great number of them, and the increase in the number of penitentiary convicts, the largely increased court expenses and many other facts showing the farce of Prohibition, to speak seriously of "restoring" the saloon one has to go outside the domain of reason and honesty and enter the region of downright mendacity and misrepresentation. Does the *Republican* suppose there is any considerable number of people in Iowa who are deceived by such transparent and obvious fraud? Denial of plain facts is not argument. It is not good sense.—*Iowa State Reflector*.

For lo! these many years, the distillers of fine whiskies have looked longingly forward to the time when prejudice banished by common sense and education, would permit the Congress of these United States to pass a bill providing that whisky need not be withdrawn from bond, except as the owner of same might have use for it, thereby avoiding the many ills attendant upon the three year period at present in force. Any man who knows anything about whisky, knows that it is not fully matured when it is three years old, nor when it is four, or five, or six, or seven, or even eight years of age.

A whisky is fully ripe perhaps at from ten to fifteen years of age, but previous to that, it is always becoming richer and finer, more fragrant and more suitable to provide the human system with the finest stimulant on earth. Now, supposing that a sufficiency of whisky was aged under the present expensive method of paying tax when three years old, or by exporting to foreign countries, the fact still remains that it would be better to avoid the large and unnecessary expenses incident, by leaving it in bond until wanted.

If whisky is to hold its own in this country, it must be supplied to consumers cheaper than at present, and in better quality. We should see that the public gets an old and a fine whisky at ten cents per drink, and an ordinary drink for five cents. But to do this we require an unlimited bonded period, and a reduction of the tax to fifty cents per gallon. The working man may prefer whisky to beer, but with beer at five cents and whisky at fifteen cents, he is almost forced to accept the former.

An unlimited bonded period would also prove the death-blow to over-production and to quick-maturing whiskies. Over-productions are brought about by booms, and booms by under-productions, and under-productions by depressions, and depressions by enormous forced tax payments. With a three year bonded period, our trade revolves like the wheels on a cart; now prosperity is up, now adversity. The trouble is, we are under the control of an artificial regulation, when only the great law of supply and demand should be permitted to influence the affairs of trade.

But, says, someone, if we ask for an unlimited bonded period we won't get it, and the effort will merely unsettle trade. In answer to that we would merely say that there was never a better time to bring this matter before Congress, and no one can tell what Congress may do. Of one thing there is no doubt: we won't get it if we don't ask for it. Movements of this kind always take years to find success, and we contend that the present is as opportune a time as we could have. For one thing, stocks are large, and to force the tax payment on all the whisky that matures will embarrass the money market, and affect every line of enterprise. This is a good point to bring before Congress. Should the surplus be exported, a great and unnecessary expense will be entailed upon citizens of this country, and foreign steamships, foreign warehousemen and foreign insurance companies will reap a harvest of gold that need not be sent out of this country. This, too, would be a good point to bring up. As to the effect of such agitation upon trade, we would merely say that trade is now about as dull as it ever was, and, agitation or no agitation, the only purchases that are likely to be made for months and months to come will be of goods actually needed, and they will come any way. We see no need for the least excitement over this matter, but believing it to be of the greatest importance to the fine whisky interest, we think it should be presented before Congress and that body given an opportunity to vote for or against it.

T. M. GILMORE.

DON'T BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENT without first writing to or visiting Kohler & Chace, 26, 28 & 30 O'Farrell St., above Grant Avenue, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers in this line on the coast. They have all grades of instruments and sell very close for cash or on installments. This is an old reliable firm that has a gilt edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always guaranteeing satisfaction.



A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY TO LEASE.

260 Acres of Solid Vineyard, Eight and Nine Years Old, in Santa Clara Valley, Between San Jose and Palo Alto.

Among the noted wine vineyards that dot the great and broad Santa Clara valley none claim a precedence to "Pebbleside." Being the property of Angelia R. Scott (formerly known as the Collins homestead) situated 4 miles south from Mountain View and 8 miles from Leland Stanford Jr. University, one-half mile from San Francisco road to San Jose, surrounded by county roads, with post office and school close at hand; completely fenced; roads and avenues opened and bordered with ornamental trees.

Spacious brick winery; 4 stories; 60x200 feet; steam pumps; crusher; hydraulic press; double wall, wooden cellar, 60x200 feet, with 200,000 gallons capacity; 500,000 gallons cooperage, in excellent order; brick distillery, connected with force pipes and electric bells to the winery, lessening labor and doubling operative powers; stationary engines, boilers and every conceivable modern improvement is found therein, and will remain exactly as they stand.

Large and commodious barn; blacksmith shop; carpenter shop; 4 cottages; windmill, house and tanks, with capacity of 14,000 gallons.

The vineyard is now at its prime; the crop of 1890 reached 1838 tons of choice varieties, so proportioned as to make the best blends for the finest Bordeaux clarets, such as the Malbec de Bordeaux, Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Verdoot, Merlot and the famous Sauterne varieties; the Semillon Blanc, Sauvignon Vert, Muscadelle de Bordelaise, Sauvignon Blanc, with other desirable varieties, such as Mondeuse, Carignan, Grenache; Mataro, Pfeffers, Cabernet, Zinfandel, Tannat and Berger.

In addition to the vineyard are 12 acres of orchard in full bearing, prunes, pears, peaches, plums, etc.

With a location so favored by nature, coupled with the fullest display of art and skill that could be obtained by experts of long experience, and by the expenditure of many thousands of dollars, we can, after personal investigation, recommend this farm as being unequalled in this prosperous valley of Santa Clara. Will be leased on easy terms with privilege of purchasing. Full information from

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.,

638 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.



A WINE MAKERS' UNION.

The vineyardists and wine makers of the Napa Valley have organized a wine makers union which is designed to include all of the wine makers of Napa Sonoma Alameda Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties. The movement is headed by Charles Krug and H. A. Pellet of St. Helena and C. P. Howes of Santa Clara and frequent meetings are being held to perfect the organization. Many signers have been secured for the union and the organization and its purposes are to be carried out when one half of all the vineyardists in the respective counties have signed the articles of organization.

The preamble states that the present prices of wine are ruinous and that under no circumstances should the original makers of wine sell their new product for less than 15 cents. Lower prices mean absolute loss which it is the purposes of the union to avert. The central authority is vested in a general committee consisting of two members from Napa, two from Sonoma, two from Alameda, two from Santa Clara and one from Santa Cruz county. Each signer agrees to penalize himself if he sells new wine for less than 15 cents.

There is one feature of the organization which the signers have forgotten. Their organization is expected to make the San Francisco trade pay at least 15 cents for new wine but they have overlooked the fact that eight out of the ten members of the San Francisco Wine Dealers Association, who are most concerned, have wineries of their own and nearly all have vineyards. The merchants—or most of them—are thus in position to make their own wine and nothing whatever is said about the price of grapes.

The projectors are very confident that their plan will be carried out and are using every effort to make it a success.

GERMANY'S LIQUOR LAW.

The new liquor law proposed by the German Government is a radical measure as compared with existing legislation and makes several sweeping changes in the relations of the saloon for the sale of spirits to the public. Under its provisions no license will be granted except in cases where there is need for a saloon. Good moral character also is required of the applicant and the saloon must keep away from the vicinity of schools and churches. The police regulations of the law are stringent and place the saloon under thorough surveillance. The saloonkeeper is made responsible for the good order of his place and will be punished for selling liquor to minors, to intoxicated persons or to those who have been convicted of drunkenness within three years. The law also provides for placing common drunkards under legal guardianship and when necessary, confining them in asylums.

It appears that the Californians are counting on their retaliatory tariff to get from France favorable treatment at the Custom House for their wines and concentrated musts. An attempt has already been made to import these concentrated musts into France, where they were treated as jam and had to pay a duty of 40 francs per 100 kilos. If 90 litres of water are to be added, the duty would come to four francs per hectolitre. Besides, concentrated musts are only made in America and not to a large extent as yet. The census of 1890 put the production of must at 24,305,905 gallons. As this means the real gallon, which is equal to 3 litres 78½ centilitres, the production of musts amounted in 1889 to 920,000 hectolitres for the whole of America. Twenty per cent. may be added to this amount for the quantity given by the vines newly planted. A little more than one-half of this amount comes from California. When the cost of carriage is taken into account, this American competition is not yet calculated to do harm to our wine growers.—*Revue des Vins et Liqueurs Paris.*

EXTENT OF SWEET WINE MAKING.

A very serious question is now confronting the sweet wine makers of this State, relative to the quantity of sweet wines which will be produced this season. It is the old question as to where a market is to be found for the quantity of wine which will be made if the estimates of production filed with the Collectors of Internal Revenue are not over stated. That the maximum quantity to be made is given in these estimates admits of no question, but even if this maximum is not reached, the question of markets is still a most important one.

Last season according to the official figures furnished by Collector Byington, of the Fourth District, and Collector Quinn, of the First District, there was made in the entire State 1,083,272 gallons of sweet wine under the provisions of the Sweet Wine Law. This, however, by no means represented the actual production as many wine makers rather than hazard the chances of working under regulations little understood, and thus subjecting themselves to liability of assessments and other charges, either worked on the old plan or in one or two instances bought proof spirits outright and used them in preference to tax-paid brandy. It is not likely however, that everything included, the total production of the State exceeded 1,400,000 gallons and in fact this may be taken as a most liberal estimate. With this quantity there was a fair demand and while prices naturally receded somewhat in view of the fact that no Internal Revenue tax had to be paid on the brandy used in fortification, the market was active and on the whole well sustained.

What are the prospects for the present season? A glance at our published list of sweet wine producers in the First (Southern) District will show that the estimated production for this season alone is 3,000,000 gallons of all sorts. Operations have been conducted this season in this District upon a scale never before known. In the Fourth (Northern) District, the estimates call for a total possible output of 1,500,000 gallons. The grand total of the State is thus 4,500,000 gallons; and going on the assumption that the material required to produce two gallons of dry wine will make one gallon of sweet wine, the total reduction in the dry wine yield in view of this great season's work will be 9,000,000 gallons.

This is a situation which should have the careful consideration of all concerned. There are certain well defined markets for the dry wines of this State which have to be met from one source or another. The sweet wine demand—not by any means as large—is general, but the question as to whether it can be increased to meet this possibly increased production demands serious consideration.

There are many producers in this State, particularly in the Fourth (Northern) District who had contemplated going extensively into sweet wine making who have abandoned their intentions on account of the prospects in the Southern District for a large production. These men will turn their attention to dry wines and to brandy, and it would seem from present crop prospects that their chances for selling will be good.

As for the brandy product it will be the heaviest on record by long odds. Much of what is distilled will go into sweet wines, but the chances are that the total product from July 1, 1891 to June 30, 1892, will run very closely to 2,000,000 gallons. This is unprecedented for California, and in fact is over double the production of two years before. Yet from the way the stills are being run, particularly in the Northern District, this estimate appears to be wholly conservative.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Cork oaks have been transplanted to California, where there raising promises to become an important industry. They produce there a cork of excellent quality. At present, however, practically all the cork used in America is imported from the New World, where there are about 3,500,000 acres of cork oak forests producing profitable crops.—*National Guardian, Glasgow.*

NOW AGAINST THE CHURCH.

The *Voice* is leading a new crusade for the Prohibitionists. It has struck the keynote of the campaign in the following paragraph:

Prohibitionists of America, the time has come for a new warfare. The ungodly league between churches and saloons must be broken, if the churches have to be split from turret to foundation stone in order to do it. A church that will any longer falter or stammer in the presence of these 140,000 gaping hells in America is one that is an enemy to God and a menace to the moral health of the nation. The minister that any longer supports by his ballot or his silence the policy of license or a license party is as guilty before God on this subject as a barkeeper, and no longer worthy to be a religious instructor or moral guide. The time has come when the truth must be shown in all its nakedness. The saloon exists because it is legalized and protected. Its legalization rests upon the voters of America. There is the responsibility for all this immeasurable woe and sin. Men who deliberately shut their eyes to this fact are men unfit to take communion at God's table, and a church that will let them do it is unfit any longer to be called a church. We say this in all deliberation, conscious of all that it implies. If we cannot condone this sin in a party or a political leader, much less can we do it in a church or a minister.

If the Prohibitionists of America did but know what was good for them, they would muzzle that sort of trash. One or two sects are about the best friends they have now.

The gentle attentions of the *Voice*, however, are little appreciated by the clergy as the following protest from a Methodist minister will show. The article was addressed to the *Voice*:

You wish me to give you my opinion of the attitude taken in your recent editorial. Of course you desire frankness, and an "opinion" whether favorable or adverse. And if you publish the friendly opinions, I suppose you will give publicity also to those that are kind and respectful, but unfavorable.

My judgment, my heart and my conscience are in utter condemnation of your appeal. The tone of the article is harsh; the sweep of the article is extreme. The effect of the article if followed up by action, would be mischievous and to some extent disastrous. You charge the Church with being "the bulwark of the rum-power." Do you mean that? Well, take the Church away—sweep it out of existence. The "bulwark" of the rum-power is gone. Is the rum-power gone? Don't you know that the Church is all there is in the world to keep rum and the rum-power from plunging us into the blackness of darkness? You say, "if any church refuses hereafter to free itself from complicity with this 'traffic in human blood,' every true Prohibitionist ought to repudiate such a church." In other words you make a method of getting rid of an evil, law and gospel to every Christian, and you call upon him to "repudiate" the Church that does not adopt it. My own church, e. g., has never endorsed license in any form; has again and again refused to endorse it; has favored Prohibition; has declared in favor of the utter annihilation of the traffic in strong drink. But the great body of the membership vote with one or the other of the two leading parties. They are not convinced that a vote for a third party is the best method of reaching a result which I know they (as to thousands of them at least) are as conscientiously desirous of reaching as I am. You ask me as a Prohibitionist to repudiate these brethren of my church, to brand them as in complicity with "traffic in human blood," and to turn my back on my beloved Zion. I am amazed at such an appeal. I beg of you to reconsider and if possible recall. If I thought it would meet with any general response I would despair of the success of Prohibition in this generation at least.

Pardon me if I say you confound things that differ. You lift a method to the place of a principle. And in doing it you shut "four million professed followers of Christ" out of heaven. Do you really think you are really going to carry Prohibition by that road?

While I live I shall try to make my brethren see the iniquity of the license system. On all proper occasions I shall prove my faith by my vote. But to ask me to turn my back on the Church of Christ, that believes and advocates, and stands for everything that is dearest and best in this world and the next is preposterous. Yours very sincerely, HERRICK JOHNSON.

Let the *Voice* keep up the good work. It is the best Anti-Prohibition paper going.

HOW WE ARE CHANGEING.

It is regarded as the sign of an advance in the civilization of New York, that the word "wine" no more means champagne. There was a time, only a few years ago, when the slogan, "Give us a bottle of wine," was understood by every bartender and waiter from one end of New York to the other, to mean a quart of champagne. Such does not seem to be the case now, however. It has been slowly but firmly pressed upon the minds of public entertainers that all people are not politicians, and hence that all people do not confine themselves exclusively to champagne. We are becoming more and more Europeanized every day. The man who orders a big cup of coffee with milk and sugar for his dinner has been superseded by the one who takes a bottle of beer or some red or white wine with his dinner. The effect of this change in the habits of New Yorkers has been an unexpected one. It has forced nearly all of the old-time hotels to change from the American to the European plan. People now have a very robust and a refined notion of what they wish to eat and drink, and when they wish to eat it. The old plan of ringing a dinner gong and feeding all mankind at a stated hour, according to the fancy of the proprietor of the hotel, has been done away with. Only two hotels in New York are now exclusively run on the American plan.—*N. Y. Sun.*

IN "AULD LANG SYNE."

While looking an old English book called "Wine, the Vine and the Cellar," by T. G. Shaw, and published in 1863, which was for many years considered a standard authority on the wines of various countries, we came across some figures respecting California wines which may be of interest to our readers.

Mr. Shaw visited the State in 1859, and his figures refer to the year 1858. Speaking of California, after referring to other States, he says: "California appears better adapted for producing wines. Its best-known growths are Anglico (sec), Aliso porto and champagne. One firm—Sausserain & Co.—is stated to have produced in 1858, 9,400 gallons white and 4,000 gallons red Aliso, 9000 gallons Anglico and 1000 gallons brandy; in all 23,000 gallons. It is stated that in the district of Angeles there were produced in that same year about 200,000 gallons of wine of various qualities."

At that time the most important vineyards appear to have been those of Ohio, Missouri and Indiana, but although these districts still produce large quantities of wine they are overshadowed, in the number of gallons, by the Pacific slope, as the following figures will show:

	Total Product.
Missouri.....	1,250,000 gallons
Ohio.....	1,934,823 "
Indiana.....	224,000 "
California.....	25,000,000 "

From the same book we find that at that time Cincinnati was noted for its Catawba, especially that made by Messrs. Longworth & Zimmerman.

THE BIGGER NUISANCE.

The temperance people claim that the saloon is a public nuisance. Now and again some inexperienced man conducts a place that may be called so, and the trade at large suffers. But these places are an exception and not the rule. But is the average saloon more of a nuisance than the church? Some may be terribly shocked at this question, but they are not only a nuisance but a detriment to surrounding property.

We know of a gentleman, who, a short time ago bought himself a home. Innocently he located next to a church. Almost his first care was to play the good Samaritan to the dying husband of the female janitor of the church, who occupied a room in the rear thereof. When the unfortunate man died, his widow was deprived of her job by the good church people. This was his first experience. But when summer came and windows were open, the shouting and hallooing at all hours of the day and night was simply unbearable, and now that an opposition church is about to locate opposite to him, he has thrown up the sponge and his house is for sale. Nor is this an exaggerated case. Sunday's *Tribune* gives another instance. It says:

"People living in the neighborhood of the Free Methodist Church at 14 North May street complain of the noises made by the worshippers at their evening meetings. George L. Robinson who lives next door to the church, says that night is made hideous oftentimes till 10 and 11 o'clock. Recently his mother who is eighty years of age, became sick, and the alleged noises made her situation so unfavorable that a room had to be procured for her in another part of the city. Robertson requested the church people to make less noise in their worship and was answered with the question: 'Is your mother saved?' Dr. Van Buren of 15 North May street has been similarly troubled during a severe illness.

"Last night the Church people kept up a noise objectionable to the neighbors until a late hour, shouting at the top of their voices. Several persons, 'imbued with the spirit,' ran around the interior of the church, jumped up and down on the floor and clapped their hands in a boisterous manner."

It was only last winter that robberies were so frequent at the Ada-street Methodist Church that special detectives had to be sent there. Now, who will say that the church is not only a public nuisance but a detriment to surrounding property? If such a state of affairs existed in any saloon, or if one dared to ring an ear-piercing bell to draw customers, what a howl there would be, and how soon the license would be revoked!—*Mixed Drinks.*

GET A DIRECTORY.

The distribution of the New Grape Growers Directories by the State Viticultural Commissioners is going on rapidly, the demand for them being very brisk. Everywhere in California they are wanted and in the East there is hardly a large corporation but what has sent for one. For wine buyers and, for the trade they will be found indispensable.

Send six cents in stamps to Winfield Scott, the Secretary of the State Viticultural Commissioners, San Francisco, and get one.



F. A. HABER,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WORLD FOR THE

Table Wines and Fine Brandies

GROWN and BOTTLED at the Celebrated

INGLENOK VINEYARD.

OF RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO. CAL.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines Produced in California.

122 SANSOME STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM PRODUCERS AS WELL AS DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From R. Monarch.

OWENSBORO, KY., September 18, 1891.

To the Trade:—I have been notified by several parties that brands controlled by me, viz: "Glenmore" and "Kentucky Club," have been used by unknown parties for their own use and gain without any authority, thereby imposing upon the trade and stealing from me that which has cost many thousands of dollars and years of labor. I now take this opportunity to warn such parties that I am on the lookout for them and will not spare any expense in protecting my brands and prosecuting the guilty ones to the extent of the law. I now offer one hundred dollars reward for proof that will convict such offenders.

R. MONARCH.

From Nicholas Rath & Co.

30 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET,)
NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1891. }

In reference to "Wise's" famous Irish whisky and "Cork Distilleries," in cases, we beg to say that we are now taking importation orders for these fine whiskies.

Wise's, which for the past fifty years has been the leading brand in this country, is 25 per cent cheaper than any of the Dublin whiskies. The same applies to the "Cork Distilleries" in cases, none of which is bottled under five years old, and is 4 to 6 shillings cheaper per case than any Dublin whisky of same age and quality. This is because the owners are a large corporation having five distilleries and are content with a fair profit on their capital, instead of, like the other distillers, charging the largest price obtainable.

We are taking orders for James Watson & Co.'s, Dundee, fine Glenlivet Scotch whisky, in casks and cases.

Awaiting your orders, which shall have our most careful and prompt attention, we are,

Yours respectfully,

NICHOLAS RATH & CO.

From the Hamburger Co.

DEAR SIR: Since cherry juice has been advanced beyond the reach of the manufacturers of blackberry brandy and similar compounds by the McKinley Bill, we have been approached by several leading firms to furnish them with our celebrated cider, and with such marked success that we feel justified in issuing this circular.

We guarantee that our Crystal or Clarified cider will keep sweet, and retain its natural flavor for any length of time, if kept in a moderately cool place, and we feel confident to use this cider as a basis will give perfect satisfaction. It will fortify the goods and give them body at a nominal cost. The cider is put up in whisky casks containing about forty-five gallons, or in smaller packages if desired.

We would be pleased to furnish you prices or samples upon application. Awaiting a trial order, we remain,

Yours very truly,

THE HAMBURGER CO.

From W. C. Biles & Co.

N. E. COR. SECOND & MAIN STREETS,)
CINCINNATI, September 1, 1891. }

The co-partnership existing under the firm name of J. W. Biles & Co. was dissolved on the 31st ult. by mutual consent. W. C. Biles and Godfrey Holterhoff, withdrawing from the old firm, have this day formed a partnership under the name and style of W. C. Biles & Co., and have taken the commodious offices at the northeast corner of Second and Main streets for the purpose of conducting the wholesale whisky and grain commission business and dealing in all kinds of distillers' supplies.

Our Mr. W. C. Biles, with the exception of a short period, has been in this business for nearly fourteen years, and is thoroughly acquainted with all its details.

Mr. Godfrey Holterhoff for the past three years was the financial head of the old firm, and successfully managed that de-

partment. He has been identified with the wholesale whisky and distillery business for upwards of a quarter of a century, and will hereafter take an active and energetic interest in the details of the whole business of our house.

We know that no commission house in the country is better equipped to serve the trade than is ours. We will appreciate your valued correspondence very much, and feel we can guarantee prompt and satisfactory results.

Yours respectfully,

W. C. BILES & CO.

From the Vandegrift Distilling Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To the Jobbing Trade:—The "Vandegrift Pure Rye," without doubt, bids fair, very soon to reach a point prominent among the best brands of Pennsylvania pure rye whiskies. Although comparatively a new brand, the success made, so far, in introducing it to the jobbing trade has been most gratifying. We have determined to leave nothing undone to make that success continuous and permanent, and to this end we are exercising the most diligent care in all the important details of the business.

First of all, our distillery, which is complete in all respects, is located on the Monongahela River. This gives us all those advantages which have in the past been claimed for the product of the plants situated on this historic stream. Our warehouses are of the best, steam heated throughout, guaranteeing quick maturity of goods. The grain used is the highest grade of rye and barley malt obtainable in the market. A certificate signed by the Government officer in charge, to the effect that rye and malt only are used in the production of spirits at our distillery, is attached to each individual package before shipment from our bonded warehouse. Shipments can be made daily by steamers to Pittsburgh, and there transferred to any point, east, west, north or south.

Since the fall of 1889 we have produced over 5,000 barrels of pure rye whisky, all of which is in the hands of first-class jobbers, principally of Pennsylvania. This fact we regard a strong endorsement of the goods. We feel no hesitancy in asserting that for genuine merit the "Vandegrift" has no superior.

To the end that the jobbing trade generally may have a better acquaintance with this goods, we would solicit your attention.

We will cheerfully send samples on application, or furnish any further information to any jobber desiring it with a view to becoming a purchaser or a distributor of the goods.

Our future production will be adjusted to the legitimate demand of the jobbing trade.

Very truly,

VANDEGRIFT DISTILLING CO.

Proprietors.

From James E. Pepper & Co.

LEXINGTON, KY.

OLD PEPPER WHISKY.

We herewith beg to inform you that we have this day given the control of our Old Pepper whisky, distillery bottling, for the Eastern, Middle and South Atlantic States, to Messrs. Krauss, Hart & Felbel, of 116 Pearl street, New York.

Mr. Otto A. Krauss, who has had charge of our agency for several States, and Messrs. Hart & Felbel, who represented us in New York city, etc., have consolidated their agencies, for the mutual benefit of the trade and to protect the same.

We take pleasure in informing you that the Old Pepper whisky will continue to be bottled exclusively at our distillery, Lexington, Ky., and that the quality will be kept up to the high standard which has already made it the leading American whisky.

To guard our interests, as well as those of the trade and public, we have patented both our labels and trade mark; and besides the suits already instituted against certain imitators and infringers, we shall begin others, if necessary, and press them vigorously to the fullest extent of the law.

Yours truly,

JAS. E. PEPPER & CO.

Referring to the above circular, we solicit your valued order.

Respectfully yours,

KRAUSS, HART & FELBEL,

Sole distillery agents for New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.

A STORY ABOUT SNAKES.

They are telling a good story on a prominent member of the trade which though reaching back a few years, has only leaked out and will bear repetition.

It was in the days when ——— was traveling for his house in the northwest and in the course of events he dropped in one morning at The Dalles, Or. The early hours of the day were spent in hustling up trade and in the afternoon, after having imbibed three or four times, he concluded to visit a well-known pleasure resort in the vicinity one of the attractions of which is a waterfall.

Like many others ——— visited the cataract, which was then glistening and sparkling in the rays of a warm afternoon sun. Going up close to the base of the fall so that the light shone brilliantly through the falling liquid, he was amazed and horrified to see a mass of wriggling things looking like snakes in the water.

He started back in terror!

"Great God!" he thought, "have I got them?"

He looked again!

Still the snakes wriggled and twisted before him!

"But I haven't drank much to amount to anything. Yet it must be. I'll get back to the hotel," he muttered to himself.

Half an hour later he was basking in an easy hotel chair at the door of the hostelry.

Ten minutes elapsed.

Then a friend came.

"Hello ———, come have a drink."

"Nope" was the quiet reply. "Ain't drinking now."

"What! Swore off?"

"Nope, thanks, just a little bit sick."

Half an hour later.

Another friend on the scene.

"Come on old man and have a smile."

"Thanks, but I'd rather not. Ain't smiling now."

"Prohibitionist, eh?" (Facetiously.)

"Not just that, but still don't feel like myself. A little under the weather you know. Good day.

Fifteen minutes elapse during which the victim wonders how "they" feel.

Then appearance of a third crony.

"Hello ———, when did you come to town?"

"This morning."

"Come have something."

"Nope, thanks just the same."

"Been up and seen the falls yet?"

"Yes."

"There's something curious about those falls. If I had seen you before you went I would have told you about it."

"Yes? What is it?" (Not much interested.)

"Well if you will go where the sun will shine through the water you will see thousands of lamprey eels, wriggling away. Its quite a sight,

"I've seen them! This settles it. Come, we'll have a smile."

It was a bottle of wine for all hands the rest of that eventful day.

THE WINES OF AY.

The wines of Ay from an early date found favor in the eyes of poets and princes, and one has sung:

Ay produces the best wine—

I call the world to witness this,

Though you may for Rheims opine,

Ay produces the best wine,

It ranks the first and the most fine.

The largest champagne establishment at Ay is that of Messrs. Deutz & Geldermann, whose extra dry Gold Lack Champagne has been long and favorably known. The cuvees of Deutz & Geldermann, consisting usually of 50,000 gallons each, are made in a vat of gigantic proportions. Their splendid range of cellars

now comprise eight long and lofty galleries no less than seventeen feet wide and the same number of feet in height, and of the aggregate length of 2200 yards. They are capable of containing several million bottles of champagne, in addition to large quantities of wine in cask. Good Lack Sec is held in high estimation by the connoisseurs of the Old World, and to-day it is the favorite at the numerous regimental messes and the principal hotels, etc. In the clubs of this city, as well as the houses of our best known epicures, this delicious wine is rapidly gaining friends. Its bouquet and its refined and pleasing flavor combine with the fact that no ill effects ever follow a too free indulgence in this delightful wine.—*Inner Man.*

CROP CONDITION ABROAD.

In a Paris letter dated September 1st and written by Baroness Althea Salvador, a gloomy view of vine interests in France is given. The champagne vineyards according to this correspondent, are not only attacked by phylloxera, but by mildew, blackrot, odium, the harvest worm, and what proprietors fear much, by hail. In August, in one day, there were five hail storms, and the damage to vineyards was estimated at \$1,000,000. The leaves were torn and the fruit crushed.

And the Russian vineyardists are no better off. Under a St. Petersburg date of September 19th we find this piece of information: "The spread of phylloxera among the vines in South Russia causes the Government considerable uneasiness. The sum of \$60,000 has already been spent in preventive measures in Bessarabia, but with only the poorest results. In the Crimea the vines are in fairly good condition, but in the Caucasus they are hopelessly blighted."

In California the phylloxera and ruinously low prices have combined to reduce vine acreage, until it would seem that the turning point had at last been reached; that with the superior quality of last year's vintage and the lighter production estimated for this season the dawn of a brighter day must be near. Putting the news from foreign vineyards and that from our own together, we think we see good property to have and to hold in the resistant-vine vineyard situated in the State to-day.

TO WINE MAKERS.

The vintage being now in progress, wine makers will find it to their interest to use Oenotannin and Pulverine. The former has no equal in the regulation and perfection of fermentation of the must, and in securing a proper second fermentation. Pulverine is equally valuable in its quick action in clarifying red and white wines. It imparts no taste or smell and can be used with safety. Charles Meinecke & Co., are the sole agents.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

NICHOLAS RATH & CO.

30 South William Street, New York.

— Sole Manufacturers of the —

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PRUNE JUICE.

N. B. Imitations Bearing Similar Names are Useless as Substitutes.

Berges & Domeniconi,

GRAPE GROWERS, DISTILLERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

California Wines AND Brandies

— PROPRIETORS OF THE —

Victoria Wine Cellars and Distillery of Sonoma

— AND —

Falls Vineyard and Distillery of Green Valley.

OFFICE and DEPOT: 703 and 710 SANSONE ST.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WINE AND BRANDY MAKERS.

Full List of Those Who Will Make Sweet Wine and Brandy in
the Southern District This Year.

Through the kindness of Collector Quinn and Deputy Collector Youngberg we are enabled to publish the full list of the sweet wine makers and brandy distillers who will operate this year, as registered up to September 25th. This includes only the producers of the First (Southern) District of California.

We hope to publish in our next issue the same list for the Fourth (Northern) District.

The First District list is as follows:

DISTILLERS, FIRST DISTRICT.

No.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
1	Fancher Creek Distilleries.....	Fresno
3	F. Joost.....	Martinez
4	Pironi & Slatr.....	Los Angeles
5	Eugene Paris.....	Livermore
7	Henry E. Meyer.....	Los Angeles
8	P. F. Lint.....	Los Gatos
10	Baker & Thompson.....	Oakland
11	L. J. Rose & Co., Ltd.....	San Gabriel
17	Henry J. Cattermole.....	Wrights
21	Charles O. Rust.....	Anaheim
22	Emanuelle Daneri.....	Otay
25	Joseph Geemen.....	Declezeville
26	Alexander Duvall.....	Livermore
27	Joseph Naphthaly.....	Walnut Creek
28	Guasti & Bernard.....	Glendale
29	Cucamonga Vineyard Co.....	Cucamonga
30	John Crellin.....	Pleasanton
32	N. J. Haines.....	San Jose
41	Kohler & Frohling.....	Fresno
46	Secondo Guasti.....	Los Angeles
51	Ferdinando Bessolo.....	Camulas
71	William Palmatag.....	Hollister
87	Giuseppi Sormano.....	Los Angeles
95	J. Rich.....	San Jose
97	G. L. Mesnager & Co.....	Los Angeles
101	Henry Lefranc.....	San Jose
120	George West.....	Stockton
140	Frederick Steinman.....	Farmersville
141	Demartini & Cereghino.....	Clayton
157	Charles Lorenz.....	Anaheim
158	Charles Stern.....	Los Angeles
164	John Jasprizza.....	San Jose
168	Baldwin Distilling Co.....	Santa Anita
172	J. C. Merithew.....	San Jose
175	Eisen Vineyard Co.....	Fresno
188	Henri Armhurst.....	Stockton
194	Peter Rossez.....	Fresno
198	Mt. Diablo Wine Co.....	Clayton
211	T. J. F. Boege.....	Anaheim
214	Nicholas Barovich.....	San Jose
217	Herman C. Eggers.....	Fresno
218	San Gabriel Wine Co.....	Ramona
220	Reinert & Weis.....	San Bernardino
225	Fresno Vineyard Co.....	Fresno
226	Barton Estate Ltd.....	Fresno
230	Herman Boettger.....	Los Angeles
232	Gottlob Bayha.....	Yorba
234	George Yung.....	Orange
236	Pomona Wine Co.....	Pomona
237	Emile Vache.....	Brookside
240	N. Anticovich.....	San Jose
243	Joseph Young.....	Orange
246	Gottardo Bustelli.....	Livermore
247	P. H. Dallidet.....	San Luis Obispo
248	Bernard Distel.....	Fremont
250	Downey Vintage Co.....	Downey
251	Jacob Rudel.....	San Gabriel
254	Louis Schorn.....	Anaheim
256	Mountain Wine Co.....	Lamanda Park
257	Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....	Lamanda Park
258	G. F. Merriam.....	Twin Oaks

261	Henry Wehmeyer.....	Anaheim
263	C. K. Kirby.....	Fowler
264	Herman Granz.....	Fresno
266	Paul O. Burns Wine Co.....	San Jose
267	Emerson W. Scott.....	Fremont Twp
268	Lind Vineyard Co.....	Fresno
270	Adolph Schimpf.....	Lytle Creek
277	A. Delpech.....	Patchen
279	Charles G. Anderson.....	Fresno
280	Joseph Rockstuhl.....	Antioch
282	Webster & Sargent.....	Minturn
285	A. B. Elder.....	Santa Clara
286	R. T. Pierce.....	Santa Clara
287	Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Co.....	Los Gatos
288	Florence Winery.....	Florence
289	Los Gatos Co-operative Winery.....	Los Gatos
290	Paul Wack.....	Los Angeles
291	Roscoe Winery.....	Tunie Canon
295	T. C. Jarvis.....	Santa Clara
297	Henry Mel.....	Glenwood
299	Sierra Vista Vineyard Co.....	Minturn
301	Charles Stern.....	Fresno
303	B. Dreyfus & Co.....	San Jose
306	H. B. Wagoner.....	Livermore
307	Charles De Toy.....	Mountain View
308	Antonio Zicovich.....	San Jose
314	Glen Terry Wine Co.....	Clayton
315	Buhach Pro & Mfg Co.....	Atwater
316	Manuel Fieriera.....	Visalia
318	Theodore Beck.....	Santa Cruz

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2	S. Guasti.....	Los Angeles
3	George West & Son.....	Stockton
4	H. C. Eggers.....	Fresno
5	E. B. Rodgers.....	Fresno
6	Gallegos Wine Co.....	Irvington
7	Fresno Vineyard Co.....	Fresno
8	Eisen Vineyard Co.....	Fresno
9	Baldwin Distilling Co.....	Santa Anita
10	Pironi & Slatr.....	Los Angeles
11	J. Rockstuhl.....	Antioch
12	L. J. Rose Co. Ltd.....	San Gabriel
13	Paul O. Burns Wine Co.....	San Jose
14	J. C. Merithew.....	San Jose
15	Sierra Vista Vineyard Co.....	Minturn
16	Kohler & Frohling.....	Fresno
17	H. B. Wagoner.....	Livermore
18	Julius P. Smith.....	Livermore
19	C. K. Kirby.....	Fowler
20	Herman Granz.....	Fresno
21	Lind Vineyard Co.....	Fresno
22	Los Gatos Co-operative Co.....	Los Gatos
23	Buhach Mfg Co.....	Atwater
24	Paul Wack.....	Los Angeles
25	Eugene Paris.....	Livermore
26	C. G. Anderson.....	Fresno
27	Mt. Diablo Vineyard Co.....	Clayton
28	Sierra Madre Vintage Co.....	Lamanda Park
29	Cucamonga Vineyard Co.....	Cucamonga
30	Adolph Schimpf.....	San Bernardino
31	Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Co.....	Los Gatos
32	H. R. Schell.....	Knights Ferry
33	Reinert & Weis.....	San Bernardino
34	Demartini & Cereghino.....	Clayton
35	Glen Terry Wine Co.....	Clayton
36	John Piriera.....	Jamestown
37	Geo. H. Malter.....	Fresno
39	Barton Estate Ltd.....	Fresno
40	Roscoe Winery.....	Roscoe
41	German Engler.....	Shaws Flat
42	Peter Rossez.....	Fresno
43	Jacob Rudel.....	San Gabriel
44	Emile Vache.....	Redlands
45	E. H. Upham.....	Martinez
46	Henry Mel.....	Glenwood
47	C. C. Melver.....	Mission San Jose

Total estimated production, 3,000,000 gallons.



<p>KENTUCKY CLUB</p> <p>HAND MADE</p> <p>SOUR MASH.</p> <p>DISTILLED BY</p> <p>DAVISS COUNTY DISTILLING CO.</p> <p>OWENSBORO, KY.</p>		<p>R. MONARCH</p> <p>HAND MADE</p> <p>SOUR MASH.</p> <p>DISTILLED BY</p> <p>R. MONARCH,</p> <p>OWENSBORO, KY.</p>
<p>Our Cooperage is our own manufacture.</p> <p>OUTS AND PROOF GUARANTEED</p> <p>Goods delivered F. O. B. either Boat or Cars.</p>		<p>Our Cooperage is our own manufacture.</p> <p>OUTS AND PROOF GUARANTEED</p> <p>Goods delivered F. O. B. either Boat or Cars.</p>

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PHYLLOXERA IN CHAMPAGNE.

In face of the lamentable obstinacy which some of the vine growers of the Champagne district have recently exhibited in opposing the measures for stamping out the insect plague, which, if left to its own devices, will probably wreck their properties and their industry, it will be opportune to give the views of Monsieur L. Grandeau, Inspector-General of Agriculture in France, which he contributed last month to *Le Temps*, the well-known Paris Journal.

The invasion of the Champagne district by the *phylloxera*s, in the opinion of the writer, placed beyond doubt. Last year it made its appearance at Treloup in Aisne, and now it is heard of again at Vincelles in Marne. The destruction of such vines as were actually attacked, and the application of sulphide of carbon to those in the near neighborhood, will certainly destroy the disease there, but it is further important to deal with the vines in the whole vicinity where it is to be feared that it indeed exists, though as yet only in such numbers as are insufficient to attract attention. It is necessary, therefore, for the Champagne growers to strenuously exert themselves to completely root out the pest from their midst, but, asks M. Grandeau, is such a result possible of attainment? If so, can it be effected without altering the character of the vines which have created the reputation of the district? Lastly, are the means to be adopted financially practicable? To all three questions, an affirmative answer can be given.

The history of the insect in France is well known. Imported from America by French growers, it first appeared in 1865 in the vineyard of Roquemaure in Gard. In 1867, a patch was seen on the borders of the Garonne, and a little later in Cognac. In 1870, nearly all the vines of Provence and some of those of Languedoc were attacked. In 1873, Montpellier fell a victim, and three years after all that region was infested as well as that of Gironde. In 1878, the scourge found its way to the Cote d'Or, near Meursault, and now there are fifty-four Departments in which the insect flourishes. Three chief remedies have been adopted, namely, the application of sulphide of carbon or sulpho-carbonate, and the flooding of the vines during winter. At the end of 1889, 250,000 acres of vines had been preserved by these means, and 750,000 acres had been replanted with American roots.

Laws were passed in 1878 and 1879, the objects of which were two-fold, first, for the severe punishment of those who introduced vines from infected neighborhoods, and secondly, to make provision for the pecuniary assistance of such as possessed diseased vineyards towards their rehabilitation. These excellent enactments, so far as the restriction to the importation of diseased vines is concerned, have now been repealed by the law of August 3, 1891, so that districts that have escaped, or been but partially attacked, will in future run the risk of having their vineyards ruined by the introduction of infected vines from elsewhere, if the majority of the council-general of each department chooses to allow it. That Parliament has duly considered the gravity of the situation that these unwise facilities may bring about, seems all but incredible, but it is to be devoutly hoped that the growers in the Champagne district will see the madness of availing themselves of this law of the 3d of August, and also will struggle for the maintenance of the French roots, which can alone preserve the value and reputation of the grand *crus* of the Champagne district.

A few words of explanation, the writer goes on to say, are necessary as to the American roots, before showing how the Champagne district can be saved from the imminent peril to which the law of the 3d of August has exposed it. Of the 750,000 acres replanted with American roots, but 46,500 belong to the Gironde, the great majority of the others being in those districts which produce only the cheaper varieties of wine, and which consequently could not afford to employ the anti-*phylloxera* treatment chiefly used in the Gironde. The growers in Herault

for instance, saw utter destruction awaiting their vines and so replanted 275,000 acres with American roots, and they were right, for it was their only alternative not being able to afford the more costly treatment. Are, however, the growers of Burgundy and Champagne so situated? Not so, for the high prices which their wines will yield, will enable them to apply the more expensive remedies. Again, in the chalky soil of the Champagne district, one does not know of a single American root which is certain to be successful, in fact all require occasional treatment of sulphide of carbon or sulpho-carbonate. So that to advise a grower to replant with American roots is open to two grave objections:—first, there is no such root known that is certain to resist the *phylloxera* in the chalky soil, though effective in others, and secondly, replantations would assuredly require in some years to be treated in the same way as the French root. A visit to the Burgundian vineyards would, M. Grandeau thinks, convince a Champagne grower of the certainty of being able to save his vineyards if he would only act wisely. He himself has made an excursion thither, and, he adds, if a short account of it will cause some of the proprietors of the Marne to follow his example, he will have gained his end, feeling certain that Champagne would benefit largely by a visit.

More lucky than their *confreres* of the Cote d'Or, the Champagne growers in their efforts against the *phylloxera*, will not have to contend with such incredulity as existed in Burgundy fifteen years ago. When our children read the history of the invasion of the *phylloxera* in Burgundy, they will hardly believe how at the first application of sulphide of carbon was conducted under the protection of a troop of soldiers; how the few intelligent proprietors who did their best to forward and assist the operations of the Minister of Agriculture, had to go armed to their vineyards for fear of an attack, and how the workmen of the latter were frequently maltreated by those of other proprietors, who did not believe in the good intentions of the Minister, or in the necessity of remedial measures being adopted. One must go back to the time when the Jews were accused of poisoning the wells and springs, to form an idea of the excitement that existed at the commencement of the *phylloxera* campaign. As compared with this, the task of the Champagne growers is easy, for they all at least acknowledge the gravity of the danger that the presence of this insect threatens.

Setting out from Dijon in company with M. Leonce Bocquet who is one of the largest proprietors in Burgundy, M. Grandeau states, he traversed all the country from Chenove to Santenay, a distance of some twenty-eight miles. He successively visited the well-known vineyards of Gevrey-Chambertin, Morey, Chambolle, Vosne, Clos-Vougeot, Musigny, Richebourg, Romanee-Conti, Nuits, Aloxe, Corton-Pougets, Savigny, Beaune, Pommard, Volnay, Meursault-Pulligny, Blagny (Montrachet), Chassagne and Santenay. Everywhere was the contrast of skill and care and of ignorance and neglect abundantly apparent. On both sides of the road stretched vast tracts of land, but lately planted with the roots of grand *crus* now either lying altogether fallow, or yielding but a sparse crop of potatoes, oats or buckwheat, the gathering of which will cost more than its value, and side by side with these, luxuriant vineyards, promising a magnificent return. The triumph of the well directed energy of man against an apparently unconquerable disaster, is here well exemplified. The possibility of completely defeating the *phylloxera* without the adoption of the American root can no longer be a question, it is an accomplished fact.

The Inspector of Agriculture then proceeds to state the means which have been adopted by M. Bocquet, and the expense they have occasioned. The treatment which has enabled the proprietor of the chateau of the Clos-Vougeot, to save his vines since the invasion of the *phylloxera* in 1880, to re-establish those vineyards which were badly attacked, and which were only purchased by him some three or four years since, consisted in the following application. Twice a year at the end of the autumn, and in the month of July or August, is injected into the soil at

a depth varying according to the nature of the land (four to twelve inches), a mixture in equal parts of sulphur of carbon and essence of petroleum—to the extent of about thirty-two grammes per square metre. The reason why the proprietor prefers this mixture to pure sulphur of carbon, he tells M. Grandcau, is because the evaporation being much less rapid, the diffusion of the liquid in the soil is slower, and also, because the cooling produced by evaporation is much less intense, which is an important fact in our climate.

"The best means of becoming assured that I am right in my views," writes Mr. Grandcau in conclusion, "is to look into the facts, and if I shall have persuaded any of the eminent representatives who reside in the Champagne district to pay a visit to Beaune, my ambition will be realized, for these gentlemen will certainly convince themselves, and return eager to commence operations such as I have indicated against the foe that is now threatening at their gates." To this let us add our expressions of hope that the remarks of so eminent an authority may have the desired effect!

CYCLOPAEDIA OF TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION.

An exhaustive treatise on the liquor problem, treated in a calm, dispassionate and scientific manner, has long been a desideratum, and we are pleased to note that such a work, treated as far as possible in such a manner, has just been issued from the press by Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, also publishers of the *Voice*, the leading organ of prohibition. Although as was only to be expected the publishers evince a distinctly favorable tendency to the radical view of the total abstinence and prohibition ideas, hostile opinions are candidly stated; and there is nothing in the method of argument that can be considered objectionable.

The most prominent method of the Cyclopaedia is the thoroughness with which the chief topics are presented. In such articles as "Adulteration," "Bible Wines," "Compensation," "Constitutional Prohibition," "Cost of the Drink Traffic," "Effects of Alcohol," "High License," "Internal Revenue," "Legislation," "Light Liquors," "Liquor Traffic," "Local Option," "Medicine," "Moderation," "Non-Partisanship," "Benefits of Prohibition," "Personal Liberty," "Democratic Party," "Republican Party," "Prohibition Party" and "United States Government and the Liquor Traffic," the reader will find evidences of very patient labor and a superior judgment and ability.

Numerous temperance and prohibition specialists of eminent reputation have contributed signed articles. Among these are such well known authors and temperance advocates as Dr. Benjamin W. Richardson, Dr. Felix L. Oswald, Dr. F. R. Lees, Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. G. W. Samson, Dr. Samuel W. Dike, E. J. Wheeler, Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Dr. John Bascom, Volney B. Cushing, Miss Frances E. Willard, Axel Gustafson, F. S. Spence, Neal Dow, Rev. Dr. W. E. Griffiths, Dr. T. D. Crothers, B. F. Parker, Rev. J. C. Fernald, Prof. H. A. Scomp, Rev. Dr. William Kincaid, Hon. Henry W. Blair, Hon. John O'Donnell and Dr. Carlos Martyn.

The editors have shown especial care in giving exact references to original authorities where vital facts, figures and utterances are quoted. This element of course greatly enhances the value of the book as an authority for reference purposes.

CURE FOR INTemperance.

Intemperance is the question of the hour says a London press dispatch. While the controversy about its cure is raging in the *Times*, *Telegraph* and other papers, Dr. Leslie E. Kelley of Dwight, Ill., who is becoming famous for rapid cures of alcoholism, has arrived in London. He has just finished a tour of France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy, made for the purpose of studying his specialty.

The most remarkable thing about a long chat which I had with Dr. Kelley yesterday was the stress he laid upon the fact

that drunkenness is not a vice and not to be approached or considered as anything but a disease, to be treated as malaria or any other physical malady. He is a gray-haired, keen-eyed man of the West, who has in twelve years cured over 9500 drunkards and opium takers, and with all the experience that such a record implies he turns his back on the remedies offered by legislatures and churches. If it were vice, law and religion could prevent or remedy it, but as it is a disease, physical remedies are the only means of checking it. The doctor says that from the time he left England until the time he returned to London, two days ago he saw only two drunken men. Those two were at Naples.

"Doctor," I said, as I sat beside him yesterday, "from your observations of the effect of light beer drinking in Germany and light wine drinking in France and Italy, what do you think about the plan to be pursued in any country in attempting to wipe out drunkenness by absolute prohibition of sale?"

"I do not think prohibition will ever obtain in the United States," said the doctor. "It is impossible to control the liquor traffic, therefore I think light wine and beer drinking ought to be encouraged as a matter of Government policy in America and England."

WINE BOTTLING.

To persons desirous of buying by the cask and undertaking the bottling themselves, the following advice is suggested. After receiving the cask, put it as soon as convenient in a cellar have it laid upon a layer in a proper way for tapping, that is eighteen inches above the floor, with pieces of wood supporting it on each side so that it cannot shake or roll the least while the bottling is going on. Remove the tin covers from the bung and faucet hole, open the bung, or, if it cannot be taken out, bore a hole in the bung or near it with a gimlet. Drive a wooden faucet into the faucet hole, and then close the bung again or plug up the little hole that was made, and leave it so laying for twenty-four hours at least, or perhaps for two days; in the mean time have the bottles ready, that is, have them thoroughly cleansed by washing them two or more times with a bottle brush placing them neck down where they can become perfectly dry.

Select the best of corks (the highest priced are generally the cheapest), in order to secure the wine from leaking out, and to prevent the air from passing into it, either of which circumstances may spoil it; then soak the corks for half an hour in boiling water, after which they should be washed once more in cold water, and then immersed in wine, one after another, before the are put in the corking machine (a half-pint of wine will suffice for about a hundred corks.)

If the bottles and corks are ready and prepared in this careful manner, the bottling may begin after the above mentioned lapse of time. Turn the key in the faucet only so far that the wine will run slow enough to allow time for corking one bottle before another becomes full, then seal the bottles and lay them down in a cool cellar.

A SIMPLE PLAN of improving wine and other alcoholic liquor has been devised by J. Batalle, of Barcelona. The liquor is exposed in shallow glass vessels or in bottles, which are only partially filled, to the direct action of sunlight, electric light, or other light which is rich in actinic rays. Under these circumstances a precipitate continuously falls, and this is filtered off at intervals more or less frequent, according to the result required. It is stated that from three to nine months of exposure under the above conditions will bring about such a degree of ageing in the liquor treated as can only be attained by years of storing in cellars.

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The Cafe is open from 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.

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Burgundy	6.00	6.75
Zinfandel, Claret	4.50	5.2
Port	6.00	6.75
Sherry	6.00	6.75
Madeira	6.00	6.75
Malaga	6.00	6.7
Sweet Muscat	6.00	6.7
Chateau d'Orleans, Claret	12.00	13.0

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,
Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.

Trammer, 82	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83	5.00	6.00

I. DE TURK,
212 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Port, 1884	\$ 6.00
Port, 1886	4.00
Dry Sherry, 1884	6.00
Dry Sherry, 1886	4.00
Angelica, 1884	4.50
Tokay, 1884	8.00
Zinfandel, 1884	3.50
Burgundy, 84	4.00
Riesling, 1885	4.00
Zinfandel, 1884	4.50
Hock, 1885	3.50
Brandy, 1882	12.00

SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,
Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling	\$ 4.75	\$ 5.75
Gutedel	4.75	5.75
Port	5.50	
Angelica	5.50	
Muscatel	5.50	
Sherry	6.00	
Brandy, 1882	12.00	

LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,
478 Tenth street, Oakland, Cal.

Zinfandel	\$ 3.50	\$ 4.50
Sauterne	4.00	5.00
Brandy	9.00	6.00
Port	5.00	6.00
Sweet Muscatel	5.00	6.00
Grape Cordial	6.50	7.50

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Claret, 1886	\$3.00
Zinfandel, 1885	3.50
Burgundy, 1885	4.00
Hock, 1885	3.50
Riesling, 1885	4.00
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884	5.00
Gutedel, 1884	5.00
Somlai Hungarian Type, 1885	3.50
Szatzmari	4.50
Szegszardi Feher Hun Type	3.50
" " 1885	4.00
Port, 1884	6.00
Sherry, 1885	5.00
" 1884	6.00
Angelica and Sweet Mout'n, 84	4.50
Mad'a, Malaga & Sw't To'y 85	12.00
Brandy, 1885	5.00
" 1885	10.00

BECK, PYHRR & CO.,
108 O'Farrell street, San Francisco.

Santa Rosa Zinfandel '86	\$3.00
Santa Clara Cabernet, '87	4.50
Cupertino Medoc, '84	6.00
St. Helena Hock '86	3.50
Gutedel (Chasselas), '86	4.50
Trammer, '82	5.00
Sauterne (silver leaf)	6.50
Haute Sauterne (gold leaf)	7.00
California Cognacs	
*Silver Bronze Leaf	8.00
**Red	10.00
***Green	12.00

INGLENOK WINES.
F. A. Haber, agent, 122 Sansome St., S. F.

Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1885	\$3.50
Zinfandel	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1885	5.50
Burgundy type	5.50
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '85	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1885	4.50
Hock, Rhenish type	6.00
Burger, Chablis type	5.00
Riesling, Johannisberg type	5.00
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.	
None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor—each bottle bears the legal pure wine stamp.	

CAL. WINE GROWER'S UNION.
Cor. Sutter and Grant ave. San Francisco.

EL QUITO VINEYARD.		
Riesling	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Claret	5.00	4.00

FRESNO VINEYARD CO.

Burger	\$ 3.50	\$ 4.50
Port	3.50	4.50
Angelica	3.50	6.50
Sherry	5.50	6.50
Cognac Brandy	10.00	11.00
ST. HUBERT VINEYARD.		
Port, Cane, net	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00
Sauterne	8.00	9.00
Cognac	12.00	13.00

C. CARPY & CO.
511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco

La Loma, Grand Medoc	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Burgundy	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50
Sauterne	5.00	6.00
Riesling	4.00	5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882	9.00	10.00
Sherry, 1882	9.00	10.00
Port, 1882	8.00	9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy	12.00	13.00

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.
11 and 13 First Street, San Francisco.

Hock	\$ 3.50	\$ 4.50
Gutedel	4.00	5.00
Riesling	4.50	5.50
Cabernet	4.50	5.50
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50
Private Stock Claret	5.00	6.00
Burgundy	4.00	5.00
Port, (old)	4.50	
Angelica	4.50	
Sherry	4.50	
Brandy, 1881	15.00	
Brandy, 1887	8.00	
Private Stock Burgundy	7.00	8.00
Private Stock Sauterne	8.00	9.00
Vine Cliff Claret	15.00	
Private Stock Hock	5.00	6.00

TO-KALON VINEYARD,
JAS. L. DAVIS Sole Agent,
308 California St., San Francisco.

Reising Johannisberg	5.00	6.00
" "Chronicle"	4.50	5.50
" " " "	4.00	5.00
Sauterne, "L. D."	6.00	7.00
" Haut	4.50	5.00
" Haut	4.00	5.00
Chablis	4.00	5.00
Gutedel	3.50	4.50
Cabernet	5.00	6.00
Burgundy	5.00	6.00
Beclau	3.50	4.50
Zinfandel	8.00	9.00
St. Laurent	8.00	9.00
La Granada	8.00	9.00
Lazrine	7.00	8.00
Nebbiola	7.50	8.50
La Grand Claret	12.50	13.50
Madeira	5.00	6.00
Malaga	5.00	6.00
Muscatel	5.00	6.00
Angelica	5.00	6.00
Tokay	5.00	6.00
Sweet To-Kalon	6.00	7.00
Sherry, Dry	5.50	6.50
" " "	5.00	6.00
Port, 1876	12.00	13.00
" 1883	6.00	7.00
" 1885	4.00	5.00
Grape Brandy	9.00	10.00
" " "	8.00	9.00
Blackberry Brandy	10.00	11.00
Strawberry	9.00	10.00
Cognac	14.00	15.00
" " "	12.00	13.00

KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,
129 Sutter street, San Francisco

Zinfandel	\$ 3.25	\$ 4.25
Zinfandel	4.00	5.00
Burgundy	4.00	5.00
Sauterne	5.50	7.00
Port, Old	6.00	
Old Sherry	6.00	

GEORGE WEST & SON,
Stockton, Cal.

Brandy, 1879	\$20.00
Brandy, 1883	15.00
Brandy, 1885	15.00
Frontignan	9.00
Sherry	9.00
Port (old)	12.00
Port	6.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.
A. G. Chauche Livermore.

Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.		
	Quarts.	Pints.
Sauterne	\$6.00	\$7.00
Haut Sauterne	7.00	8.00
Claret, Table	4.00	5.00
" " "	9.00	
Retour d'Europe		
AA Claret, V	9.00	
Retour d'Europe		
Zinfandel	3.00	4.00
Burgundy	9.00	10.00

KOHLER & FROHLING,
601 Polson Street, San Francisco.

Riesling	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Hock	3.50	4.00
Gutedel	4.50	5.00
Sauterne	4.50	5.00
Zinfandel	3.75	4.25
Zinfandel, old	4.50	5.00
Burgundy	4.00	4.50
Superior Port	10.00	
Sherry	7.50	
Angelica	6.00	
Muscatel	6.00	
Malaga	6.00	
Brandy	10.00	

C. HOLTUM & CO.,
100-102 First street, San Francisco.
Branch, 665 Market Street.

Zinfandel, 1884	\$3.00
Burgundy	3.00
Riesling	3.25
Riesling, Marcobrunner, 1883	5.25
Gutedel, 1884	4.00
Sauterne	4.00
Port Old (Fresno Co.), 1882	6.00
Port, 1885	4.00
Sherry, Dry, 1884	4.00
Sherry, Old, (Fresno Co.), 1882	6.00
Angelica, 1885, (Los Ang & Co)	4.00
Muscatel (Fresno Co.), 1885	5.50
Tokay, 1884	5.00
Mt. Vineyard, 1885	4.00
Madeira and Malaga, 1885	5.50
Pineapple wines	4.50
Brandy, 1882	11.00
Brandy, 1885	9.00
Strawberry Brandy	9.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,
453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel	3.50	4.00
Riesling	4.50	5.00
Madeiras	8.00	
Malaga	8.00	
Cognac	14.00	

Imported Champagnes.

CHARLES MEINKECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GILDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.		
Gold Lack Sec. per case	\$32.00	\$34.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums		
" " "	31.00	
Chachet Blanc per case	30.50	32.50
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt	25.50	27.50
DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.		
Carte Blanche, per case	21.00	22.00
Carte Blanche, extra dry, per case	21.00	22.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco

Pommery Sec.		
	QUARTS.	PINTS.
" "	\$34.00	\$36.00
MACONDRAY & CO.,		
First and Market streets, San Francisco.		
Louis Roederer Grand Vin Sec.	34.00	36.00
" " " "	34.00	36.00
" " " "	34.00	36.00
Carte Blanche	34.00	36.00

JAS. L. DAVIS
SOLE AGENT.

308 California St., San Francisco

XER Desbordes & Fils, Dry	\$28.00	\$30.00
Vergenay		
Desbordes & Fils, Private Cuvée	29.00	31.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Moet & Chandon, White Seal	32.00	34.00
Brut Imperial	37.00	39.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jout & Co. "Special"	\$33.50	\$35.50
Reserve Dry	34.00	36.00
Perrier Jout & Co. Brut	32.00	34.00
Half pints "Special"	34.25	in cases of 4 doz.

Domestic Champagnes.

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

Eclipse	\$14.50	\$17.00
Champagne, Eclipse brut	14.50	17.00

A. FINKE'S WIDOW,
809 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Gold Seal	\$11.50	\$12.00
Gold Seal, Extra Dry	12.00	13.00
Noupareil	12.00	13.00
Private Cuvée, Dry	11.50	12.00
" " Extra Dry	12.00	13.00

TO KALON VINEYARD.
H. W. CRABB, OAKVILLE, NAPA COUNTY.

Jas. L. Davis & Co., 308 California st. S. F.		
To-Kalon Sec.	\$12.00	\$13.00
" Sparkling	11.00	12.00

AMERICAN CHAMPAGNE CO. (L'd),
839 to 849 Polson street, San Francisco.

Reihen	15.00	17.00
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A. WERNER & CO.,
52 Warren street, New York.

Extra Dry	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
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Imported Wines.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dnbos freres, Bordeaux.)		
---------------------------	--	--

Chateau de l'Isle, in casks.

(Journu freres, Bordeaux.)	\$95.00
----------------------------	---------

Clarets and Sauternes, per case from

Mignotte-Picard & Co., Chassagne, Cote D'or wines	\$7.50 to \$30.00
(Henkel & Co., Mayence.)	\$12.00 to 26.00

Hock wines from

(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)	\$7.50 to \$36.00
--------------------------------	-------------------

Ports and Sherries in wood

per gallon	\$1.75 to \$4.50
------------	------------------

Port and Sherries in cases

per case	\$8.00 to \$15.00
----------	-------------------

(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)

Ports and Sherries in wood

from	\$1.75 to \$4.50
------	------------------

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

RED WINES.
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

	Quarts.
Floirac	\$ 7.50
Paulliac	8.50
St. Julien	9.00
St. Estephe	9.00
Chateau Lacroix	

TO WINE-MAKERS!

The undersigned beg to call the attention of Wine Makers, Dealers, etc., to M Chevallier-Appert's

"OENOTANNIN"

As a corrective and a purifier to all light Table Wines, *White and Red.*

— AND —

"PULVERINE"

FOR CLARIFYING WHITE AND RED WINES.

— And to —

A. BOAKE ROBERTS & CO'S

LIQUID ALBUMENS

For clarifying, preserving, restoring and correcting both White and Red Wines.

Directions for use on application.

For Sale by Charles Meinecke & Co., Sole Agents,
314 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Cal.

C. A. HOOPER & CO.

— AGENTS FOR —

Excelsior Redwood Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

TANKS,

Lumber, Wooden Pumps and Pipe, Mouldings and all kinds of House Finish.

Lumber Yard and Mill Office,

FOURTH & CHANNEL STREETS.

Down Town Office,

NO. 204 FRONT ST.

Send for Price List and Catalogues of Mouldings and House Finish.



Monarch Blackberry Brandy,

THE ONLY RELIABLE IN THE MARKET.

FOR PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR, IT HAS NO EQUAL.



Mihalovitch, Fletcher & Co.

DISTILLERS OF

FRUIT BRANDIES.

Bottlers and Dealers in

NATIVE WINES.

168-70-72 East Pearl St.
Cincinnati O.

THE BELLE OF BOURBON COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

— DISTILLERS OF THE FAMOU —

"BELLE OF BOURBON"

Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky
(40 per cent Small Grain.)

NONE BOTTLED UNDER EIGHT YEARS OLD.

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMANN,

AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

KOLB & DENHARD,

California Champagnes,
Whisky, Gin,
Mineral Waters, Etc.

Old Nonpareil Rye

Imported
Champagnes, Wines
and Liquors.

& Bourbon Whisky



CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES,

OFFICE AND VAULTS, 420-424 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

CARROLL & CARROLL,

Wholesale Liquor Merchants.

— SOLE AGENTS FOR —

OLD PEPPER WHISKY,

RUINART BRUT CHAMPAGNE

W. H. McBRAYER WHISKY.

Hand Made Sour Mash Kentucky Whiskies.

306 MARKET STREET

SAN FRANCISCO.

JOHN LUTGEN,

H. P. WICHMAN,

WICHMAN & LUTGEN,

Importers of

Wines & Liqueurs.

Manufacturers and
Proprietors of
Dr. Foerster's
ALPINE
Stomach Bitters.



318-320 Clay St.

Bet. Front & Battery,

San Francisco.

OLIVINA VINEYARD.

The OLIVINA Comprises 600 Acres of Hill
side Vineyard, Located in the Celebrated
Livermore Valley.

DRY, DELICATE, WELL MATURED TABLE WINES
A SPECIALTY.

SEND FOR SAMPLE ORDER.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED BY THE GROWER

JULIUS P. SMITH, LIVERMORE, CAL.



California Wine Growers' Union

PUR CLIFORNIA

Wines and Brandies,

Cor. Sutter & Grant Ave. San Francisco, Cal.

W. B. Chapman continued.
(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)

Santernes.....	11.50
Chateau Giraud, 1884.....	27.50
La Tour Blanche '84.....	27.50
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune, Cote D'Or)	
Chablis, 1884.....	11.50
Montachet Bourbon, 1884.....	20.50

SHERRIES

(Sandeman, Buck & Co., Jerez.)	
Pernatini Brut.....	19.00
Umbrella.....	20.00

PORTS.

(Sandeman & Co., Oporto.)	
oo.....	16.00
oo.....	19.00
oo Yoo.....	21.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux	
Clarets, per case.....	\$8.00 to \$28.00
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux	
Sauternes, per case.....	12.00 to 26.00
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits	
Burgundies, white and	
red, per case.....	15.00 to 21.75
D. M. Feuerheerd, Jr., & Co.,	
Oporto, Port wines	
per case.....	15.00 to 20.00
D. M. Feuerheerd, Jr., & Co.,	
Oporto, Port Wines,	
in wood per gal.....	2.00 to 4.50
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries	
in wood per gal.....	2.00 to 5.50
Lacave & Co., Sherries Crown	
Brand in 1/2.....	1.40 to 1.75
South Side Madeira.....	2.00 to 2.50
St. Croix Rum, L. B.....	5.50
Arrack "Royal" Batavia.....	5.00 to 6.00
Boord & Son, London Dock	
Sherry, per case.....	12.00 to 15.00
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz	
Rhine Wines per case.....	8.50 to 28.00
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt	
o Rhine Wines per	
case.....	11.00 to 14.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.
ESCHENAUER & CO., BORDEAUX.

Merdoc.....	Quarts.	\$ 7.00
Merin d'or.....	7.50	
Bouillac.....	8.00	
Red Seal.....	8.00	
St. Julien superior.....	9.50	
White Seal.....	10.00	
Pontet Canet.....	11.50	
La Rose.....	12.50	
Gold Seal.....	13.50	
Graves.....	8.50	
Sauternes.....	9.50	
Mackenzie's Ports and Sher-		
ries in wood per gallon	2.00 to 4.50	
Mackenzie's Ports and Sher-		
ries in cases.....	10.00 to 14.00	
Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co's		
Ports in cases.....	13.00 to 19.00	

American Whiskies.

HENCKEN & SCHRODER,		
210 Front street, San Francisco.		
	Per Gallon.	
Our Favorite O K.....	\$2.75	to \$3.50
Our Choice.....	2.50	" 3.00
Paul Jones.....	2.25	" 2.50
Star of '76.....	2.00	
Old Crown.....	1.75	" 2.00
Old Bourbon.....	1.50	

MOORE, HUNT & CO.,
404 Front street, San Francisco.

Extra Pony in bbls or 1/2-bbls	\$6.00 to \$8.00
A A.....	4.00
B.....	3.50
C.....	3.00
No. 1.....	2.50
Eye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from 3.50 to	5.00
A A in cases.....	11.00
A A in 5 case lots.....	10.50
A A in 10 to 25 lots.....	10.00
A A in pint flint flasks 2	
dozen to case.....	12.00
C in cases.....	8.50
C in 5 case lots.....	8.25
C in 10 to 25 case lots.....	8.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.
Carlisle & Mellwood in bbl.
Carlisle bottled in cases..... \$9.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
John Gibson's Son & Co.,
Philadelphia, Bourbon
Rye and whiskies..... \$1.90 to \$3.50

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN,

322 Sansome street, San Francisco.	
O K Extra.....	\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale.....	2.50 to 3.00
Hvain.....	2.75
Golden Pearl.....	2.25
Marshall.....	2.25
Old Family Bourbon.....	1.75
Old Bourbon.....	1.50

KUHL'S SCHWARKE & CO.,
123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

O K Goldwater.....	\$ 4.00
per case.....	7.50

NABER, ALF'S & BRUNE.

323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.	
Phoenix Old Bourbon, Al.....	\$2.75
per case.....	3.00
" " " " Old 87k.....	2.50
" " " " Al, 90 pf.....	3.50
" " " " OK, 100pf.....	4.00
" " " " Pony, Priv St k.....	6.00
Club House Bourbon, Old.....	2.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf.....	2.25
Union Club.....	1.75
Superior Whisky.....	1.50
BB Whisky.....	

Liquors-In cases.

Phoenix Bourbon OK, in 5s	Per Case	\$10.50
" " " " Al.....	7.50	
" " " " Al, 24 pts.....	9.00	
" " " " Al, 48 1/2 pt.....	9.00	
Rock and Rye Whisky in 5s.	7.50	
Rum Punch Extract, in 5s.....	8.00	
Blackberry Brandy, in 5s.....	7.50	

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.

504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.	
Native Pride, Old Bourbon,	
(per bbl) per gallon.....	\$2.50
Old Rip Van Winkle.....	2.50
Nevilles Old Bourbon.....	1.50

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco	
Blue Grass, spring '83.....	\$2.75

KOLB & DENHARD.

422 Montgomery street, San Francisco.	
Nonpareil Rye and Bourbon	\$2.50 to \$5.00

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & Co.,

410 Front street, San Francisco.	
Kentucky Favorite.....	\$ 3.00
Extra Kentucky favorite.....	3.50
O. P. T.....	2.50
O. K. Old Stock.....	5.00
Harries' Old Bourbon.....	2.00
Kentucky Favorite, in cases	8.50
H. O. B. jugs.....	9.00
O. F. C. jugs.....	10.50
African Stomach Bitters, cs.	11.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Boord & Son, London Finest	
Irish Malt Whisky.....	\$12.50
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky.....	12.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt	
Scotch Whisky.....	13.00

WM. WOLF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Lone Highland.....per case	\$11.50
Connaugh, Irish.....	11.50
Wm. Jameson & Co.....	11.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Burke's " " Irish, cases	12.50
" " " " Garmkirk Scotch	12.50
" " " " Viceroyal Scotch	18.00
Lawson's Liqueur " " "	15.00
Sandy Cook, " " "	11.50
Uam Var, " " "	18.00
Encore, " " "	12.00
McKenzie's Glenlivet, " " "	13.00 to 18.00
per gallon.....	5.00
Bushell's Irish, in wood per	
gallon.....	5.50
Wise's Irish, in wood, per	
gallon.....	5.00
McKenna and Magill's Phoenix	
Irish, cases.....	12.00
Bushell's Club Irish.....	14.00

Imported Brandies.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Martell's Brandy, " " per case	\$17.00
" " " " " " " " "	19.00
" " " " " " " " "	22.00
" " " " " " " " "	34.00
" " " " " " " " "	52.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Cognac in Octaves	
per gal.....	\$5.00 to \$8.50
The Vineyard Proprs. Co.	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Reserve Vintages.....	10.50 to 14.00
Swan Gin in 1/2 casks.....	3.75
Double Eagle Gin in 1/2 casks.....	3.65
John Ramsay Islay Scotch	
Whisky, in 1/2 casks.....	4.75
Boord's Pineapple brand	
Jamaica Rums in 1/2	
casks.....	5.25 6.50

W. B. CHAPMAN.

123 California street, San Francisco.	
(H. Cuvillier & frere Cognac.)	
Quarts.	
Fine Champagne, 1870.....	\$32.00
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860	36.00
Grande Fine Champagne Re-	
serve, 1858.....	40.00

JAS. L. DAVIS

308 California Street, San Francisco.	
W. Barriasson & Co., Cognac.	26.00 28.00

Imported Goods.

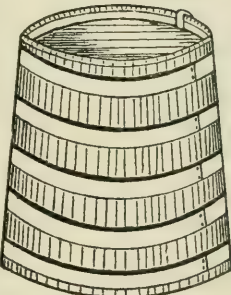
(MISCELLANEOUS.)

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco-	
J. de Kuyper & Sons Gin, large bot	\$18.50
" " med.	10.00
Evan's Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel	15.00
Theo. Lappe's Genuine Aromaticque	
per case.....	13.50
Gilka Kummel per case.....	15.00
Vermouth Francesco Cinzani pr case	7.00

Also in white glass bottles.

Ross Ginger Ale, per barrel.....	\$15.50
" Soda Water, per case.....	7.00
" Seltzer Water, ".....	7.00
" Tonic Water, ".....	7.00
" Potash Water, ".....	7.00
" Lemonade, ".....	7.00
" Sarsaparilla, ".....	7.00
" Orange Bitters, ".....	9.00
" Raspberry Vinegar ".....	7.00
" Lime Juice Cordial ".....	6.00
" Lime Juice, ".....	3.50
Meinhold's Cider, per case.....	5.50
Caracas Bitters, ".....	12.00
Burke's Jamaica Rum ".....	13.50
" Old Tom Gin ".....	11.00



REDWOOD TANKS,
F. Korbel & Bros

821 BRYANT ST., S. F.

Or at NORTH FORK MILL,

HUMBOLDT CO. CAL.

Liquor Flavors

WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO., 23-25-27 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA

FRUIT EXPORTER AND FARMER,

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 PER YEAR.

An Illustrated Monthly Journal of Fruit Growing, the
Fruit Trade and Agriculture.

SCOTT & WOOD, Publishers.

402 FRONT STREET, - - - SAN FRANCISCO.

C. CARPY & CO.

Proprietors

Uncle Sam Winery and Distillery,
CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM

515-517 Sacramento St., - San Francisco.

WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES,
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CARPY & MAUBEC,

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TAX PAID.

BRANDS.	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Spr'g	Spr'g	Old	Remarks
	'88.	'89.	'89.	'90.	'90.	'91.	'91.	'88.	'87.	'87.	'86.	'85.	Whiskies.			
Anderson.....		65		52½							225	237½			Spr 82 300	Lou C H
Anderson Co. Club.....																
Anderson Co. Sour Mash.....		50		37½												
Ashland.....				37½											Fall 81 275	
Astor.....											220					Lou C H
Atherton.....		55		37½								227½			Fall 81 265	
Ballard & Lancaster.....				48												
Beechwood.....																
Bel-Air.....		60		50			40								Spr 81 300	
Belle of Anderson.....		67½		50	47½	42½	40				225					
Belle of Anderson Co. (E. Murphy).....	57½	53½														
Belle of Louisville.....																
Belle of Marion.....	60			39				200							Spr 80 300	
Belle of Nelson.....		82½		65		57½										
Belmont.....		65										120	E G			
Berkele, Wm.....																
Berry, E. C.....		50		37½												
Big Spring (Nelson Co. Distg. Co.).....		55		42½		32½									Spr 81 265	
Blakemore.....																
Blue Grass.....		52½	45	38½								225				
Bond & Lillard.....	85	77½	67½	60		60		215		237½	250				Fall 85 255	
Bond, M. S.....		40	31½	30		26½										
Boone's Knoll.....			75	60	55	52½						290				
Bowen, H. C.....															Spr 80 310	
Bowen, J. A.....		55		40		35		167½		210						Nev Ex
Brownfield, W. W.....																NY CH
Buchanan.....		65		52½											Spr 81 300	
Callaghan.....																
Carlisle.....		52½										230			Fall 81 290	
Cedar Run.....		65						195								
Chickencock.....		50	40	38½				180								
Clay, Samuel.....	47½	40	37½	36½												
Cliff Falls.....		50														
Clifton.....															Spr 81 270	
Commonwealth.....																
Cook, C. B.....		43½		33½								230				
Coon Hollow.....		67½		52½		45										
Cornflower.....						35										
Craig, F. G.....		50		35												
Cream of Anderson.....		65		55												
Criterion.....				37½												
Crystal Spring.....			42½								220				Fall 80 300	
Cumberland.....		65	55	50												
Cummins, R. & Co.....																
Dant, J. W.....																
Darling.....				40												
Davies County Club.....		55		40				195								
Dedman, C. M.....								190		225						
Double Spring.....				35												
Dundee.....		55		40												
Durham.....		62½		52½		37½										
Early Times.....		67½	57½	55	52½	50		205								
Edge Cliff.....		75		60		50										
Edgewater (T. J. Megibben.).....		57½		45		40									Spr 80 290	
Elk Run.....		37½	32½			26½										
Excelsior (Megibben & Bro.).....		43½		33½											Spr 81 285	
Fall City.....																
Fern Cliff.....		45		35	32½											
Fible & Crabb.....								190								
Field, J. W. M.....		60		36½						220	230					
Franklin.....				42½												
Frazier, W. J.....		77½	65	62½		50										
Freeland.....																
Garland.....		50		35												
Gladstone.....				35	30											
Glenarme.....			35	35	30											

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Are now prepared with a large stock of wines and brandies of their own growth to supply the trade and the market generally. This Company owns the largest vineyard in the world, covering over 2,500 acres. They have held their wines and brandies for several years in their own cellars, and do not offer any of their product until it has become properly matured. Their large stock of matured wines and brandies thus accumulated is now open to the purchaser. All goods under their trade mark are warranted pure and unadulterated. Being the successors to B. D. Wilson & Co., and to J. DE BARTH SHORB, they have become possessors of the "SHORB" BRAND OF BRANDY, and "MOUNT VINEYARD" WINE. Correspondence solicited.

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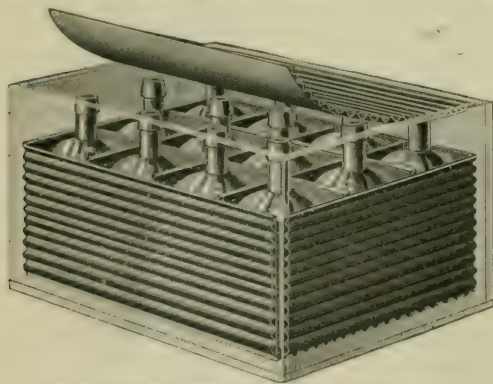
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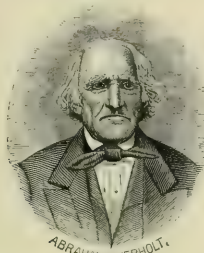
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BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '92.	Fall '92.	Spr'g '93.	Fall '93.	Spr'g '94.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Braddock.....		85	77½	75	67½									
Bridgeport.....	92½	82½	70	62½	52½	50								
Brookdale.....		70		55										
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....	87½	77½	65	60	52½	47½								
Dougherty.....		92½	82½	70	62½	52½	255	300						
Finch's Golden Wedding.....	100	90	75	70	57½		235	255						
Frontier.....	70	65	57½	50	45	40								
Gibson.....	112½	97½	77½	67½	62½	55	265							
Guckenheimer.....	92½	82½	72½	65	57½	55	230	260	275	285	335	Spr 85	350	
Hannisville.....		90	77½	67½	60	55		255	310	325	325			
Jones, G. W.....	80	72½	62½	55	47½	42½						Spr 84	400	
Lippencott.....														
Meadville.....	90	77½	72½	65	60	55								
Melvale.....	110	95	75	65	60									
Monticello.....		85½	72½	62½	60	57½		260		290				
Montrose.....	70	65		47½	42½	40								
Moore, Tom.....				60	50									
Mt. Vernon.....		105	82½	72½	62½	55	265	270		325	335			
Orient.....	82½	67½	55	47½	45	45								
Overholt.....	95	80	70	62½	57½	55	235		280	290		Spr 80	700	
Sherwood.....	105	90	72½	67½	60	57½	247							
Somerset.....	65	55	47½	45	35	32½								
Stewart.....				62½	55									
Tompson, Sam.....			67½	57½	47½									
Vanegrift.....			60	55	47½									



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Established 1810.

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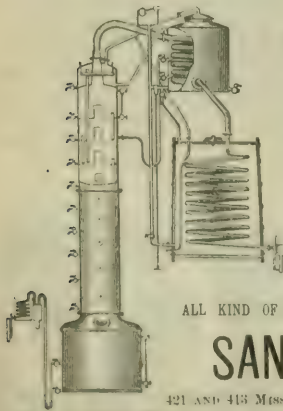
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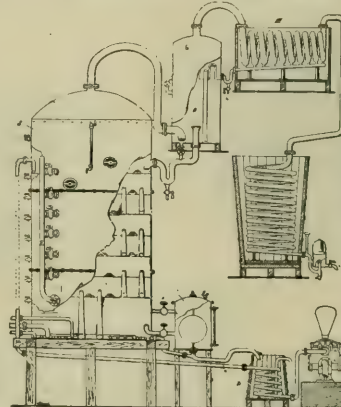
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COPPER WORK,
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Brandy distilled in my *CONTINUOUS STILL* received this and last year, the *HIGHEST* market price. For *PURITY* and *FINE FLAVOR* none can equal it.

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This cut represents the latest improvement in continuous stills, and a glance at the construction of it in comparison with any other still manufactured, will convince any practical distiller of its immense superiority over all others. I claim the following points of superiority: 1st. The amount of heat in my still is only two per cent, thus affecting an enormous saving in steam and fuel. 2d. Distilling double amount of any other still. 3d. Facility of handling and regulating. 4th. Simplicity of construction.

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CHAMPAGNES.

GOLD SEAL,
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First Premium for Gold Seal Best California Champagnes awarded by the State Fair, 1890, and wherever exhibited.

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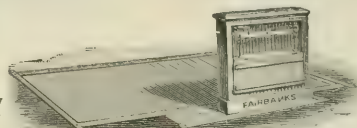
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"The Belle of Anderson County"

Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky.

Pure Fine Copper Whisky, made from the best of Grain and Cold Lime Stone Spring Water in the Old-Fashioned Way by Mashing in Small Tubs, and yeasting back pure sour mash. Whisky unbonded by us and shipped F. O. B. on boats free of charge

Headquarters, Lawrenceburg, Ky.

Post Office, Murphy, Ky.

MOORE & SELLIGER,

Louisville, Ky.



BELMONT and ASTOR are distilled from finest of grain and purest of water upon the Hand Made Sour Mash Process. Each and every barrel guaranteed to be strictly pure and free from any must.



The NUTWOOD is a strictly old fashioned "Fire Copper" Sweet Mash Whisky, in the distillation of which we guarantee the use of 10 per cent small grain, giving to the Whisky a heavy body and excellent flavor, which, for any useful purpose, is unexcelled in Kentucky.



The BELMONT, ASTOR and NUTWOOD Whiskies are stored in the latest improved bonded warehouses, with patent racks, metal roof, iron shutters and doors. Giving our personal attention to the safe handling and care of these goods, with every advantage and facility for shipping the same, we can guarantee full satisfaction in every particular to the trade. Soliciting your favors, we remain,

Very respectfully,

MOORE & SELLIGER.

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THOS. KIRKPATRICK,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

G. H. MOORE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JESSE MOORE WHISKIES

DIRECT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

FAMOUS
PEERLESS WHISKIES.



GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE.

These Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given proofs of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

MOORE, HUNT & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

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PEPPER WHISKY

STILL MAKING BOXES AT THE OLD STAND,
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Hobbs, Wall and Co.,

Manufacturers of Every Variety of

BOXES.

All kinds of Boxes on hand and made to order with promptness. Wine and Liquor Cases a Specialty.

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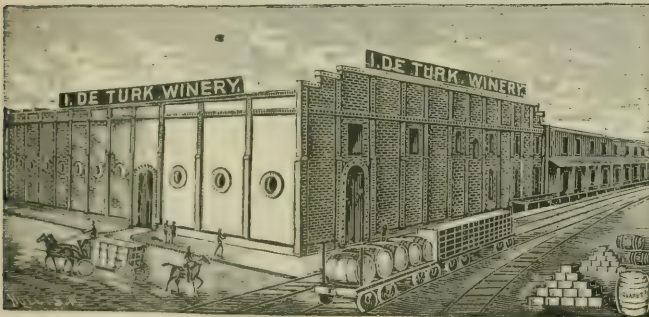


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GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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WINFIELD SCOTT—R. M. WOOD.

402 FRONT STREET, - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific Coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States.

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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES—The eastern market is late, as might have been expected this year, but nevertheless shipping is going on at a rapid rate. The fall trade has just about fairly opened there and from this on an active business is anticipated.

In California little is doing between the interior holders and the merchants here. What wine is arriving is that which has been contracted for earlier in the season. There is no demand for any of the varieties and little disposition on the part of any holders to sell, both buyers and sellers preferring to hold off until after the vintage.

There will be a big shortage in dry wines this year. This subject will be found treated under a separate head in another column, in which it is stated that the shortage will reach at least 6,000,000 gallons if not more. Everywhere the vintage has been low in quantity; of the quality time alone can tell.

Exports of wine by rail during September were 2,538 cases and 568,154 gallons. Exports by sea during the fifteen days end-

ing October 15th were 627 cases and 157,520 gallons.

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES—Shipping to the East is brisk and a good article is in demand there. Of the movement from the interior to San Francisco there is little to say. Sales between distillers and merchants are few. Exports overland in September aggregated 118 cases and 40,027 gallons. Exports by sea in the half month ending October 15th were 13 cases and 3,024 gallons.

WHISKIES—The market is exceedingly active most of the houses having all they can do to get out their orders fast enough to suit buyers. There is an excellent demand for the straight and better class of blended goods and the jobbers of exported whiskies are having a thriving season. The compounded goods are surely and steadily losing their grip.

The Eastern situation is being closely watched. It is the general opinion among the trade that the fact that most of the '91s are in the hands of the distillers, coupled with the high price of grain will preclude the possibility of an over-production of '92s. A crop of only 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 gallons in Kentucky this season would restore confidence and induce the trade to touch the '91s.

Receipts of whisky by rail during the first half of October were 619 barrels and 35 half barrels. Receipts of spirits, etc., in the same time, amounted to 1,127 barrels.

WHISKY INSTEAD OF SPIRITS.

One of the most satisfactory features of the trade of this Coast, is that the imports of spirits and alcohol from the East are falling off as compared with the receipts of bourbon and rye whiskies. Since the first of the year the receipts have fallen off considerably as compared with the receipts of 1890 and it is to be believed that when the year is completed the same will be found to have been true for the entire twelve months. Up to October 1st that is for the first nine months of the year the receipts of spirits were 19,130 barrels as against 20,639 barrels for the first nine months of 1890. The total receipts of American whisky were 1,629 cases and 11,629 barrels by rail, (half barrels reduced to barrels) 2,242 barrels of re-imported whiskies by sea and 562 cases and 2,697 barrels by sea from Atlantic ports making a grand total of 2,191 cases and 16,568 barrels as compared with 3,829 cases and 15,325 barrels in the same time in 1890.

This splendid showing is due to the fact that the demand for compounded whiskies on this coast is lessening and that for genuine bourbon and rye whiskies and blends is on the increase.

The main inquiry now is for the better grades of blended whiskies but that for the straights and re-imported is also on the increase.

This is a satisfactory showing for the dealers of the coast and for the Eastern distillers of bona fide whisky. There was a time when the compounded goods had nearly everything on this coast, but that day seems to have passed for good and the trade is constantly getting more in touch with the trade of the East.

DRY WINE SHORTAGE.

Since the vintage began in the valleys around the bay, we have been in constant receipt of information as to what progress was made. The vintage is now sufficiently advanced for the observers in the interior to make close estimates of the quantity of wine which will be produced and to some degree of the quality. From our many reports we are enabled to predict that the production of dry wines will not be less than SIX MILLION GALLONS short and possibly more than seven millions.

This is due to a variety of causes—to the inroads on the grape crop made by the hot and cold weather earlier in the year; to the certain increased production of sweet wines and brandies; to the smaller acreage in bearing in the Napa valley due to phylloxera; to the fact that what grapes there are are not fully developed, making it certain that the average yield to the ton of grapes will not be over 125 or 130 gallons of wine as compared with last year's 150 and 160 gallons; and to other minor causes.

Of the quality of the wine it is yet too early to write with any attention to detail. The fermentations in Sonoma and Napa counties, in Livermore valley and in Santa Clara county, have, as a rule, been far less satisfactory than those of 1890 or 1889. "stuck" tanks are many and not a few wine makers are in sore trouble. They do not want to make sweet wine if it can be helped, nor to distill. The number who will re-ferment is very large. Taking this circumstance with the condition of the grapes and it is hardly possible that the good wines of 1890 will be equalled by the wines of this season.

Every indication is that the present will be a profitable season for the dry wine makers. The re-action must come by next spring if not before. When this vintage opened the quantity of 1890 wines in the interior cellars was small as compared with the '89 wines on hand last year. The cellars, in fact were comparatively empty. It will be surprising, therefore if the wine buyers will not be busy hunting for stock by spring.

SEPTEMBER WINE SHIPMENTS.

In the last issue of the REVIEW the total sea shipments of wine and brandy in September was given in detail—to New York, to Central America, etc. The rail shipments overland have been compiled and we are enabled to give herewith the total shipments out of the State, the Atlantic and Pacific (Santa Fe route) shipments excepted. They are as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
Total by Sea.....	1,036	541,973	\$251,147
" Overland by rail..	2,538	568,154	*237,413
Grand total.....	3,574	1,110,127	\$488,560
Sept. '90.....	† 905	929,896	*391,401
Increase '91.....	2,669	180,231	\$ 97,159

* Estimating overland cases at \$4 and bulk wine at 40 cents.
† No overland report on cased wine.

This increase may be something of a surprise, but it shows how rapidly the export trade is growing. The month's shipments were far above anything for any previous September.

The detailed sea shipments of brandy were given in the last REVIEW. The total exports as shown with the overland table completed are as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
Domestic by Sea.....	4	24,214	\$47,588
Foreign by Sea.....	29	26,125	21,481
Overland.....	118	40,927	*60,040
Grand total.....	151	90,366	\$129,109
Sept. '90.....	† 6	41,973	*58,041
Increase '91.....	145	48,393	\$71,068

Thus an increase of more than one hundred per cent. is shown. The brandy distillers and shippers have every reason to be proud of this record.

WAKING THEM UP.

The daily newspapers of San Francisco have just awakened to the fact that a considerable export trade in our wines to France has started up. They are now paying some attention to the possibilities of the development of the trade. Here is what the *Examiner* had to say of the matter recently:

The growing demand for California wines in France is one that California growers should take every pains to encourage. France is a giant among wine producers, and with all that is made from her own vineyards she is the largest importer of wine from abroad. The imports of wine into France are more than ten times the total product of California. With so large a market offered by a single country, it is worth the while of the California producers to secure a place for our wines in it. Our wines have thus far found favor among the French. The shipments that have been received have stood all the tests and some of our product has been pronounced excellent in quality. It will not be forgotten that California wine received the gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1889, but that kind of wine is not what needs pushing in the foreign market. It sells itself in any market. But the ordinary quality of wine made here is what California wants most to sell—the wine that makes up the greater part of the surplus that has been such a drug on the California wine trade.

The recent reports from France show that California wine has been found valuable for blending with the French product. If the fair and ordinary qualities of our wines can be fully introduced into France, there will be no further trouble in regard to the development of wine growing in this State. The French market can take many times what we produce at the present time, and the surplus of a few million gallons that now causes our growers so much anxiety, and has no depressing an effect on prices, could be swallowed up there without its presence being felt.

The American market is growing, but the growth must be slow. The Americans are not a wine-drinking people, and it will be many years before they will become one. It therefore behooves California growers to look abroad for markets, and to push their goods where buyers are most likely to be found. If this is done the production of wine may be largely increased, and growers will be able to sell their wines at good prices.

While it is a most hopeful sign that the dailies are beginning to appreciate that a market can be obtained abroad, our friends of the *Examiner* must not be wedded to the belief that a market cannot be found in America. The shipments from California are increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 gallons annually and have averaged that increase for six years. The exports for 1891 will be possibly 1,500,000 gallons greater than those of 1890.

Furthermore there will be sale for every gallon of dry wine made in California this year right in our own market.

If exportation to France increases, as it is to be hoped it will, it is not at all improbable that extensive planting of vineyards will be begun once more in the winter of 1892-3.

WHEN! OH! WHEN?

When will our esteemed contemporary, *Bonforts*, have the courage to publish that California wine is going to France by the cargo and carload to be blended with French wines?

When will California's quondam friend but secret enemy, keep up with the times?

When, Oh! When?

J. S. Lathrop, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Northern District of Iowa, comprising the northern half of the State, has just completed a report to the Commission, showing the business done at his office during the fourteen months ending June 30, 1891. The report shows as follows:

Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels.....	8
Rectifiers of more than 500 barrels.....	1
Retail liquor licenses issued.....	3,271
Wholesale liquor licenses issued.....	25
Retail malt liquors.....	186
Friend Sheahan, of the <i>Prohibitionist</i> , ahoy!	
Is this how your scheme works?	

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From J. B. Wathen & Bro. CO.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Dear Sir—As you are a holder of some of our '89 and '90 goods, you are interested in seeing the price held up, and the only way it can be done is for our customers to assist us in doing so.

We have always endeavored to sell our whisky to parties who bought to distribute to their trade, but of the '89 and '90 crops we are persuaded to let some firms have a little more than we thought they had trade for, and they with a few parties who have been compelled to sell something on account of the stringency of the money market, have kept the price of those ages lower than they should be.

We have bought a great many of these goods back, and re-distributed them, and it is not our purpose to buy back every lot offered us, as that would not be to the best interest of our brand, and our goods would not as readily go into consumption.

There are only about 2,300 barrels '89 Wathen in bond, and at the present rate of withdrawal, there will not be a barrel forced.

During the season of fall '89 and spring '90, we made 7,500 barrels Wathen bourbon, and there are now only 2,000 barrels in bond, which is a good showing for so young a whisky.

If our customers will hold their prices up, we will at once quote '89 Wathen at 52½ cents, and '90 Wathen at 37½ cents and in thirty days will advance both ages 2½ cents, making 55 cents and 40 cents.

Without your aid we cannot successfully advance the price, and we trust you will give us your co-operation.

During the season of fall '90 and spring '91, we made only half our usual crop of Wathen, about 3,700 barrels, and nearly all of this has been distributed.

There is no Kentucky brand in a stronger position than ours, and with your help it will take but little effort to advance the price.

We hold only 150 barrels spring '89 and 600 barrels fall '89 and spring '90.

Please let us hear from you, and oblige,

Yours truly,

J. B. WATHEN & BRO. CO.

From Hartwig Kantorowicz.

POSEN, GERMANY, September 30, 1891.

Gentlemen—Hereby I beg to notify you that from to-day Messrs. E. Eising & Co., New York, cease to be my agents for the United States, and that I have appointed Mr. Julius Librowicz, 42 Vesey St., New York, my sole agent.

Thanking you for past favors, I solicit a continuance of the same, and remain,

Respectfully yours,

HARTWIG KANTOROWICZ.

From Frederick de Bary & Co.

By means of an ingenious and simple device, especially adapted for family use, no openers will in future be required for G. H. Mumm & Co's champagne.

To break the wire, bring the small seal to a horizontal position and bend several times from side to side till one of the wires is broken; then pull upwards, thereby removing top of cap and wire. It is done in an instant.

The 1884 vintage has been unexcelled in years, and Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co., secured large quantities of it.

Of the 1887 and 1889 vintages, worthy successors to the 1884, Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. also bought immense quantities, as they make it a rule to lay in sufficient stock of fine vintage to tide over the poorer ones, which accounts for the uni-

formity and excellence of their justly celebrated Extra Dry, and enables them to supply all demands, while maintaining the same high character of their wine.

Custom House statistics show the importation of 1890 of G. H. Mumm & Co's Extra Dry exceeded that of the previous year by 27,000 cases, an increase never reached by any other brand. Its importation was almost one-quarter of the total, a convincing proof of the high appreciation in which this wine is held.

Our most eminent physicians recommend G. H. Mumm & Co's Extra Dry for its excellence, dryness and wholesomeness, and according to chemical analysis it contains the least amount of alcohol, a quality particularly desirable in a high-grade dry champagne.

F. DE BARY & CO.

Sole Agents in the U. S.

From Wm. Brice & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, October, 1891.

Dear Sirs: We will receive orders for Hannisville and Mount Vernon whiskies up to November 1, 1891, for our manufacture of all of 1892, and will be glad to hear from you at an early day with your orders.

Immediately after November 1 we will advise you if we can fill your orders in full, or only a part of them.

Owing to the high price of rye, and the prospect of still higher prices, our price for all of 1891 will be: For Hannisville, 57½ cents. and for Mount Vernon, 60 cents.

And awaiting your early answer,

We are yours very truly,

WM. BRICE & CO.

From Julius Librowicz.

NEW YORK, September 30, 1891.

Gentlemen—Referring to the above circular, I take pleasure to inform you that I have accepted the agency for the United States of Mr. Hartwig Kantorowicz, Posen, Germany.

This firm is so well and favorably known in this country that it is unnecessary to make any comment; it suffices to say that it is my aim to maintain the established reputation. Upon application I shall be pleased to submit samples and quotations.

Respectfully yours,

JULIUS LIBROWICZ,

42 Vesey St., New York.

TABLE TREATMENT OF RED WINES.

Anyone who desires to drink a good glass of Medoc or Burgundy, will not, says the London *Caterer*, decant it till almost the moment it is required, thus preserving the freshness of the aroma, and as there is more or less sediment in all fine clarets and Burgundies, decantation is, as a rule, advisable, although the custom of bringing the wine to table "cradled" in original bottles is largely adopted in first-class restaurants. Good wine needs no bush; but in our climate (which, by the way, the experts of the Medoc declare to be the best possible for storing fine wines) it is better for a little warmth. Rather than drink red wine in the winter months drawn from a cellar in which the temperature has not been maintained at a desirable pitch, it is better to put the wine where it may feel the fire. A better way still is to leave it on the mantelpiece of the dining-room for four or six hours before it is to be decanted, when it will have had an opportunity of acquiring something like the temperature of the room. It is well worth while warming the decanter before pouring in the wine, so that it may not receive the shock of contact with the cold glass. Some hosts possessing red wines that deserve a better treatment, actually serve them up cold out of the cellar, a barbarity equalled only by bringing in the fish half done and the soup lukewarm. In such emergency, Providence has supplied man with an effectual remedy for the oversight. The palm of the hand closed round the filled glass will, if the glass is thin, as it should be, speedily bring the wine to the desired temperature.

PROMINENT WINE MEN.



Sketch No. 12. Adrian Georges Chauche, of San Francisco, Proprietor of the Mont Rouge Vineyard.

Adrian Georges Chauche is a typical representative of those energetic and skilled vineyardists of French birth, whose talents and enterprise have contributed so largely to the early development of the wine industry. Having had the benefit of a wide experience in the Gironde in France, and supplementing this with a life-long attention to the wine business in that country and America, he soon achieved a fine reputation when he turned his attention to the California wine business.

Mr. Chauche was born in Portets, a village about fifteen miles from Bordeaux, March 5, 1834. All of his people were connected with the viticultural industry. When he was two years of age his father removed to Bordeaux and engaged in business as a wine merchant. Here the growing lad received his education and on leaving school he entered his father's cellars where he spent some time in learning the details of the business.

Attracted by the reports of gold in California, he resolved to come here and at the age of seventeen years he left his native country alone. He started from Bordeaux in the latter part of 1850 and came by way of Cape Horn on the ship Bolivia, landing here April 3, 1851. He at once connected himself with the house of Sabatie & Maubec and began the sale of imported wines and liquors. From the first he succeeded admirably. In the following year, in 1852, his father followed him to this State and remained in San Francisco until 1857. The foundations of an excellent importing trade were laid then, and Mr. Chauche continued in the importing business as late as 1884. Up to 1864 though an importer himself, he acted as expert for all the importing houses in the city.

It was in 1884 when he abandoned importing altogether, that he determined to pay his entire attention to the California wine trade. Selecting a splendid piece of property three-fourths of a mile west of Livermore, in the Livermore valley, he set out what is now the famous Mont Rouge vineyard, and later erected the winery and cellars which receive, as well, the product of many of the surrounding vineyards. Believing that the region was better

suited for the production of Sauternes and the better class of clarets he, selected only those varieties which yield such products. His own vineyard consists of sixty-three acres—all of the finer types of grapes. His winery is perfectly appointed and his cellar, which is a two story structure half of brick, is fifty by one hundred feet in area and is capable of accommodating 200,000 gallons of wine. Mr. Chauche is, besides, a heavy buyer of grapes all over the valley.

His quarters in San Francisco are well suited for his trade. He has two floors at 615-617 Front street and carries there a stock of about 50,000 gallons. All of his bottling is done in San Francisco.

Mr. Chauche believes in striving for the better class of trade, for which the best wines are required. That he has succeeded in producing such wines, the award of a gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1889, for his 1886 wines, well attests. This was the first time that his wines were ever exhibited anywhere.

Mr. Chauche has an agent in New York, but while his trade extends all over the country he has no accredited representative in Chicago, New Orleans or any other trade center. He is represented in London by Grierson Oldham & Co., and has a growing trade with France.

Physically Mr. Chauche is about the medium height and a trifle thick set. He is a ready talker, firm in his views, and enjoys to an eminent degree the esteem and confidence of his business and social associates. He is a prominent member of all of the French social and fraternal organizations in which his counsel and aid are highly valued. He is married but has no children.

NOT THE INFORMER.

Interested parties have been and are now engaged in circulating a statement to the effect that R. Nougaret was the informer who was responsible for the seizure of the Gallegos Wine Company's plant. This charge is completely refuted by the following letter from Internal Revenue Agent, Eldridge:

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3, 1891.

Mr. R. Nougaret, Irvington, Alameda Co., Cal.—SIR: Your letter of the 23d ult. was duly received. Absence in the southern part of the State is my excuse for not replying earlier.

In regard to your connection with the Gallegos Wine Co. case, whose property was seized for fraud, I will say that you were not the informer in the case, nor was the investigation instigated, begun or started upon any information or act of yours, to the best of my knowledge or belief.

I will further say that you came to the U. S. Attorney's Office and gave your testimony in the case very reluctantly, and only under the belief that you were under legal and moral compulsion so to do.

You signed no complaint in the case, to my knowledge. You only signed your own testimony. Yours truly,
(Signed) C. W. ELDRIDGE, Revenue Agent.

A BRAINY MAN.

Sockless Simpson the Kansas statesman who floated into public notice on the Farmers Alliance tidal wave, appears to have decidedly more brains and independence than most of his confederates. Since making his fight against Prohibition being adopted as one of the planks of the party, he has blossomed out into a full fledged champion of personal liberty, and this was never better exemplified than at Cleveland on the 12th. inst.

He spoke to an assemblage of people there and afterward, on invitation, went to a wine supper with two Democratic friends. This aroused the ire of the Alliance prohibitionists—not that he should go to dinner with two Democrats, but that he should drink wine. With accustomed narrowness, they went to the restaurant and upbraided him with choice prohibition vernacular.

The sockless statesman manfully resisted. The officious men who interfered, were sturdily told that it was none of their business what he did or what he didn't drink, and that he would do it again if he so chose. There is something in an action like this which appeals to a man's feelings no matter what one may think of the Kansas curiosity, who with Pepper has, sprung into notoriety. Simpson has demonstrated that he has plenty of backbone, and he is perfectly right in resisting such fanatical interference with his private affairs.

BURNT SUGAR COLORING.

TO COMPOUNDERS:

Does the sugar coloring you are now using give perfect satisfaction? Are your goods not occasionally cloudy or opaque in appearance, and is there not sometimes a slight precipitation at the bottom of the package.

If you have any such trouble we confidently recommend that you try our Burnt Sugar Coloring. We promise that you will be more than pleased. Complaints about our coloring are wholly unknown. We guarantee perfect satisfaction. This, from a reliable and responsible firm ought to carry weight.

MESSRS. C. W. CRAIG & CO., 205 Battery Street, San Francisco, carry our Burnt Sugar Coloring in stock, and will be pleased to supply the Trade of the Pacific Coast, at a slight advance on cost and freight.

DRYDEN & PALMER,

19 HUDSON STREET, - - - NEW YORK.

EAGLE SIGN COMPANY.

A. BURT, PROPRIETOR.

841 MARKET STREET, - - SAN FRANCISCO.

GLASS SIGN WORK A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of sign work done promptly and in first-class style. Call and see us before ordering your work done.



DIPLOMA
1869
SAN FRANCISCO.



EL PRIMO
TRADE MARK



GOLD MEDAL
THE HIGHEST AWARD
PARIS EXPOSITION 1889
FOR CLARET.

G. MIGLIAVACCA,

Wine Manufacturer and Distiller

VAULTS, NAPA CITY, CAL.

AGENCIES: NEW ORLEANS. NEW YORK. HOBOKEN. GALVESTON.

WANTED WINE FOR VINEGAR.

The Pacific Vinegar and Pickle Works will pay Three-fourths of a cent for every per cent. of alcohol in soured or pricked white wine. Wine men having such wines for sale please send samples to

PACIFIC VINEGAR & PICKLE WORKS,
323 Front Street, San Francisco

CELLAR-MASTER.

A cellar master and wine maker (German) who thoroughly understands all the details of the business as well as the manufacture of champagne desires a position; highest references. Apply to 210½ Eleventh street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

Pasteurizing machine, wine press, corking and wiring machine and other outfit and material used in the manufacture of champagne. Apply, 839-849 Folsom street, San Francisco.

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

AUGUST, 1891.

	Pkgs.	Gallons.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery.....	51	5,744
Brandy actually used for fortification.....	36	3,323
Port produced.....		13,296

SEPTEMBER.

Brandy withdrawn from distillery.....	601	98,116
Brandy withdrawn from S. B. W.....	47	6,825
Brandy actually used for fortification.....	648	104,941
Port produced.....		387,348
Angelica produced.....		36,673
Sherry produced.....		24,725

FOURTH DISTRICT.

AUGUST, 1891.

	Pkgs.	Gallons.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery.....	150	10,423
Brandy actually used for fortification.....	115	8,400
Port produced.....		21,244
Angelica produced.....		6,499
Muscatel produced.....		4,850

SEPTEMBER,

Brandy withdrawn from distillery.....	150	10,423
Brandy actually used for fortification.....	115	8,400
Port produced.....		21,244
Angelica produced.....		6,499
Muscatel produced.....		4,850

ENGRAVING—Superior Wood and Metal Engraving, Electrotyping and Stereotyping done at this office.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, \$3.00 per year, in advance.

Trade Notes.

The must condenser at Geyserville is in full operation this year.

Berges & Domeniconi are constantly augmenting their Eastern trade. Their facilities for handling the Eastern orders are better than ever.

The Spirit Trust is fitting up the Manhattan Distillery at Paris, Ill., for a practical test of the Takamine fermenting process on a large scale.

George West & Son have bought 1,200 tons of grapes in the Livermore Valley this season. The firm will handle about 4,000 tons of grapes this vintage.

The winery belonging to the estate of the late Col. Norton, of Healdsburg was destroyed by fire recently. The loss was about \$5,000, and no insurance.

Sig Rheinstrom is expected here shortly to look after the trade of Rheinstrom Bros. Their business on this coast is growing in volume with each year.

M. Blumenthal & Co. are having a remarkably prosperous season's business. Their sales this year are away ahead of those at the corresponding date last year.

Garnier, Lancel & Co. are shipping wine to New York by way of Panama in larger quantities than ever. They have worked up a nice trade in New York.

James Shea of Shea Bocqueraz & Co., is driving a new trotter on the road. The trade is now well represented among the drivers of fast roadsters in San Francisco.

A. Vignier, the well known importer is preparing for his usual big fall and winter trade both in "Veuve Clicquot" champagne and the many other popular lines carried by the house.

A. Guckenheimer & Bros., of Pittsburg, have decided to limit their production of the fall of '91 and spring of '92 to about 15,000 barrels of Guckenheimer and 5,000 barrels of Montrose.

E. Martin & Co. are handling their "J. F. Cutter" to excellent advantage this season. Mr. Henarie has a good article in this whisky and is making it go, with the use of liberal advertising.

Julius P. Smith has returned from the East after an extended trip lasting several months. Mr. Smith feels very well satisfied with the reception which has been given to "Olivina" wines and brandies.

Wilfrid B. Chapman has returned from his vacation, which was spent at Monterey. He will be heard from in the fall and holiday champagne trade, Perrier Jouet being an old time popular favorite.

The Napa Valley Wine Co., shipped quite a quantity of wine and brandy to France on the steamer City of Sydney. A large quantity of cased and bulk wine was also sent to New York by the same vessel.

Berthold Pyhrr, of Beck, Pyhrr & Co., says that the Chicago demand for the firm's wines and brandies is better than ever before. This firm of young men is making heavy inroads in the business east of the Rockies.

John T. Haviland of Wilmerding & Co., was among the recent buyers of property at the Cresta Blanca auction sale. Mr. Haviland secured several choice pieces of property which will be found a splendid investment for him.

William Wolff & Co., have made another importation of 62 barrels of exported whiskies, closely following the heavy impor-

tation of 591 barrels on the Algoa Bay. These goods find a ready and most satisfactory sale in this market.

Ed. Murphy & Co., have been selling a considerable quantity of their "Belle of Anderson County" on the Coast during the past few months. This is justly considered one of the finest old fashioned sour mash whiskies made in America.

The Brazilian Government has ordered the purchase of 500,000 cuttings of grape vines in the United States and Europe for use in starting experimental vineyards in that republic. Brazil is thus to be the pioneer in the wine industry in South America, Chile excepted.

Bode & Haslett are doing well with their new fruit brandy warehouse No 8, at the Mail Dock. The warehouse has the advantage of being located close to rail and water communications and its many advantages are being appreciated by the brandy distillers and holders.

C. M. Mann, the manager for I. De Turk, has just completed filling orders for eight car loads of assorted goods, which were sent away during the first ten days of this month. Mr. Mann has been remarkably successful thus far this autumn with the fall trade, doing better than ever before.

A. Brun & Co., of Oakville, are not making a gallon of wine this season but are simply buying and selling. The firm has a very large eastern trade and is kept quite busy filling orders. They pump the wine direct from the tanks into puncheons in the cars, using as power a gas engine, it doing the work satisfactorily.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., the noted Frankfort distiller, or his eldest son Mr. J. Swigert Taylor is expected to arrive on the coast shortly in the interests of "Old Taylor." This favorite whisky is now handled to a large extent by the local wholesale trade and Mau, Sadler & Co. are doing well with the Old Taylor in bottles and jugs.

The trade of Washington and Oregon will soon buy home-made spirits. The distilleries at Medford Oregon and Uniontown Washington are about to start up. The Coast is well supplied with independent distilleries as the California, at Antioch is running well and holding its trade right along.

James Levy & Co. are doing a good trade with "Susquehanna," in spite of the fact that the coast has never been considered a remarkably good field for ryes. This rye makes friends and holds them and the sales on the slope have been so flatteringly large as to induce other rye distillers to look in this direction.

The spirit trust is still having an active if relatively small opposition in the East. The Central and Constance distilleries in St. Louis are running, Dodsworth's in Cincinnati is doing well, and the Star & Crescent at Pekin Ill. will do an increased trade when the Crescent is in full operation. The Crescent will mash 5,000 bushels daily.

F. A. Haber reports trade very fair. Interest is centered on the vintage at Inglenook where unusual precautions are being taken to secure the best possible vintage in spite of the unfavorable climatic conditions prevailing all over the State. Only the best wines will be reserved this year and every care will be taken to secure the best possible results.

Grape growers on the Rhine are complaining in advance of the poor harvest. Most of the grapes are exceptionally sour, and are far from being as perfect as usual. Some complaints are made by Tyrolean growers, who are already buying Dalmation wines to mix with the domestic product. The failure of the Tyrolean harvest is, however, an old story.

H. R. Pfuhl, one of the most active salesmen in the California wine trade has just paid a visit to San Francisco. Mr. Pfuhl's

territory is West of the Mississippi River and he says that in this district there is a good demand for the better quality of wine and brandies. He anticipates a most lively fall and spring trade. He is about to make a trip to Mexico for his house.

Capt. J. Ch. de St. Hubert the manager of the California Wine Growers Union is rapidly extending the Eastern trade of his company. Since he has given the charge of the San Francisco business to Hall & Co., he has been devoting more time than ever to the general markets. Capt. de St. Hubert is a rustler for trade and the eastern buyers will be sure to hear from him.

Wilson & Co., of Sebastopol have just started a fruit dryer on their place capable of handling 50 tons of grapes a day. They have secured contracts for 2,000 tons of grapes and the product is already sold in London. This is the first heavy shipment of dried grapes which will be made to England, but several small experimental shipments have been made during the past two or three years.

W. B. Bourn, the St. Helena wine maker, has just sold to English buyers through I. Landsberger, 60,000 proof gallons of brandy at a price considerably above what is being paid local houses. This represents in wine 275,000 gallons and is believed to be the largest single sale of brandy ever consummated—certainly the largest in California, and in France it is not sold on any such scale in single lots.

"Susquehanna" pure rye is one of the principal pets of Jas. Levy & Bros., and on which everything is doted to make it as perfect and delicious as the unlimited means at their command will permit. It was started but a few years ago and we venture to state that there is not a dealer in the country but knows "Susquehanna" rye by its general reputation; and the name suggests the finest in its line.—*Criterion*.

Kolb & Denhard have leased the "Hazelwood Farm," near Woodside—owned by the estate of S. L. Jones—and will this year make about 60,000 gallons of dry wines for their trade. The vineyard is in San Mateo county in a section well known for its dry wines, and Kolb & Denhard are to be congratulated on being able to secure the lease. Next year they propose to erect a distillery and otherwise extend operations.

The Saccharine of J. Movius & Son, and the Egg Albumen of A. Klipstein & Co., are having a ready sale on the Coast. The distribution of both articles has been facilitated by the appointment of Walter H. Cramer, of 211 California street, as Pacific Coast agent. Mr. Cramer also carries a full line of flint bottles and flasks, the make of J. T. and A. Hamilton, of Pittsburg. Those in need of such articles would do well examining his line.

I. De Turk is having better luck with his horses at the Bay District course than at the recent Stockton meeting. His black stallion Silas Skinner had no great difficulty in beating Colonel Harry I. Thornton's stallion James Madison in a match race for \$5000 a side on the 17th inst. and his three-year-old filly, Myrtle, had a walk-over in her class. Silas Skinner has been taken to Los Angeles for the meeting there and it is possible that Myrtle may be taken to Stockton and sent for a record over the kite track.

Livingston & Co., will move into larger and better quarters about the 1st of November. The firm has secured four floors in the new Castle block on Davis street and are now fitting the place up to meet their requirements. The new store and floors are in every way superior to the old ones, and have the additional advantage of being north of Market street nearer the center of the wholesale liquor trade. Their numbers will be 208 and 210 Davis street.

Hall & Co., have been appointed city agents of the California Wine Growers Union. This firm is composed of S. R. Hall, who was formerly city agent of the Fredericksburg brewery, and

J. C. McClure. They are furnishing all the wine handled by the Union—namely of the Fresno Vineyard Co., and Margherita Vineyard of Fresno, the St. George and El Quito of Santa Clara, and the Martha, Cresta Blanca and Mont Rouge of Livermore. Capt. J. Chamon De St. Hubert remains as before the general manager of the Union.

J. D. W. Sherman, the well-known New York bonded warehouseman, has extended his field of operations so as to include olive oil, canned fruit and candied fruit as well as wines and brandies. Mr. Sherman is deserving of the support of all California wine men. His reliability is well-known and as the pioneer bonded warehouseman (for fruit brandies) in New York, he has attained a most enviable position in the trade. If you have any California products to dispose of in New York, he is amply able to find a market for the same.

The San Jose Board of Trade appointed the following Committee on Wine Trade, viz: Wm. Wehner, Evergreen; Bozo Radovich, Saratoga; Captain J. C. Merithew, Cupertino; John Snyder, Mountain View; and S. Brassy, San Jose. The duties of the committee is to solicit correspondence with the various markets of the world, to devise, as far as possible, ways and means for advertising the products of Santa Clara county in view of seeking the best market for the same, and also to establish a county trade mark whereby the purity of the respective commodities be guaranteed.

We had a very pleasant chat with Mr. Paul Trommlitz, the able representative of the great firm of Kohler & Frohling, extensive winegrowers and distillers of California brandies. Their vineyards are situated in Sonoma, Los Angeles, Fresno and Mercer counties, California, with headquarters at San Francisco, where the firm has recently completed the largest storage house for wines and brandies on the Pacific coast. Mr. Trommlitz likes our town, and well he may, as he left with many orders from his numerous customers. He has now gone south and expects to return here next month.—*St. Louis Cor.*

It is with sincere regret that we record the death of Dr. Samuel Lilienthal, the oldest homeopathic physician in America and father of Ernest R. and J. Leo Lilienthal, of the firm of Lilienthal & Co., which occurred on the 2nd inst. at his residence in the city. Dr. Lilienthal was born in Munich in 1815 and graduated from the University of Bavaria in 1838. For many years he practiced in New York and Cincinnati and his ability soon raised him to the foremost position in his profession. He was undoubtedly one of the best authorities and writers on medical topics in the country. Death was caused by heart disease.

I have spoken with a large percentage of the Kentucky distillers in regard to the probate output of '92s, and all of them seem to me to be impressed with the necessity for a limited output if values are to be maintained. Only one distiller, so far, has expressed a willingness to go into an agreement not to run at all this season, and there is not the slightest chance of such a contract being signed. Nor do I think there is any probability of any concerted action at all. Each distiller will settle his case with his customers, knowing full well that he cannot be prosperous if they are not prosperous. In my opinion, the crop will not be excessive, and were it not for the manufacture of private brands and of early-maturing whiskies, it would probably not go over 12,000,000 gallons.—*T. M. Gilmore*.

At the termination of the French Army manoeuvres, President Carnot paid a visit to Reims, and visited the famous cellars of Messrs. Pommery, and was subsequently entertained by the Mayor. Later on he journeyed to Epernay, and visited the firm of Messrs. Moet and Chandon, and inscribed his name in the renowned "Book of Gold," in which was the autographs of Napoleon I. King Jerome of Westphalia, Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia, and Charles X. The President was here welcomed by

the band of the firm, which played the "Marseillaise." In Epernay itself M. Carnot had to pass under a triumphal arch cunningly contrived out of barrels, cases, baskets, bottles, corks, corking apparatus, and other appliances used in manufacturing Sparkling Wines. More than 3,000 persons, men and women, employed by this one firm alone in the arduous work of vine cultivation, were assembled together in honor of the occasion. — *Wine & Spirit Gazette, London.*

In the *La Dépêche de l'Est* for the 19th of September, there appears an account of the visit of M. Carnot, the President of the French Republic, to Reims. The day was a very flattering one for the house of Pommery. The establishment on the Boulevard Gerbert was fronted by a grand triumphal arch, bearing the inscription, "*Vive la République*," and the reporter says that the courtyards and cellars presented a grand sight. The flags of all friendly nations were displayed. After the reception by the city authorities, the Cross of the Legion of Honor was presented by the President to M. Vasnier, as the representative of the trade of Reims, and as the assistant and successor of Madame Pommery in the philanthropic charity for which she was so well known. Among the medals that were distributed, we note the following to persons engaged with the house: A gold medal to M. Victor Lambert; a silver medal to Emile Poret and a bronze medal to Victor Cayet. After the banquet, at which M. Vasnier was present, the President paid a visit to the establishment of the house. He was received with all the honors, and first paid his attention to the bust of Madame Pommery, by the distinguished sculptor, Chavaillaud. He then went down into the cellars, where he exhibited great interest and surprise at the magnificent illumination of the subterranean labyrinth, and the enormous casks. After the company re-united on the upper ground, a case of Pommery, especially prepared for the president by M. Robert Thierry, the head of the shipping department, was presented to him by his namesake, M. Carnot, the head cashier, M. Vasnier and Mme. Louis Pommery then presented to the head of the State a glass of Pommery. While he was enjoying it a choir of children sang a beautiful song composed for the occasion. In honor of the occasion, M. Vasnier has presented fifty thousand francs to the Society for the Protection of Infants.

TO SWEET WINE PRODUCERS.

If the production of sweet wines in the Two Districts of California for August and September is to be maintained until the end of the season, April 30th, 1892, we fear that there will be more sweet wine in stock than the producers and dealers can handle satisfactorily. This statement is based upon the official reports of the first two months of the sweet wine season, showing the aggregate production in the entire State to be as follows:

	gallons
Port.....	418,888
Angelica.....	43,172
Sherry.....	24,725
Muscatel.....	4,850
Total.....	491,635

When it is known that owing to the lateness of the season, there were produced in August only 13,296 gallons and that seven producing months still remain, it can be readily seen that with a product of nearly 480,000 gallons for September alone, there is good promise that more wine of this kind will be made than the legitimate demand calls for.

This being the first season that the Sweet Wine law is in full effect, the producers seem to be actuated with a desire to go into the production of sweet wines as extensively as their facilities will permit; a fact which is evidenced by the circumstance that in the First District alone, application has been made for permission to produce 3,000,000 gallons. In the Fourth District it is proposed to make 1,500,000 gallons.

In the face of a shortage in the grape crop, it is hardly probable that the production will reach this aggregate of 4,500,000 gallons, but we think it is advisable for sweet wine makers to carefully consider the situation before going further. Of course those who have contracts to deliver at acceptable figures have no occasion for worry, and we understand that quite a number of contracts of this nature have been made. It is the outside independent operator, however, who will suffer if any one does.

What we particularly desire to call to the attention of the producers is the fact that the vintage does not promise over a three-quarters crop all over the State, out of which it is proposed to make 4,500,000 gallons of sweet wine, leaving for brandy distillation and dry wine a comparatively small quantity of grapes. It must be remembered too, that to produce 4,500,000 gallons of sweet wine will require grapes sufficient to make 9,000,000 gallons of dry wine.

It is a well-known fact that the interior cellars held less wine at this time than for several years past and if such a quantity of sweet wine is to be made there will be a big shortage in the dry wine product and a corresponding gap in the stocks.

We therefore feel safe in saying that the wine maker who has neither contracts nor an established demand for his sweet wines will do well to stand from under and devote his efforts to the making of the best dry wine he can produce. Every feature of the present situation indicates that a good sound dry wine will, during the year 1892, command better prices than have obtained since the present depression struck the industry.

Putting the matter in a nutshell, there will undoubtedly be a very material shortage in the production of dry wine, from which it is easy to draw the proper deductions.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
Total for January.....	880,675	108,100
Total for February.....	954,318	44,795
Total for March.....	997,085	47,055
Total for April.....	1,295,820	45,350
Total for May.....	1,505,467	53,445
Total for June.....	964,510	29,190
Total for July.....	979,740	27,440
Total for August.....	1,242,170	62,790
Total for September.....	1,160,314	46,210
October 1.....	43,120	720
" 2.....	27,200	920
" 3.....	34,240	1,000
" 5.....	21,800	100
" 6.....	29,970	.....
" 7.....	25,070	100
" 8.....	38,260	100
" 9.....	24,210	100
" 10.....	24,970	2,040
" 12.....	13,950	.....
" 13.....	35,620	620
" 14.....	14,550	1,830
" 15.....	46,300	600
" 16.....	20,520	2,350
" 17.....	29,450	700
" 19.....	16,130	3,750
" 20.....	41,370	.....

MERE BABY'S PRATTLE.

Ten carloads of wine have been shipped to France from Napa. It will be properly "doctored," bottled and beautifully labeled, and will soon be sold to American sapheads as genuine French wine, and they will be quite willing to pay three or four prices for the transportation, dilution and labeling.—*Petaluma Imprint.*

This is plain ordinary twaddle. The wine which is being sent to France hasn't one chance in two hundred of coming back. It is being bought for the ordinary French trade and will lose its identity in being blended.

It is much cheaper for our Eastern wine dealers to do their bottling and labeling in America than to send the wine abroad and bring it back with the added duty as foreign wine. Just so long as there are any concerns around like the specialty box companies of New York and Chicago, selling "twelve imported bottles, corks, caps, etc. and boxes branded to suit," it will not be necessary for any one who wants to transform domestic into "foreign" wine, to send it abroad.

Mr. Charles McK Leoser, of New York, the able editor of *Bonfort's* could tell how this is done. He knows the tricks of the people in his section, but he has, up to the present time failed to have the moral courage to tell how such miracles are worked.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STEAMER COLIMA, October 3, 1891.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
A F, Philadelphia.	California Transfer Co.	10 bbls 1 hf-bbl.	52	8 25
F B.	"	12 cases.	30	76
Mrs J B.	"	2 cases.	10	10
Mrs W P N.	"	9 cases.	45	5
L P.	"	1 case.	5	30
G T, Rockland, Me.	"	6 cases.	30	35
J B.	"	7 cases.	35	15
W A L.	"	3 cases.	15	10
H in diamond.	Lachman & Jacobi.	17 barrels.	868	318
N in diamond.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	100 cases.	500	500
M Co.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	15 barrels.	758	174
C in diamond.	"	15 barrels.	703	376
B in diamond.	"	10 barrels.	505	232
D in diamond.	"	15 barrels.	758	373
B in diamond.	"	10 barrels.	502	251
A L C H.	O L Jones.	100 barrels.	4,530	1
A L C C.	"	100 barrels.	4,500	1
A L C.	"	95 barrels.	4,275	3,326
	Miscellaneous.	200 barrels.	10,220	2,800
S L Co.	S Lachman & Co.	150 barrels.	7,406	2,500
H B & Son.	G Magliavacca.	30 barrels.	2,574	600
J M L, Boston.	Heathcote Dexter & Co.	1 barrel.	48	48
J P W, West Point.	Lenormand Bros.	2 barrels.	102	73
G R.	N Grassini.	44 bbls 1 hf-bbl.	1,951	580
W R.	P Claudius & Co.	1 barrel.	51	38
FR & Co.	P Simi.	25 barrels.	1,187	415
H in diamond.	Schlesinger & Bender.	50 barrels.	2,370	950
C W P, Hartford.	Arpad Haraszthy & Co.	1 barrels.	1,115	598
	"	402	115	363
E W.	Natoma Vineyard Co.	2 half-barrels.	51	35
G.	J Gundlach & Co.	150 barrels.	7,200	2,880
F.	"	25 barrels.	1,229	369
	"	200 barrels.	9,649	3,570
Total amount 140 cases and.			63,637	\$21,608

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER COLIMA, October 3, 1891.

E de S, Ocos.	E de Sabla & Co.	6 kegs.	60	45
K in dia'd, Corinto.	Miscellaneous.	3 cases.	15	25
" Puntas Arenas	"	3 cases.	15	25
S D, Corinto.	Sperry & Co.	2 kegs.	20	30
P A A, Puntas Arenas	J Gundlach & Co.	25 kegs.	493	320
A E J.	"	10 hf-barrels.	266	133
A P L, Managua.	B Dreyfus & Co.	40 hf-barrels.	1,545	1,225
J R, Puntas Arenas.	"	48 kegs.	118	130
"	"	6 kegs.	30	90
P A A, Puntas Arenas	"	25 kegs.	498	560
S L.	Castle Bros.	3 kegs.	30	30
J K.	Hellmau Bros & Co.	35 cases.	30	132
F H, Champerico.	John T Wright.	10 octaves.	169	127
V H, La Libertad.	"	2 octaves.	34	25
J M L, Corinto.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	1 barrel.	47	40
Total amount 65 cases and.			3,292	2,868

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER COLIMA, October 3, 1891.

K in dia'd, Acapulco.	Miscellaneous.	5 cases.	112	25
P P N, Mazatlan.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels.	112	96
K & V B in dia'd.	Ruther & Bendirven.	1 barrels.	304	102
"	"	12 kegs.	180	108
L H.	"	2 barrels.	101	51
Total amount 5 cases and.			597	352

TO HONOLULU—PER STEAMER AUSTRALIA, October 6, 1891.

G M & Co.	F A Haber.	15 cases.	60	50
L & Co.	Lachman & Jacobi.	9 cases.	60	40
H C & Co.	Arpad Haraszthy & Co.	5 barrels.	594	418
W S L.	S Lachman Co.	10 kegs.	355	278
	"	30 barrels.	1,500	1,500
G in diamond.	Eisen Vineyard Co.	95 kegs.	950	1,960
	"	133 kegs.	945	711
P G C.	D G Canarinos.	30 cases.	62	62
	"	1 case.	100	50
W S L.	Lenormand Bros.	2 barrels.	257	107
Total amount 36 cases and.			4,721	3,678

TO CHINA AND JAPAN—PER STEAMER BELGIC, October 8, 1891.

R B Co, Hongkong.	Wilkens & Co.	35 cases.	200	200
M B in dia, F.	Middleton & Co.	30 cases.	167	167
J G R, Amoy.	S Foster & Co.	5 barrels.	254	158
J H C.	"	1 barrel.	50	30
L in dia, Co. Yokoh'a	Langfeldt & Co (Ltd).	1 hf-barrel.	27	17
	"	10 barrels.	508	125
Total amount 65 cases and.			820	695

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY, October 13, 1891.

N C.	A Carboni.	100 barrels.	5,000	2,500
M C.	F Borreo.	25 barrels.	1,250	625
Z in diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	24 barrels.	1,200	610
M B, Brooklyn.	C B Rodt & Co.	1 barrel 7 hf-bbls.	225	125
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	50 barrels.	2,670	880
S L Co.	S Lachman & Co.	200 barrels.	9,946	3,000
V & Co in diamond.	"	13 cases.	50	50
P G.	J Riehr.	1 barrel.	50	30
W K.	Wm Hoelscher & Co.	2 hf-barrels.	53	30
A D C.	Berges & Domeniconi.	60 barrels.	2,921	980
J P.	"	2 barrels.	98	30
N in diamond.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	100 barrels.	5,101	2,025
	"	100 cases.	175	500
C H G M, Newark, N J.	"	7 barrels.	358	175
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling.	30 barrels.	1,503	902
G C.	C Capelli.	30 barrels.	90	40
A J G.	M Lile.	2 barrels.	95	38
J C.	Lachman & Jacobi.	25 barrels.	1,276	397
A in diamond.	"	20 barrels.	1,024	357
F A.	"	30 barrels.	1,517	479
S in diamond.	"	25 barrels.	1,276	397
M B.	"	15 barrels.	766	353
E & B in diamond.	"	55 barrels.	2,819	933
A R.	"	20 barrels.	1,036	433
E H.	"	34 barrels.	1,740	671
L T.	"	5 barrels.	256	159
B & J.	"	100 barrels.	4,933	1,131
R A.	"	10 barrels.	503	288
S in diamond.	B Frapoli & Co.	50 barrels.	1,455	359
Z & Co.	"	25 barrels.	1,195	295
G & R.	U Grossini.	32 barrels.	1,882	484
C T, Brooklyn.	Dresel & Co.	5 barrels.	258	155
L M.	J Gundlach & Co.	154 barrels.	7,565	2,753
G.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	25 barrels.	1,261	384
B & S.	"	20 barrels.	1,015	233
C B & S.	"	36 barrels.	1,826	465
Various.	Miscellaneous.	260 barrels.	13,439	4,150
Total amount 113 cases and.			77,891	27,385

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY, October 13, 1891.

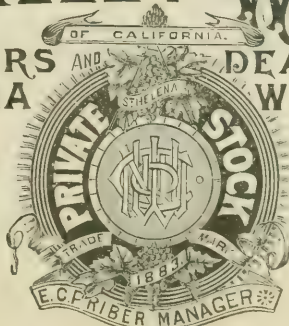
J B, San Benito.	Urruela & Criste.	4 barrels.	211	127
	"	3 cases.	50	71
L, Acapulco.	Redington & Co.	1 barrel 3 hf-bbls.	150	87
T P, Mazatlan.	Dieckman & Co.	3 barrels.	150	100
D C, Acapulco.	L F Lastreto.	1 keg.	20	11
P T & Co.	"	2 barrels.	102	61
T W, Salina Cruz.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	10 kegs.	100	56
Z, San Blas.	Thannhauser & Co.	2 kegs.	20	25
A F, Manzanillo.	"	2 kegs.	32	25
R H, San Benito.	"	8 cases.	39	32
T E C, Mazatlan.	W Loiza.	1 case.	59	42
M C.	"	4 kegs.	40	25
J M.	"	2 barrels.	155	83
T H, San Blas.	"	2 casks.	40	23
Total amount 11 cases and.			1,049	763

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY

GROWERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES

SPECIALTIES:

PRIVATE STOCK HOCK,
PRIVATE STOCK EL CERRITO,
PRIVATE STOCK SAUTERNE,
PRIVATE STOCK CLARET,
PRIVATE STOCK BURGUNDY,
PRIVATE STOCK VINE CLIFF,



WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES:

NAPA CITY, YOUNTVILLE AND
ST. HELENA.

OFFICES:

11-13 FIRST ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
200-202 S. FOURTH ST., ST. LOUIS

TO CENTRAL AMERICA PER STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY, October 13, 1891.

R G S. Champerico	Lillenthal & Co.	75 cases	355
J R. Puntas Arenas	E de Sada & Co.	45 kegs	450
M de S. M. Amapala	John T Wright	2 hf barrels	68
J M W. San J. Gundlach & Co.		20 kegs	200
		24 cases	84
C in sq. Champerico		40 cases	375
		40 cases	146
R V M. Amapala	W Louisa	6 kegs	100
			71
Total amount 139 cases and		1,194	1,400

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From October 1st to October 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE
Walla Walla.	Lind'd Vanc'uv'r	Bach Meese & Co.	2 barrels	97	146
	H B Co. Vancouver	A Haraszthy & Co.	2 cases	122	30
Percy Edward	A T M. Apia	A Crawford & Co.	5 cases	13	
	H J M.		2 bbl 21/2 kegs	120	53
			2 bbl 1/2 kegs	97	78
Umatilla.	D H R & Co. Victoria	A Greenbaum & Co.	2 barrels	97	24
J G Wall.	F H. Mazatlan	A K Stevens	2 barrels	105	63
	J R. Culican Mex	B Radovich	2 cases	18	
	L del V. Altata	J Gundlach & Co.	2 cases	120	48
Sardomene.	J W Co. Belfast	G Clements	6 cases	393	
			31 cases		243
	GTHO. Liverpool	Pac Transfer Co.	1 barrel	48	24
City of Pueblo	W W. Victoria	B Frapoli & Co.	3 barrels	150	79
	H B Co.	A Haraszthy & Co.	1 cask	77	34
	C M.	Leonard Bros.	1 barrel	51	13
	F & Co.	J Gundlach & Co.	2 barrels	95	47
Empire.	McK&C. Nanaimo	Cal W G Union	1 barrel	50	12
City of Sydney	FF&Cie. Bordeaux	Napa Valley W Co.	3 barrels	152	125
W G Irwin.	W C P. Honolulu	B Dreyfus & Co.	225 kegs		
			10 bbl 10 lb	3,030	2,185
			10 cases		40
Total amount 53 cases and				4,800	3,287

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From October 1st to October 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE
Colima.	A F. Philadelphia	Cal Trans Co.	1 keg	10	25
	A K. New York	Lachman & Jacob.	10 barrels	440	994
	R J D.	Garnier Lancel & Co	7 hf barrels	176	176
	B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	20 hf barrels	679	1,500
	W R.	P Claudius	1 barrel	47	112
	C W P. Hartford	A Haraszthy & Co.	3 barrels	145	273
City of Sydney	S L & Co. N York	S Lachman & Co.	15 barrels	739	1,203
	J P.	Berges & Domeni	2 barrels	93	163
	N in dia'd	Napa Valley W Co.	2 barrels	93	175
			8 hf barrels	186	280
	C H G M. Newark		1 barrel	50	125
	G. New York.	J Gundlach & Co.	1 keg	10	25
Total amount				2,668	5,141

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From October 1st to October 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Colima.	V H. La Libertad	John T Wright	1 hf barrel	27	55
Percy Edward	H T M. Apia	A Crawford & Co.	1 keg	10	17
J G Wall.	J R. Culican Mex	R Radovich	1 case		10
Sardomene	M S. Liverpool	W B Bourn	1 hf barrel	25	25
City of Sydney	FF&Cie. Bordeaux	Napa Valley W Co.	1 barrel	46	45
	Cnsgr. Champroco	Gundlach & Co.	12 cases		90
W G Irwin.	JW C P. Honolulu	B Dreyfus & Co.	5 bbls	248	175
Total amount 13 cases and				356	417

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From October 1st to October 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Walla Walla.	JEMcD. Nanaimo	Lillenthal & Co.	1 keg	10	65
	C W Co. Victoria	A Greenbaum & Co	1 puncheon.	131	229
Colima.	S & Co. San J de G	Schwartz & Co.	28 cases		241
Australia.	GW M & Co. Hono	Lillenthal & Co.	80 cases		1570
	HC & Co. Hono	Wilmerding & Co.	1 barrel	42	17
			10 cases		100
	L & Co.	Spruance S & Co.	20 cases		157
Belgie.	C J C T. Kobe	A B Patrick	1 keg	5	30
	M B F. Hongkong	James Shen	3 barrels	138	135
City of Pueblo	W W. Victoria	B Frapoli & Co.	30 cases		182
City of Sydney	M H C. S'nd de G	Urrutia & Urioste	30 cases		329
	S & Co.	Schwartz Bros.	70 cases		556
	Z. San Blas.	Thannhauser & Co.	2 cases		45
	MdeSM. Amapala	John T Wright	1 keg	37	27
Total amount 298 cases and				363	2,756

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From October 1st to October 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS & CONT	VALUE
Walla Walla.	H B Co. Victoria	E G Lyons & Co.	25 cs BB Brandy	93
Australia	M & Co. Hono	Lillenthal & Co.	10 barrels Gin.	290
		Sherwood & Sherwood	10 cases Gin.	24
		Jones Mundy & Co.	15 cs Champagne	173
Total amount 50 cases, etc.				580

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

From October 1st to October 15th, 1891.

CONSIGNEES	WHISKY			SPIRITS	
	Case	Barrels	Kegs	Barrels	MISCELLANEOUS
Lillenthal & Co.	50			10	375
Jones Mundy & Co.	135				392
C W Craig & Co.	210				360
S W Kempton	60				
Wolters Bros & Co.	53				
Siebs Bros & Plageman	50			20	
Collector of Port.					10
Maison & Feldman					
Samuel Moore & Co.	9				
H B & Co.	10				
Naber Alfs & Brune.	10				
Cook & Bernheimer.	5				
R Carroll	5				
S McCleary	1				
W A Anderson	1				
E J Swordstream.	1				
C J Boscowitz.	1				
R Allegrine	2				
J D Platt	1				
O F T Co.	3			5	
Total	619			35	1,127

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	BULK.				BOTTLED.		
	Case	Cask	1/2 bbl	1/4 bbl	Box	Barrels	Cask
Sherwood & Sherwood			124	184		220	
Wm Wolff & Co.						140	
Williams Dimond & Co							82
Total			124	184	140	220	82

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,
MINERAL WATERS OF THE APOLLINARIS CO., Limited, London
MORGAN BRO. PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES
DIXONS' DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,
DUROS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Claret and Sauternes,
ROCK WINES from Messrs. Henckell & Co., Mayence,

Re-imported American Whiskies

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,
GILKA KUMMEL,
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon
THE "BEST" TONIC,
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,

'86 Belmont;
other State brands

'86 T. J. Monarch; '83 Bluegrass; '85 Rip; '83 Chic
Lowest market quotations furnished on application.

CANTRELL & COCHRAN'S Belfast Ginger Ale,
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogsheads;
ANDREW USHER & CO'S Scotch Whiskies
JAMESON & CO, IRISH WHISKY,
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,
"DOG'S-HEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale

FROM ANTWERP—PER BRITISH SHIP CABADALE, October 11, 1891.

Toilly Prat & Co.	1000 cases Vermouth.	J De Fremery & Co.
Ad Yaeggi.	515 cases Vermouth.	A Vignier.
"	121 cases Wine.	"
"	50 cases Bitters.	"
Seigneur et freres.	25 cases Liqueurs.	"
E.Cronau & Co.	10 cases Wine.	"
Ad Yaeggi.	4 casks Wine.	"
Martell & Co.	10 casks Wine.	"
I A I Nolel.	15 casks Brandy.	Wm Wolff & Co.
"	25 cases Red Geneva.	Chas Meinecke & Co.
"	25 octaves Geneva.	"
"	5 octaves Arrack.	"
S A Levini & Co.	25 cases Green Geneva.	Pascal Dubefat & Co.
A Houtman & Co.	30 cases Red Geneva.	Sherwood & Sherwood.
"	10 cases Blue Geneva.	"
"	5 casks Geneva.	"
Aug Blumenthal.	100 cases Wine.	Bernhard Kuhn.
"	2 cases Mineral Water.	"
Apollinaris Co Ltd.	600 cases Mineral Water.	Chas Graef & Co.
John P Best & Co.	118 cases Mineral Water.	Chas Meinecke & Co.
Delobel & Co.	300 cases Vermouth.	P G Sabatie & Co.
G Preller & Co.	300 cases Vermouth.	Eug Thomas & Co.
John P Best & Co.	50 cases Wine.	Chas Meinecke & Co.
"	6 cases Wine.	Wm Westhoff & Co.
Grisar & Marsily.	5 cases Liqueurs.	Barbe & Mack.

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STEAMER SAN JUAN, October 15, 1891.

.....	5 barrels Prune Juice....	Hellman Bros & Co.....
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IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

[OFFICIAL FIGURES.]

Produced and bonded.....	70,971	tax gallons
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouses in First District, California.....	8,649	"
" " " " in Eastern Districts.....	3,794	"
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse First District, California.....	1,593	"
" " " " Eastern District.....	2,174	"
Exported	25,016	"
Tax-paid.....	17,681	"
Used for Sweet Wine.....		"
Remaining in special bonded warehouses September 31, '91.....	711,897	"

Produced and bonded.....	5,315	Gallons
Received from Distilleries in Fourth district of California.....	7,314	"
" " special bonded warehouses in Fourth District of California.....	1,181	"
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse in Eastern Districts.....		"
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse in Eastern Districts	18,517	"
Tax-paid.....	37,867	"
Exported.....	11,785	"
Remaining Sept. 30th, 1891.....	613,385	"
 Total Remaining in State Sept. 30th.....	 1,325,282	 "
Remaining Aug. 30th.....	1,357,654	"
 Decrease in September.....	 32,372	 "

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

24 N. FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OR.

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNE
HUNT ROPE TEAGE & CO. Cassel Ports,
E. & J. BURKE'S Irish and Scotch Whiskies,
BASS RATCHIFF & GRETTON, Limited—Bass Ale in Wood,
E. & J. BURKE'S Bass' Ale and Dublin Porter GUINNESS
EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew),
Re-Imported American Whiskies, CARLISLE BOURBON, HORSEY RYE, Etc.
ESCHENAUER & CO'S CLARETS and SAUTERNES,
A. HOUTMAN & CO'S HOLLAND GIN,
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY,
GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT in Wood,
JOULE'S STONE ALE in Hbds. and Hf-Hbds.
MEINHOLD'S ANCHOR BRAND NEW YORK CIDER,
CARACAS BITTERS,
MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports,
E. & J. BURKE'S JAMAICA RUM,
SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER (the "Pilsener" and Light Sparkling,"
also SCHLITZ in Wood,
ROSS' ROYAL GINGER ALE, CLUB SODA, ETC.
HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water,
ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

Per Southern Pacific Co's Lines During September, 1891, Showing Destination and Points of Shipment.

TO	Brandy		Wine		FROM	Brandy		Wine	
	Case	Gallons	Case	Gallons		Case	Gallons	Case	Gallons
Boston.....			7	446	San Francisco.....	54	25,264	1,871	338,377
Providence.....			2	27	Oakland, 16th Street.....			37	20
Hartford.....					Livermore.....		49		5,007
Other New England points.....			15	495	San Jose.....	50	1,417	90	44,119
Albany.....					Santa Cruz.....				103
Buffalo.....				50	Santa Clara.....				136
New York.....		4,658	707	43,515	Los Gatos.....				306
Other New York & N J points.....		5	24	376	Mountain View.....				148
Philadelphia.....			22	99	Gilroy.....				106
Pittsburg.....					Irvington.....			62	2,997
Other Pennsylvania points.....		24	10	1,281	Menlo Park.....				50
Baltimore.....				94	Warm Springs.....				69
Washington.....	5		11	4,782	Stockton.....			211	1,535
Wheeling.....					Fresno.....				12,689
Other Virginia and Maryland pts.....			28	27	Madera.....			3	
Charleston, S. C.....					Sacramento.....		9	5	7,547
Other Carolina and Georgia pts.....			80	209	Placerville.....		15		191
New Orleans.....		48	23	237,256	Ione.....		42		235
Shreveport.....			8	4,768	Korbels.....		250		2,460
Baton Rouge.....					Healdsburg.....				293
Other Louisiana points.....	2	194		2,499	Glen Ellen.....		192		17,492
Mobile.....				3,201	Napa.....		1,735		10,082
Key West.....				2,000	Oakville.....		75		62,798
Birmingham, Ala.....					St. Helena.....		103		7,100
Other Gulf State points.....	1	435	37	2,918	Calistoga.....				4,795
Austin.....			51	1,450	South Vallejo.....				44
Dallas.....			50	2,426	Santa Rosa.....				9,805
Fort Worth.....			6	41	Yulupa.....				2,395
Galveston.....	14	191	141	12,052	Rutherford.....				72
Houston.....			29	2,040	Yountville.....				10
San Antonio.....		45	11	7,130	Marysville.....				119
Other Texas points.....	36	802	120	8,366	Vina.....	3			
Hot Springs.....					Gridley.....				10
Other Ark. and Ind. Ter. points.....					Los Angeles.....	11	5,667	185	7,775
Memphis.....	1	159		2,576	Winthrop.....		22		443
Louisville.....			3	2,182	Anaheim.....		97		822
Other Tenn. and Ky. points.....		15	1	159	Santa Ana.....		26		480
Cincinnati.....		1,187		5,786	San Gabriel.....		5,064		22,419
Cleveland.....	1	277	6	3,559	Pomona.....				5,049
Toledo.....			9	27	Cucamonga.....				10
Other Ohio points.....		10	1	1,002	Downey.....				46
Indianapolis.....			4	1,575	Redwood City.....				
Other Indiana points.....	3	464	2	6,811	Cordelia.....				
Chicago.....	3	7,807	166	82,507	El Verano.....				
Peoria.....				2,371	Los Guilicos.....				
Highland.....				4,815	Krug.....				
Rock Island.....		297		2,079	Cloverdale.....				
Other Illinois points.....		62		799	Natoma.....				
Detroit.....		25		2,896	McConnell.....				
Other Michigan points.....	3	295	16	6,525	Elk Grove.....				
Milwaukee.....		423	2	11,240	Colfax.....				
Other Wisconsin points.....	11	3,451	18	3,362	Geyserville.....				
St. Louis.....	1	2,012	236	17,709	Bello.....				
Kansas City.....		1,235	52	10,351	Hopland.....				
St. Joseph.....		411	51	2,424	Rocklin.....				
Other Missouri points.....		39	2	200	Martinez.....				
Dubuque.....		318		2,142	Chico.....				
Other Iowa points.....	4	639	14	1,890	Folsom.....				
St. Paul.....	6	6,402	26	22,331	Alhambra.....				
Minneapolis.....		641	1	4,058	Colton.....				
Omaha.....	11	2,468	127	10,047	Santa Barbara.....				
Other Neb. and Kans. points.....		48	4	908	Oakdale.....				
Minnesota.....		10	1	866	Woodland.....				
Dakota.....		66		939	Geyserville.....				
Denver.....	3	4,430	79	11,855	Petaluma.....				
Pueblo.....	5	24	50	23	Auburn.....				
Cheyenne.....			245	615	Sebastopol.....				
Other Colorado and N. Mex pts.....	8	410	40	973	Wilmington.....				
Canada.....				529	Tulare.....				
Foreign.....				2,475	Burbank.....				
Total.....	118	40,027	2,538	568,154	Total.....	118	40,027	2,538	568,154

GOOD RESULTS FROM LEVURES.

It is yet too early to give the final results of the use of the levures brought from France by George Payne, but, experimentally, partial results have been attained which have proved surprising to many of the wine men.

"I am free to state that I think there is far more in these levures than any of us were first inclined to believe," said Arpad Haraszthy one evening not very long ago. "For instance I have taken the levures of Pommard, Nuits and other red Burgundies, and added them to the same grape juice. They are all alike before being introduced—smelling something like brewers' yeast—so that there is no chance for flavoring being added. Immediately after the fermentation, the characteristics of the various wines can be immediately recognized, both by flavor and smelling. The same is true of the white Burgundies, such as Chablis and Chambertin. I am very much pleased with the results which have been attained thus far, and I daresay that all the experimenters will have favorable results to make if they proceed carefully."

MR. DE TURK'S EXPERIMENTS.

I. De Turk is experimenting with the levures of Mr. George Payne at his Santa Rosa winery. Mr. De Turk is making the tests in several musts, notably on Zinfandel and the Burgundy varieties.

Mr. Payne believes that there is a very great future for the Zinfandel musts if treated with Bordeaux levures. He thinks that the raspberry bouquet which is predominant in the Zinfandel would aid in the production of a Claret of the very highest type were the ferments used. He believes that the time will yet come when the Zinfandel, instead of being accounted an ordinary grape, will in consequence rank much higher in public estimation than now. He looks for the establishment of a high type of wines with the Zinfandel as the basis.

CONCERNING WINE CREDITS.

Not a little comment has been caused in the wine trade by an article in our last issue entitled "A Question of Credits."

It is admitted by all that the credits as now allowed are too long, but how to get the principal shippers to stick to any agreement which might be effected to shorten them, in quite another proposition. The San Francisco wine trade is existing on such terms that no matter how feasible any scheme would appear, it would be difficult to secure its observance, however much there might be an apparent willingness to agree.

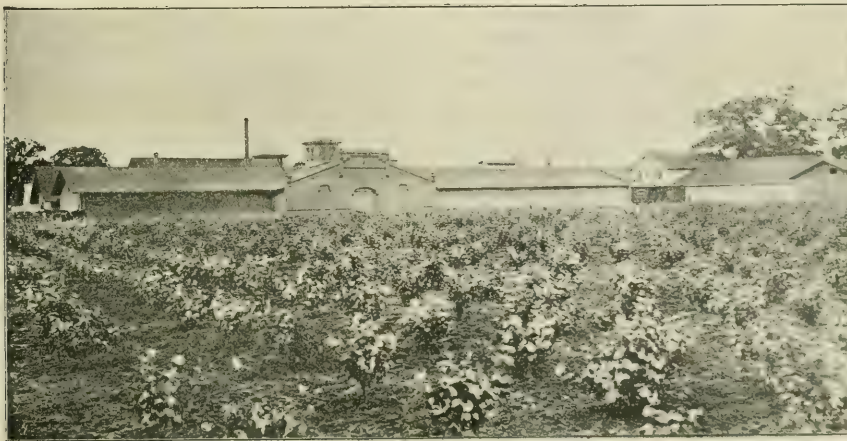
At present, six months time is about the best that can be had. Think of selling a barrel of wine to a wholesale dealer in the East on six months time when the total amount involved might be no more than \$15; and that is just what the wine merchants of San Francisco are doing.

It would seem that four months is plenty of time to give buyers, and sixty days would be better. But there is little hope of a lasting compact on this point being formed.

Heretofore the Methodist Church has always been considered a faithful friend of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, even in its third-party movement, but there was a reversal of the order of things at a recent conference in Joliet, Ill. First, a resolution was ordered withdrawn and defeated, censuring President Harrison for serving wines on his private table. Then another resolution met the same fate declaring the Methodists to be in favor of the Prohibition party. Rev. Frank M. Bristol, the leading Methodist divine of Chicago, went further than the others and declared that the Prohibitionists were actually hindering the temperance work. He said: "A resolution pledging the ministers to support any party is nonsensical. I think the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in declaring in favor of the third party has put the cause of prohibition back twenty years or more."

EL PINAL VINEYARD,

ESTABLISHED 1852.



Wine Vaults and Fermenting House.

George West & Son, - - - Stockton, Cal.
SONOMA WINE & BRANDY CO., 1 & 3 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

Chicago Department.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1891.

In my visits among the liquor men during the past fortnight, I have observed indications of a better state of affairs in the line of trade. "The fall trade is on us now," said one to me to-day, "and from now till next spring there is no reason why business should not be good in our line." The '89s have advanced 2½ cents, and are gradually stiffening up. The '90s have not yet met the rise but will in due time without a doubt.

The unwonted warm weather during the month of September had a very depressing effect on business of all kinds, and it is no wonder that the liquor business has not responded as readily as usual to the effects of the fall trade. An ice dealer told me he had disposed of more ice during September than he did in July and August. During the past month, however, there have been races every day nearly, and the local retail trade has not suffered any on account of the weather.

There is as yet no speculative element in the whisky market, and what is being bought is for immediate demand. The customer is rather independent now, and can easily make the producer or jobber hold the goods till he has immediate use for them, for he thinks that he will have no marked rise in prices to contend with.

Eastern ryes are held firmer than they were a month ago, and owing to the high price of grain, the tendency will continue right on upward for some time to come.

In regard to California wines, I hear good reports as a rule. A number of brokers report a greatly renewed activity since the fall trade has set in. A number of carloads have been disposed of within the past week and still the market is not glutted. The sweet wines from the southern part of the State are building up a very enviable reputation for themselves, and well they may, for there is no better wine of its character made in the State than that handled by Mr. Bergevin, representing the Eisen vineyard at Fresno, and the products of the Sierra Madre vineyard of Los Angeles, represented by Nolan & Co. As for dry wines, there are a host of fine brands on this market all of which have their army of customers.

The shortage of the wine yield in California is going to make some radical changes in the placing of California wines upon the Eastern market. With the overplus out of the way, the producer and maker can be independent enough to demand a proper recognition of his commercial rights. If the abuses that have now fastened themselves upon the trade in the way of long credits and poor pay, can be eradicated forever, it will be worth far more to California as a State than the extra price that will be realized on account of the shortage. Whether or not the consumption will continue as great as at present when the price is nearly doubled, as it ought to be to make the producer whole, remains to be seen. It is likely that the falling off will not be as great as one might think. Be it as it may in that respect, only good can come out of a short crop, and the shorter the better, "for we never miss the water till the well runs dry."

Referring to a recent failure of a Chicago house which handles California goods, *Mida's Criterion* truthfully says:

"It is rather unfortunate that the California wine houses that have opened here, start off with so small a capital that they have to undergo considerable fermentation before they settle down one way or another; generally one way. The true inwardness is that the credit on California wines is too cheap and the terms too long."

L. L. PALMER.

SPOT CASH A remarkably fine Piano with stool and seat for \$298.50 spot cash, f. o. b. The best and cheapest Piano, and the most for the money ever offered to the public. Other Pianos are sold on installments, exchanged or rented by us, but not this one. Five years guarantee. Call and see it or send for a circular. Also one still lower at \$236.00.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,

Removed to 303 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

PIANO

Cincinnati Department.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CINCINNATI, October 10, 1891.

Business has been very quiet here for the summer but is steadily reviving.

R. B. Culbert, of the firm of Culbert & Taylor, importers New York, was here last week and received his share of orders Mr. Culbert has succeeded in stopping the manufacturing of several bogus articles here and in Chicago. The firm also has a new label on the genuine article for which they are the agents for the United States.

P. E. Payne, of M. V. Monarch & Co., called on his trade the last fortnight.

Mr. Adams, proprietor of the C. B. Cook Co., called while here and reported the sale of all '90s and '91s and had several offers for the '92 crop.

T. J. Megibben, of Edgewater fame, was in the city attending the races.

E. M. Bramble, of the F. S. Ashbrook Co., is in the city.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., was on change last week. The Colonel is a hustler.

Mr. Max Hamburger, of the Hamburger Co., Chicago dropped in to see us while here.

Freddie Lyons, representative of Weeks & Campbell, is spending a few days in Cincinnati looking after the trade.

THE CAFE CLOSED.

The Viticultural Cafe in Chicago has been closed for lack of any funds to carry it on and there is little else to do but to sell out the plant and wind up the operations entirely.

According to Mr. Meyer, who with Mr. Hermann Jaeger assisted in the death of the enterprise, the wine has been "sent to the auction rooms." It is presumed that it is the intention to sell this wine if the fixtures will not bring sufficient to pay of any outstanding indebtedness. There is in all between 500 and 600 cases of wine in stock.

It is difficult to see in what manner the sale of this wine can be effected if the producers do not want it so. Every bottle of it belongs to those who supported the cafe—not to the firm of Franckx & Ruhlemann.

We have been requested by several men who were interested to make this statement in justice to them, and incidentally to score the management of Mr. Jaeger, which appears to have been ineffective and blighting from the day he assumed control. We have no desire however to raise any disputes at this stage of the proceedings. The best thing that those who put up their money can do, is to "grin and bear" their losses—and order their wine out of the auction rooms if it is not already sold. It is easy enough to say what might have been and how the cafe might have been made to succeed, but that would do no good now and it is best that the mantle of charity be drawn gently over the scene.

SHORT IN SANTA CLARA.

Clarence J. Wetmore, the Chief Viticultural Officer, has returned from a fortnight's inspection of the vineyards of Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties.

Mr. Wetmore says that as picking progresses, the crop is turning out shorter than was anticipated. Those vineyardists who looked for a full or nearly full crop are as a rule one-third to one-fourth short. Mr. Wetmore says that over the entire Santa Clara district there will not be over a three-quarters crop at the very highest.

In Santa Cruz also, the yield is light, and many of the grapes are being sold for table purposes. This is an extremely late section and every grower who has any grapes which can possibly be used for table purposes has contracted for them as such.

A GENERATION OF VIPERS.

As "misery acquaints us with strange bedfellows," so traveling acquaints us with strange vagaries in the multiplication table. Two and two make four in Minnesota. Two and two make something else in Iowa; and a calm observer like myself, who has been reared to respect truth and reason, stands appalled in the presence of such tampering with principles as gives the lie to every teaching of the Founder of Christianity.

Let me expound.

In Minnesota, Republicans, led by honest and wise men, have had the courage of their convictions. Knowing the mockery of Prohibition, believing in temperance which means the use and not the abuse of things, several years ago they unfurled the banner of High License, thus saving themselves from going to pieces. Naturally Republican by forty thousand majority, Minnesota shows no defection. On the contrary, the party is stronger than ever, because Prohibition has ceased to be a potent political factor. The Prohibitionists, who in 1888 cast seventeen thousand votes for Governor, polled only eight thousand in 1890.

While largely reducing the number of saloons and raising their standard, High License has enriched the towns and improved their morals. The license for towns of ten thousand inhabitants and upwards is \$1,000. All towns of less population have a license of \$500.

Thus, St. Paul has a revenue of \$350,000 from her three hundred and fifty saloons, which formerly numbered seven hundred. Sioux City, under the prohibitory laws of Iowa, has two hundred saloons and no revenue! St. Paul's population is one hundred and fifty thousand; Sioux City's population is forty-two thousand! Iowa's Republican majority, formerly eighty thousand, was only eight thousand in 1890, and the State is torn by bitter internal discussions which can have but one result—the triumph of Democracy.

In Minnesota I consorted with leading Republicans and was the guest of several. There was no bone of contention between us. We are a happy family.

"What are you going to Iowa for?" asked a prominent Minneapolisite.

"For two reasons," I replied, "to see the Corn Palace at Sioux City, and to lecture by invitation on the 'Intemperance of Prohibition.'"

"Glad of it," said the Republican. "Good subject—Iowa is all wrong."

"But," I added, "do you realize that defeat of prohibition means the defeat of your party?"

"Can't help it," answered this ardent Republican. "They're cranks in Iowa, and are running not only the party but the State. They ought to be defeated!"

What a change of political climate I experienced on arriving at Sioux City! I found myself hobnobbing with Democrats for the excellent reason that they represented common sense. They occupied the same position regarding Prohibition that Republicans held in Minnesota, and I was more or less of an outlaw among the very class of people with whom elsewhere I affiliate.

Prohibition was made fashionable in Iowa several years ago, and women arrayed themselves under its canopy like a flock of sheep. Prior to my lecture, irrational and uncharitable beings went about declaiming against me and urging others to stay away. I was a daughter of Satan advocating false doctrine.

On the Sunday following the delivery of my argument against sumptuary laws, anathemas were hurled at my head by the occupants of certain pulpits who really ought to be ashamed to have made such spectacles of themselves. They are to be forgiven, however, on the score of ignorance. If they can't read their Bible straight and are incapable of reasoning, they should be pitied and covered with that mantle of charity so often referred to by Christ, but which cannot be found in the wardrobe of Prohibitionists, not even with the use of a microscope.

I'm especially sorry for one of these gentlemen, the Rev. W. J. Johnson. "I think it pitifully small," said this preacher, "for Miss Kate Field to stand up in Iowa, where people are trying to finally crush the saloon, and try to justify its existence by saying that Christ turned water into wine at Cana. No one knows what kind of wine it was, but whatever kind it was there is no one who can make me believe that if Christ were here to-day and could see the saloon as we see it, he would be found on its side."

Yes, a full grown man actually delivered himself of this amazing statement, which a next morning's paper called "an

answer to Kate Field!" In the first place, I have never advocated saloons. They owe their rise and progress to prohibitory laws. No taverns were allowed in Scotland in the seventeenth century. Drunkenness was an epidemic. In 1838 spirits were sold in every tenth house in Glasgow, and the whisky drunk was thrice as much as in any similar population on the globe. The Puritans openly drank pure wines and liquors, served in their own house. Their posterity secretly or behind doors, swallow poisoned compounds. This change for the worse began with so-called "temperance legislation" in 1807. Men nowadays drink ice-water at home with their meals, and earlier or later swallow saloon liquor, their misguided wives think they are serving God and their families by setting their faces against the use of wine at table. A more pernicious fallacy has rarely taken possession of the feminine mind.

The saloon should be made as harmless as possible by recognition and license. I see no difference myself between a Nebraska saloon and an Iowa pharmacy, except that at the former one may buy good wines and liquors which pay a high license, and at the other one buys "free rum" of awful quality. No less an authority than the President of the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association declared in convention, in '86, that nine-tenths of the families in Iowa used liquors more or less. At Marshalltown, in June, 1886, the applications for liquor, "to be used medicinally," were two thousand five hundred and eighteen!

This indicates a wondrous amount of sickness for dry weather and a small town!

I thoroughly dislike the wretched American system of "treating," which is the cause of the saloon's existence. But that's no reason why I should interfere with the personal liberty of my neighbors, especially as I know that by so doing I shall antagonize them and drive them from bad to worse. That's no way to improve humanity. That's no way to conciliate Germans and Scandinavians, the first reared on beer and the second on alcohol—immigrants who are building up the West and who are admitted to make excellent citizens.

"Let us remember," pleads my reverend critic, "that Prohibition in Iowa has nothing to do with the tastes or habits of individual citizens. The law aims at the man who sells and not at the man who buys." This is worthy of *Dogberry*. Is not the man who sells beer an individual and a citizen? When his trade is destroyed, does not the law not only interfere with his taste but with his pocket, also?

In Sioux City I saw a brewery which was tumbling to pieces, the owner having been invited to the town by Republicans who later not only deprived him of his means of livelihood but paid him nothing for it! Hundreds of thousands of dollars have thus been confiscated in Iowa. If this is not wholesale robbery, what is it?

"The law aims at the one who sells and not at the one who buys," does it? If it prevents a man from selling, how can a man buy what isn't for sale? Why, then, is not this prohibition an interference with individual tastes and habits? And what an outrage to make a distinction between the vendor and the purchaser of alcohol stimulants! If it be a crime to sell liquor, it is a crime to drink it. The receiver of stolen goods is as bad as the thief. So logically the Puritans, George Washington, Charles Sumner, the Adamsons, our Solons in and out of Washington are criminals. Yet those criminals have regulated and are supposed still to regulate, a so-called Republic of sixty-five millions of people!

The Reverend Johnson thinks it "pitifully small" in me to stand up in Iowa and tell its people that prohibition is anti-Christian. I defy the Reverend Johnson to find one word in either Old or New Testament advocating his doctrine. Christ and the Bible preach moderation, not total abstinence, as I show in my lecture by divers quotations. That the first miracle should be the turning of water into wine, is somewhat significant of Christ's preference on festive occasions. "No one knows what kind of wine it was," adds the Reverend Prohibitionist. Wine is wine, my dear sir. There can be no wine without fermentation; fermentation begets alcohol. Your brethren have tried to crack this hard Biblical nut by inventing a "two-wine theory," one intoxicating and the other unfermented grape juice! By this arrangement it is claimed that the wine made by Christ contained no alcohol! How wonderful, then, that the governor of the feast said to the bridegroom, after tasting the water that was made wine, "Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine, and when men are well drunk, then that which is worse; but thou hast kept the good wine until now." Good wine is old. We

read in Luke, "No man having drunk old wine straightway desireth new; for he saith the old is better."

The Jews valued wine according to age. "A new friend is as new wine; when it is old thou shalt drink it with pleasure." No unfermented grape juice can be old, as the juice ferments of itself at seventy degrees. For Jewish priests to have used it is impossible, especially where the offerings had to be carried some distance. Fermentation would surely have set in and alcohol been formed. The only way to preserve unfermented grape juice is to doctor it with salicylic acid, which is poison. Yet Prohibitionists frequently use this vile compound for sacramental purposes, unless, as at a church in New England, bread and wine are placed on the table and communicants content themselves with looking at both!

The Roman Catholic church, which certainly was not born yesterday, and which has no tradition favoring a "two-wine theory." This church acknowledges no possibility of unfermented wine. Science laughs at the fanatical suggestion. The Church of England took strong ground against the use of grape juice at its synod in London five years ago.

So, reverend sir, if you don't know what kind of wine is wine, I'm afraid it is useless to labor with you. There is no being impossible of conversion except the "crank."

If, dear sir, you chose to think that were Christ here to-day and could see the saloon as you see it, he would join your party, no one can prevent you, but it strikes me you dare to assume a great deal. As Christ's record is somewhat superior to your own it is possible that under no imaginable circumstances could He see the saloon as you see it. His profound intelligence and charity might prevent. His knowledge of human nature would be likely to conceive a better way out of Egypt than through sloughs of lying, vilification, robbery, tyranny and persecution. Remember, dear sir, it is Christ who says, "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth the man." No cause is advanced by injustice to opponents who may be as sincere in their faith as those who make louder professions of virtue.

What shall be said of the Republican party in Iowa? What can be said, except that it is the party of hypocrisy and deserves defeat? So well is this realized that prominent Republicans admit the shameful fact and avow their intention to vote with the Democrats.

Said a very clever young Iowa lawyer, Charles F. Haines, in a recent address, "If Republicans vote as they think and vote as they drink, they will repudiate their own party and vote against prohibition." Republican leaders are doing their utmost to dodge the great local issue, pleading the necessity of winning the November elections in order to be victorious next year. They smother what is right in what is expedient, and then thank God they are not as other men. Contemplation of this ignoble spectacle fills me with ineffable disgust, and from my heart I fervently pray that the great State of Iowa may be delivered from her bondage.

KATE FIELD.

A SPECIMEN LIE.

Our friends, the Prohibitionists, are always shouting about the accuracy of their "statistics." They are always "comparing" the cost of beer and whisky with the cost of the necessities of life. This is what the *Prohibitionist* has been doing lately and for the purpose of showing the falsity of its methods, we propose to make some comments on its "figures." Beer in California is nearly everywhere 5 cents a glass; whisky, 10 cents. The *Prohibitionist* says:

"The money paid for two glasses of beer would pay for a peck of potatoes."

Where in California can a "peck" of potatoes be had for ten cents.

"The money paid for three glasses of whisky would pay for a dressed fowl."

We would like to have "dressed fowls" for thirty cents each. Where are they to be had?

"The money paid for four glasses of beer would pay for two dozen of eggs."

Where are eggs to be had for ten cents a dozen, pray? We want to go into the commission business, if we can learn.

"The money paid for four glasses of whisky would pay for three pounds of butter."

This is 40 cents or 13½ cents per pound for butter. Sheahan must serve "last year's" butter on his table. Ours averages forty cents per pound the year round.

"The money paid in one month for two glasses of beer a day would pay for a ton of coal."

The editor of the *Prohibitionist* must burn wood at his house for he calculates that coal costs \$3 per ton in California. Where? Everybody pays from \$8 to \$20.

"The money paid in one month for two glasses of whisky a day would pay for a suit of clothes."

That is it would pay for a \$6 suit of clothes. There isn't a man in California who would wear one. Even our tramps have better.

"The money paid in one year for three glasses of beer a day would pay the rent for a small suite of rooms for one year."

This is \$4.50 per month for a "small suite" of rooms. The very idea is funny. Surely friend Sheahan has no desire to enter the lists as a humorist:

"The money paid in one year for three glasses of whisky a day would pay for an outfit of household furniture."

That means a \$108 outfit of furniture. This is mere twaddle and the *Prohibitionist* knows it.

"The money paid in one year for four glasses of beer a day would pay for a carriage."

This would call for a \$72 "carriage." Such a carriage would be co-eval with the Ark.

Of all the foolish, sickening rubbish the *Prohibitionist* has ever published, the above is surely the worst and idlest.

Friend Sheahan should drop his statistical department. It is loaded at the wrong end.

DRINKS IT NOW.

California expects her tariff-burdened sisters to take a great part of her 18,000,000 gallons of inferior wine. Why doesn't she drink it herself, and give the home-market theory a boost?—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

California manages to drink 7,500,000 gallons now, which is five gallons per annum for every man, woman and child in the State. Furthermore it is the soberest state in the union.

If the people of the United States drank as much as those of California and really did give the "home market theory a boost," it would require 350,000,000 gallons annually to supply the home demand.

And if Mr. Henry Watterson who edits the *Courier Journal* will give the "inferior wines" of California a trial, we will guarantee to supply him with some claret which we will challenge him to pick from the best French clarets sold in Louisville.

HOW MUCH THEY ARE RIDDEN.

Two counties in wine-ridden California now have prohibition in force. Let the good work go on and others be added to this on-coming roll of honor.—*California Prohibitionist*.

Of course! This refers to Modoc and Sutter counties. Modoc is in a lost corner of this State, eighty or one hundred miles from any railroad, and hasn't so much as one acre of vines. Modoc was wine ridden in the estimation of the *Prohibitionists*. The county consists chiefly of cattle ranges and lava fields.

Sutter county has 370 acres in grapes, of which only 38 are in wine grapes, the balance being in table and raisin grapes. And Sutter county, so friend Sheahan thinks, was wine ridden. The largest wine grape vineyard in the county is a mere patch of twelve acres. Wine ridden, forsooth!

But the *Prohibitionist* never was fair.

ST. JOHN A BOYCOTTER.

John P. St. John, the Kansas cold-waterite wants the American people to boycott the World's Fair because there are to be exhibits of wine, whisky and beer and because two of the most striking features will be fountains of wine and a "beer paradise."

A large majority of Americans would be thankful if Mr. St. John would carry out his boycotting plan as far as he is individually concerned, and would be still more favored if the talkative and noisy but otherwise insignificant faction which is opposed to having the exhibition halls open on Sunday, would cease operations at once.

CONSUMPTION OF BEER.

SOCKLESS SIMPSON'S VIEWS.

The following figures show the number of barrels of beer produced in the several States and Territories for the years ending December 31, 1889, and December 31, 1890. (Compiled by the United States Internal Revenue Bureau):

	1889.	1890.
Alabama.....	27,447	38,558
California.....	749,021	761,536
Colorado.....	175,925	204,863
Connecticut.....	286,643	314,512
Georgia.....	27,815	46,800
Illinois.....	2,129,978	2,504,807
Indiana.....	488,298	557,469
Iowa.....	89,141	102,173
Kansas.....	4,440	2,110
Kentucky.....	301,931	348,396
Louisiana.....	172,552	218,375
Maryland.....	676,907	703,836
Massachusetts.....	971,255	968,043
Michigan.....	533,522	586,723
Minnesota.....	318,288	356,116
Missouri.....	1,751,928	2,034,761
Montana.....	70,191	81,915
Nebraska.....	164,141	164,000
New Hampshire.....	374,462	370,805
New Jersey.....	1,453,178	1,586,266
New Mexico.....	6,452	7,250
New York.....	8,333,407	8,910,674
Ohio.....	2,232,057	2,568,841
Oregon.....	140,054	202,926
Pennsylvania.....	2,533,864	3,016,557
South Carolina.....	9,357	8,680
Tennessee.....	57,048	80,184
Texas.....	51,283	62,086
Virginia.....	48,070	56,380
West Virginia.....	112,766	128,878
Wisconsin.....	1,909,898	1,313,901

Total barrels.....26,211,320 29,328,536

The net increase for 1890 over 1889 is 3,117,216 barrels.

The monthly sales for 1890 range from the lowest, 1,632,581 barrels in January, to the highest, 3,304,895 barrels in July.

ATTENTION! PROHIBITIONISTS!!

The London *Lancet* denounces as false the doctrine that abundant hair is a sign of bodily or mental strength in man. It says that despite the Samson precedent, the Chinese are mostly bald, yet they form the most enduring of races. The average mad house furnishes proof that long and thick hair is not a sign of intellectuality. The easily-wheedled Esau was hairy, while the mighty Cæsar was bald. "Long-haired men are generally weak and fanatical, and men with scant hair are the philosophers and statesmen and soldiers of the world."

Hon. Jerry "Sockless" Simpson, of Kansas, has declared against Prohibition in politics. Here is what he had to say recently to a representative of the Chicago *Lever* (Prohibition.)

"I think Mr. Ingalls is right. I have lived in Kansas sixteen years, ten years of which time we have had prohibition laws. I think Mr. Ingalls told the truth about the condition of affairs out there. The prohibitionists are pretty good fellows, but their methods are wrong; they are dealing with the effect instead of the cause. They tell us that they want to prevent the poor man from being debauched by liquor and raising hell in his home. What we want to do is to make conditions such that the poor fellow can have a home to go to; and such that he can make that home a pleasant one.

"This is what I tell my prohibition friends. They tell that we spend \$900,000,000 for liquor yearly. They tell us that under prohibition this money will go into legitimate business. But competition is already so sharp in the chances of legitimate business that the poor man has no chance. And then what are you going to do with all the men who are engaged in the liquor business? They will have to go into competition with the other laboring men. For example, the prohibitionists tell us that this money and labor expended in liquor can be used making shoes for the barefooted. But what about those poor fellows who are now trying to make a living making shoes?

"Prohibition will never get into our platform. If they try to get prohibition in it the next convention, they will be so completely sat down upon that they will remember it."

BUCHANAN'S CIRCULAR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 7, 1891.

The re-importations for the month of September 1891, have been as follows:

Of the crop of 1880.....	118
Of the crop of 1881.....	892
Of the crop of 1882.....	1,199
	2,209 barrels.
Of crop of 1883, 1884 and 1885.....	255 "
Of crop of 1886.....	690 "

Total.....3,154 barrels.

Reducing the stock of exported whisky remaining abroad 1st of October, 1891.

Of the crop of 1880 to.....	405
Of the crop of 1881 to.....	6,623
Of the crop of 1882 to.....	4,341
	11,369 barrels.
Of crop of 1883, 1884, and 1885.....	5,875 "
Of crop of 1886.....	8,545 "
Of crop of 1887.....	3,085 "

Total.....28,874 barrels.

GEORGE C. BUCHANAN.



F. A. HABER,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WORLD FOR THE

Table Wines and Fine Brandies

GROWN and BOTTLED at the Celebrated

INGLENOK VINEYARD.

OF RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO. CAL.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines Produced in California.

122 SANSOME STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM PRODUCERS AS WELL AS DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES.

RECENT TREASURY DECISIONS.

(11689.—G. A. 794.)

Fruit juice.—Raspberry syrup.

Before the U. S. General Appraisers at New York, August 1, 1891.

In the matter of the protest, 3506 a, of C. Reusschild against the decision of the collector of customs at New York, as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain raspberry syrup imported per Elanadia, January 20, 1891.
Opinion by WILKINSON, General Appraiser.

The merchandise is raspberry juice, with just sufficient sugar added to preserve it from fermentation, and it contains no alcohol. It was assessed for duty as a fruit juice at 60 cents per gallon, under paragraph 339, N. T. The importer claims that the article is dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem under section 4.

The Board is of the opinion that the addition of sugar does not destroy the identity of the juice as a fruit juice, any more than the addition of alcohol would; and for the reasons given in our decision (G. A. 650) on currant juice the decision of the collector is hereby affirmed.

This ruling is in harmony with the decision of the United States Supreme Court (95 U. S., 125), in which it was held that the addition of sugar to chocolate, thereby making it an article of confectionery, did not change the classification of the chocolate.

The protest on unconstitutionality is overruled in accordance with our decision G. A. 203.

(11705.—G. A. 810.)

Crene de Cassis.

Before the U. S. General Appraisers at New York, Aug. 10, 1891.

In the matter of the protests, 5833 and 5834 b, of Kaufman and Blache against the decision of the collector of customs at New Orleans, La., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain crene de cassis, imported per Councillor, October 11, 1890, and Vesta, October 23, 1890.

Opinion by WILKINSON, General Appraiser.

The merchandise is "Crene de cassis," a beverage made of the juice of the currant combined with a heavy syrup and alcohol. It was assessed for duty as a cordial containing spirits at \$2.50 per gallon, under paragraph 332, N. T. The appellants claim that it is dutiable under paragraph 339 at 60 cents per gallon only, as a fruit juice containing not more than 18 per cent. of alcohol.

The merchandise is put up in quart bottles, which are sealed, capped, and showily labeled, and is ready to go into the hands of the consumer. The article is not known in the trade as a fruit juice, but is listed, sold, bought, used, and commercially known as a cordial. As crene de cassis is a cordial containing spirits, the assessment of duty was correct and the decision of the collector is hereby affirmed.

S. Glaser, the Coast Manager of H. Brunhild & Co., recently wrote the Treasury Department asking that the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, be instructed to have the United States Gauger at that port stamp under section 11 of the act of March, 1879, all imported prune juice, claiming that it is a wine under paragraph 339 of the new Tariff Act. The Collector has discontinued the practice which formally existed of stamping said article.

The question having been referred to the Collector at New York, that officer informs the department that prune juice is not held at his port to be subject to the requirements of stamping, and in his opinion the Secretary of the Treasury concurs, and directs the Collector at San Francisco to govern himself accordingly.

The Treasury Department recently received a letter from N. B. Rarick, of Ionia, Jewell County, Kansas, saying that he heard it asserted in a public speech "that the Government had built warehouses in which to store alcohol in bond, and then loaned the manufacturers 90 cents per gallon on it for three years." The writer desired to know whether this statement was true. In reply Secretary Foster has informed him that the Government does not build warehouses, nor does it loan the distiller any money on the spirits stored in such warehouses.

In reply to an inquiry on the subject, the Treasury Department has informed a New York firm that allowances are made for the actual injury or destruction by accidental fire or other casualty of goods in bonded warehouses.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding has informed the Customs Surveyor at Louisville, Ky., that a certain certificate of American whisky exported and returned from a shipper at Bremen, Germany, which does not contain the declaration that the merchandise was imported into the foreign country from the United States "in the condition in which it is returned" cannot be accepted as sufficient, as the statement relative to the condition of the merchandise is the most essential part of the certificate contemplated by the regulations. The surveyor is advised to accept a bond for the production of a proper certificate. Relief may be afforded.

The Customs Surveyor at St. Louis, Mo., recently inquired of the Treasury Department whether certain wine received at his port on September 11, 1890, under a warehouse and transportation entry from New Orleans, La., and which remains unclaimed by the consignee, is liable to sale under the Treasury Regulations. The Department in reply has informed the Surveyor that under the provisions of Art. 737, goods transported under bond, which from any cause are not duly and promptly entered for re-warehousing on arrival at the port of destination, must be treated as unclaimed goods, and as the wine in question has remained unclaimed for more than one year from date of importation, it must be sold in the manner prescribed by the Department's regulations.

JULIUS P. SMITH'S VIEWS.

Julius P. Smith, the proprietor of the great Olivina Vineyard at Livermore is back from a tour through the East, extending over several months.

Mr. Smith comes back a more thorough convert than ever to the belief that the future of the California wine business is assured. He says that in every Eastern city of importance it is no longer a discredit to any one to exhibit a California label on the bottle, and that there are more friends than ever before of California's greatest industry.

He says that the labels and brands of producers are rapidly coming into favor and the various characteristics of the wines from various vineyards are being recognized and discussed.

Mr. Smith states that the re-action for the better may be expected in the immediate future and he has evidenced his faith in the future in buying 2,000 tons of grapes this year, over and above what will be produced in his own extensive vineyard of 660 acres.

A NEW SOUTHERN DRINK.

"I say, Charlie, bring me a chocolate cocktail," said a young devotee of god Bacchus, lolling back in one of the comfortably upholstered Dixie Club chairs at the club-room last night.

"A what, sir, did you say?"

"Chocolate cocktail, don't you understand?"

"No, sir; I never heard of one."

"Well," replied the young gentleman, "you go and tell Calvin Smith to send me a chocolate cocktail—he knows what it is."

In a few minutes the garcon returned with a drink, chocolate in color, topped with white, and he drank it with evident relish.

But, strange to say, though the drink was chocolate in color and had a chocolatish taste, there was not a piece of chocolate in the drink—

It is made of gum, Angostura bitters, the yolk of an egg, a dash of rum a little absinthe, some whisky and claret. This strange mixture makes a cool, delightful drink.—*Atlanta Journal.*

INFLUENCE OF LIGHT UPON ACETATION.

G. Tolomei (*L'Italia Oenologica*, August 15, 1891) reports some interesting experiments, of which the following is a brief summary:—

From researches into the influence of light upon acetic fermentation, Dr. Michele Giunti recently arrived at certain conclusions (*Le Stazioni Sperimentali Agrar. Ital.*, vol. xviii. p. 183), viz., 1. That direct sunlight hinders the formation of *Mycoderma aceti*, and, consequently, acetic fermentation. 2. That the diffused light of a cloudy day is sufficient to check acetic fermentation, so long as the surface of the fermenting liquor is not shaded. 3. That in the case of overcast skies and shaded liquor *Mycoderma aceti* will develop itself at the points least illuminated. That other conditions being as above a long after-period of exposure to sunlight is not sufficient to sterilise the liquor as regards the acetic ferment. 5. The prompt arrest of acetic fermentation by exposure to sunlight suggests the possibility of curing acetalation in wine by the action of light.

The last conclusion led Tolomei to inquire whether the arrest of acetic fermentation was due to the action of white light or to that of certain of the component rays, in which case it would be controllable by using bottles of suitable colors.

Tolomei's experiments were made with wide-mouthed white glass flasks or bottles, in pairs—a smaller bottle placed within a larger one. The wine is put in the smaller inside bottles, and the space between the outer and inner bottle filled with an aniline solution, the exact color of which was determined in the following ingenious manner. A prism was fitted in a slit in the closed shutters of a darkened room, whereby a solar spectrum was projected on the opposite wall. Against a similar aperture below it was placed a box with glazed panels on opposite sides, in which an aniline solution was formed by stirring some aniline dye in water, until the spot formed on the opposite wall by the light transmitted through the aniline solution in the box was the exact counterpart of some one of the bands of the spectrum above it. In this way aniline solutions of the seven principal colors of the solar spectrum were provided. These solutions were employed to fill the intermediate spaces in as many pairs of experimental bottles. Other pairs had the same spaces filled with distilled water, transmitting ordinary white light. In each case, the inner bottle was filled with white wine of the subjoined composition, with many minute and ingenious fermentological precautions, into which it is needless to enter here:

Alcohol, reckoned by volume.....	10.85	per cent.
Acidity, " tartaric acid.....	6.22	grams per litre.
Volatile acid " acetic acid.....	0.45	" "
Bitartrate of potash.....	0.45	" "
Tannic acid.....	0.18	" "
Sugar.....	0.13	" "
Dry extract.....	19.35	" "

To render the conditions identical with those of Dr. M. Giunti's experiments, water was added to bring the alcoholic strength of the wine to 4.50 per cent. by volume, with 2.8 per cent. of acetic acid, the hole being sterilized by boiling for about two hours, and then cooled. The wine then contained:

Alcohol.....	4.50	per cent volume
Acetic acid.....	3.05	grams per cent.

The bottles (in pairs) were stood under water, in a case with glazed sides transmitting light. Then water, which was kept constantly flowing from a tap, was intended to prevent any undue changes of temperature. The temperature never exceeded 26.40° C. (79.5° Fahr.) nor fell below 16.60° C. (62° Fahr.) Differences of temperature were observed between the (pairs of) bottles, but these in no case exceeded 2.60° C. (4.5° Fahr.), so it may be assumed that they had little effect on the comparative results. The first series of experiments lasted twenty-two days, and gave the annexed results:

	Wine in dark-ness	In Red Light	In Orange Light	In Yellow Light	In Green Light	In Blue Light	In Indigo Light	In Violet Light	In White Light
Alcohol, in vol. p. c.	1.41	1.41	1.43	1.59	2.35	3.65	4.01	4.20	4.19
Acetic Ac. p. c.	5.71	5.71	5.68	5.60	4.56	3.44	3.01	2.84	2.86
Alcohol lost during acet-ic fermentation, p. c.	3.09	3.09	3.07	2.91	1.95	0.85	0.49	0.30	0.31
Acetic acid produced (* or lost (†) during acetic fermentation.	*2.66	*2.66	*2.63	*2.55	*1.51	*0.39	*0.04	*0.21	*0.91

The experiments were repeated, using colored solutions of metallic salts, in place of aniline solutions. They lasted twelve days, and gave similar results, that is, the amount of acetic acid formed in the wine increased with the successive color of the spectrum from the violet up to the red band.

Yet another series of experiments was made, lasting eighteen days. In this, the space between the bottles, through which the light passed to the inner one, was filled with colored solutions of various hues, simple and compound, purplish-red, deep pink, golden-yellow, greenish-yellow, Bismarck-yellow, seagreen, blue-green, and ultramarine. In each case a strip of sensitized paper was suspended in the inner bottle above the wine. The sensitized paper was affected in all the bottles, but in every instance the effect was more marked in inverse proportion to the amount of acetic acid formed. Hence, Tolomei concludes that to Dr. Giunti's axioms must be added this other:

That the influence of solar light on acetic fermentation is due to the chemical rays alone, and that the exclusion of these rays produces very nearly, if not exactly, the same result as the total exclusion of light.

SOME SPLENDID WORK.

The *Cork*, the bright, illustrated monthly published at Chicago, presented in its October issue magnificent half tone cuts of Harlo Hakes and D. M. Hildreth, President and Vice President respectively of the Urbana Wine Co., of Hammondsport, N. Y. The work is of a character which would command attention anywhere and is especially creditable to the Lanward Publishing Co. who issue the *Cork*. Work of this character does much to raise the already high standard of the liquor trade journals, and in following the example of the *PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW* in introducing this character of illustrations, the publishers of the *Cork* show wisdom and business sagacity.

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FILTERING FOR BOTTLING.

By DR. J. BERSEN.

Every grower who sells his wines has an obvious interest in having them fit to bottle—that is, in a salable condition—as soon as possible, as every year in which they remain unfit, adds to the outlay in the shape of interest on capital, loss of volume and expenses of cellaring. A very common way of hastening the maturing of wine is to keep it in small casks in a warm place.

Preliminary filtration is a very effectual means of getting wine quickly ready for bottle—that is, when a suitable form of filter is used—a distinction being made between filtering merely to get the wine bright, and filtering for the purposes of improving and maturing the wine. In the former case, a filter must be selected of a construction which excludes atmospheric contact altogether; in the latter, that is, where the filter is to help nature to refine the wine, it should admit of the intimate association of air with the wine. The latter class of filters are not without their drawbacks, as wine running perfectly bright from the filter will often, after a while, become clouded as much as before, and when filled into the bottles from the filter direct, the clouding sometimes becomes so great as to render the wine unsalable and necessitate its return to the wood. The reason is clear as day. The wine is not enough matured to be describable as air-proof, that is to say, it will stand exposure to the air without clouding by separation of the albuminous matter so rendered insoluble. But some forms of filters produce an intimate admixture of air with the wine, with much attendant clouding, in which case it is necessary to be assured the wine is air-proof before it can be looked for the filtering process to leave the wine bright. A wine not perfectly air-proof can only be made bright by filtering out of reach of atmospheric influence. Many forms of filters admit of this.

As may be inferred from what has been said already, a filter from which the air is not excluded may prove very useful in bringing on young wine, for which purposes the so-called Dutch filter, a very long sack of comparatively small diameter is best. The mouth carries a ring which fits into the bottom of the vessel containing the wine. The wine filters down through the material of the sack and falls drop by drop into a receiver place below. When a young wine perfectly bright in the cask is subjected to such process of filtration, it will generally be found a good deal clouded in the receiver, but if allowed to run off thence into another cask, in a few days it will be bright again. The filtering can be repeated, with the probability that the wine will cloud again, although not so strongly as before. By repeated filtration a young wine can be rendered air-proof in the course of a few months, but between being air-proof and ripe for bottle there is a wide distinction. The latter description only applies to an air-proof wine that has been kept long enough under favorable conditions to develop a proper bouquet. But when once a wine has been brought into an air-proof condition, all further assimilations of oxygen contribute to the formation of odorous principles, which collectively constitute the bouquet, and the wine is thus rendered fit for bottling much sooner than would otherwise be the case. As an air-proof wine is not so easily decomposable, or so suitable to the growth of ferment-organisms as one holding albuminous substance in solution, it is much easier to manage and less liable to the inroads of disease.

An interesting application of the method of filtration to the manufacture of sweet-wines is common in some parts of Austria and in the Tyrol. There a kind of sweet wine is produced under the name of "sackel-wein," the must, when it arrives at a certain stage of fermentation, being filtered through sacking. At each filtering a large proportion of the yeast, which is the fermenting agent, is retained in the sacking. The yeast-cells left in the strongly aerated liquor, grow vigorously in the presence of the free oxygen, but, without inducing fermentation, and assimilate so much albuminous matter that, after a certain alcoholic strength has been attained, the must is no longer fermenta-

ble, but is transformed into a sweet-wine. This "sackel-wein" process with certain modifications is applicable to the rapid manufacture of sweet wine generally, both of a high-class and those fabricated from raisins. In the case of the former, we have to deal with very expensive wines, like the choice sweet Tokays, made from grapes, which, in suitable seasons are allowed to hang on the vines so long as to give a must of exceptional saccharine strength. When young wine from a must of this description is stored in the usual way, it is almost certain to ferment afresh every summer, year after year, and is very long in maturing. Sometimes it happens that the wine is so much impoverished by these repeated after-fermentations, that it retains very little saccharine matter, and commercially is of much less value than a "fatter," that is, a more saccharine "Ausbruch."

A highly saccharine young wine of this description, in which the primary and secondary fermentations are well over and the wine beginning to clear, can be quickly rendered fit for bottle by filtration. In such cases the wine to be filtered should be kept for some days in a room at a low temperature, not exceeding 5°-6° R. (41°-43° Fahr.). The wine should then be passed twice in succession through the Dutch filter, and returned to the cask. At this low temperature there is no risk of fermentation, and large quantities of the albuminous matter in the wine are rendered insoluble and separated by the oxygenating influence of the air. The wines thus becomes less liable to ferment, and the progressive impoverishment of choice growths of the kind in question may thus be easily prevented. Speaking generally as regards improvement of wine, once filtering, so as to secure abundant aeration, may be regarded as equivalent as several rackings. As wine can in this way be brought on very quickly, that is to say, the processes of maturation very materially advanced, filtration deserves the attention of the cellarer whenever time is an object or it is desired to guard against the evil consequences of after-fermentations.

THE ANTIQUITY OF BEER.

The oldest records preserved seem to show that there was a drink brewed by the ancient tribes of Africa and Spain no less than 600 years before the Christian era. Virgil in his song tells of the barley drink of northern nations imbibed like wine. Xenophon speaks of the Armenians, who drank their barley brewings from mugs filled to the brim with its kernels, by means of little straws, and it is commonly stated also that beer was the public drink during the first century of the Christian era in France and England. The Teutonic tribes, too, brewed a beverage so excellent that it was highly spoken of by Cæsar and Tacitus. Indeed, beer became so Teutonized throughout the world that it became known by its Saxon name, "bier," but the article, no doubt, at the time named was produced without hops, since it appears that about 750 years before Christ, during the migratory period, cultivation of hops was first undertaken, mythologists lauding Osiris, the ancient god of Egypt, for having communicated to them the art of beer-production. History declares also that this special manufacture, which originated in Egypt, was taught to the Greeks, and by them in due course of time to the Romans. Amid the good following the conquest, it is claimed that the knowledge given to the world by the Romans was of itself no small compensation, while the first real beer, as known at the present day, was brewed by a monk under the sanction of the church. Hamilton, too, in his "Intellectual Life," speaks of the clear cooling drink which England had brewed for more than a thousand years, and would brew most assuredly, for a thousand more. He comments upon it too on the basis that we might perhaps find in its consumption some explanation of that absence of irritability which happens to be the safeguard of the national character, and that docility of temper which makes the average Englishman faithful in his affections, easy to govern, but not at all easy to excite to violence.



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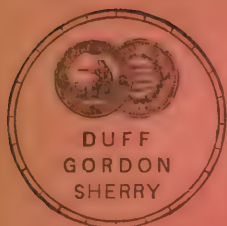
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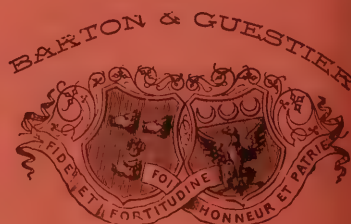


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A MEDICAL VIEW.

Dr. Mortimer Granville, one of the oldest and most noted physicians in London, has published in the London *Times* a letter bearing directly on the prohibition question, which gives many new phases of that discussion, in the course of which he says:

"Until the people of this self-governing country come to look at the subject of drinking and drunkenness from Sir Wilfrid Lawson's point of view (teetotalism), which I ardently hope may not happen in my time, no such law could possibly have any prolonged existence, even if it chanced to be enacted by a fanatical majority of prohibitionists. Drunkenness is in no other sense the consequence of drinking, than the destruction of a house by fire is the consequence of having a cooking range on the premises. It is not to engage in the puerile play of words with Sir Wilfrid Lawson and the advocates of what I believe to be one of the weakest and most mischievous crazes of the 19th century—I mean teetotalism—that I ask you to give me space in your columns, but because I think the time has arrived when it is desirable that someone who has strong views on the subject of what it is the fashion of the day to denounce as "drinking" should speak out honestly. I have never shared the opinions of the many in my profession on the "drink" question, and I have not intentionally veiled my view of the issue so repeatedly raised and so hotly discussed; but the moment appears opportune for a little plain speaking, and I trust this may be permitted not only to those who seek to convince the public mind that alcohol, in all its forms, is needless to the healthy, and of only questionable value to the sick, but to those who hold that it is far better that the healthy should be moderate drinkers than abstainers; and that the great value of alcohol in the treatment, and I will go further and say in the prevention, of disease should be clearly recognized.

"I am perfectly well aware that in professing a strong belief that abstinence from the use of wine and beer is a worse evil than the occasional abuse of these intoxicants—I use this form of expression advisedly—I am placing myself in antagonism to the majority of medical writers on this topic; but I am so thoroughly convinced of the accuracy of my view, after forty years' study and observation of the subject in its professional and social aspects, that I should be lacking in moral courage if I hesitated to express myself decidedly. I sincerely believe that incalculable harm has been done to the average human organism, with its functions, which we are wont to classify as mental and physical, by the spread of teetotal views and practices. There is less stamina in the life of the average Englishman now than there was forty years ago. He may live a little longer, but he is not so well able to resist the invading germs of disease or to recover from the debilitating effects of such an invasion as he was when good wine and sound ale formed integral parts of his daily diet. He has lost some, if not much, of the practical advantage due to the diminution of preventable maladies by improved sanitation, because he has allowed his organic life to fall to a grade lower in vital energy than that which previously protected him against evils greater than those that now beset him.

The many who contend for an opposite view of the facts and draw contradictory inferences from the same data, seem to me to forget that the *post hoc* is not always the *propter hoc*. For example they affirm that the increase of insanity is due to drink, forgetting that it is since the habit of drinking has been reduced—a teetotalers allege—that insanity has increased, if indeed it has really increased. Asylum physicians go round their wards and note that a very large proportion of those who have become insane previously drank to excess; but if the bulk of general practitioners outside asylums were asked what proportion of those who habitually drink to excess become insane—which is a very different matter—the evidence that drink plays any important part in the production of insanity would be found to fall to the ground. I doubt whether, of the great bulk of the general practitioners who have opportunities of collecting information on this subject, any large number could compile 20 cases, falling under their individual observation, of persons who habitually drank freely and became insane. It is nothing to the point to tell us that of insane persons many once drank. What we want to know is the proportion of persons who "drink" passing into the class of lunatics. So far as I have been able to ascertain, this proportion is so small as to be insignificant. Meanwhile a calm and careful survey of the statistical and clinical facts will show that not a few terrible diseases, such as consumption, cancer, specific maladies of low type—for example, diphtheria, the worst

form of gout, nerve troubles, and a host of minor ailments having for their proximate, if not ultimate, causes those depressed and asthenic conditions of vital force in the organism which render it as a whole, weak in the presence of its enemies, and as to its constituent parts, prone to the degradation of organic types of life—have developed and extended their ravages since the practice of substituting "table waters" and watery wines for sound—malt and hop and grape—fermented beverages has sprung into fashion at the instance of the temperance advocates. These are grave assertions to make, and I am not insensible to the responsibility which attaches to a physician daring to make them; but I am persuaded that the time has come when those who do not share the views it is fashionable to profess ought to declare themselves.

"This fanatical crusade against the drinking of fermented liquors has been carried too far. It has passed beyond the legitimate limits of a fad and is beginning to assume the proportions of a public nuisance and cause of injury. I honestly believe the propagation of teetotal doctrines is exercising a destructive influence on the moral, mental and physical health of the people; and, while this is not the place to adduce the data full upon which I base this opinion, I cannot hesitate to say that I think those who take a rational view of the "great drink question" ought to show the courage of their convictions. It is not right to give way, step by step, before the aggressive policy of the teetotal advocates. Those who have taken the trouble to investigate the question of issue, and have arrived at a conclusion that does not accord with that which prevails at the moment, are not justified in setting aside their own views or keeping silence because, forsooth, the motives of their opponents are good. It is possible to do a great deal of dire mischief with the best of possible intentions; but is this right?

How many moderate drinking physicians in America who have the courage to come out with their views in this bold and independent manner?

Not many.

SOME SOUND SENSE.

It is very unfortunate that such positions as that of Internal Revenue Commissioner can not be filled for life instead of for four years.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is possessed of very great powers of administration and of discretion. It is essential, in the application of such laws and regulations as those governing the manufacture of, and collection of tax on whisky in this country, that such should be the case. The trouble lies entirely with this everlasting change of officers. Just as a man becomes thoroughly familiar with the duties of his office, and with the fact that it is a hardship, and not essential to the best interests of the government to apply, in all cases, the letter of the law, he is invited by a new administration to step down and out, that some political boss who was never inside of a distillery may take his place.

Of course, this new official, like his predecessors, sees much that is wrong and loose and illegal in the way the department is operated, and sets about a great work of reform. The result is that he puts distillers and dealers to a vast deal of trouble, effects no reform, and finally settles down to the conviction that the whisky trade is above par on the score of honesty, and that the spirit of the law is all that is essential in running the Internal Revenue Department.

At the present time Mr. Harrison's commissioner is following a cold trail in the matter of yeasting at sour-mash houses, and it may take him a long time to find out that it is not the government's business as to when or how often a distiller may add yeast to secure a good fermentation, but eventually he will make the discovery. Suppose that the law was foolish enough to say that a sour-mash whisky was one in which the distillery is filthy and sour, and in which the yield is not over two and a half gallons to the bushel, would it be the duty of the commissioner to provide that sour-mash houses should be kept in such condition? We repeat, that it is unfortunate that a commissioner can not hold office for life, for even in four years he hardly becomes competent to administer his office in a sensible manner.—*Bulletin*.

WINE AND BRANDY MAKERS.

The List of Those Registered for Work in the Fourth District This Season.

Through the kindness of Internal Revenue Collector Byington of the Fourth District we are enabled to give the list of those sweet wine makers and brandy distillers who have registered to operate this year. The list of the First District was published in the last issue of the REVIEW. This completes the list in the State of California.

Collector Byington's list is as follows:

DISTILLERS, FOURTH DISTRICT.

No.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
7—	A. Duett.....	Jackson
9—	F. Borreo.....	Soda Springs
11—	S. C. Hastings.....	Lakeport
14—	J. Skinner.....	Green Valley
19—	R. Rehfuss.....	Bangor
20—	G. D. Endriess.....	Michigan Flat
21—	G. Hood.....	Knights Valley
22—	J. D. Winter.....	Cloverdale
25—	A. Frey.....	Healdsburg
26—	G. Lang.....	Calistoga
33—	E. C. Priber.....	Napa
40—	C. A. Rasmussen.....	Lotus
42—	Martin, Feusier & Co.....	Sebastapol
43—	H. Mette.....	Red Bank
45—	Kohler & Frohling.....	Windsor
47—	L. Jaffe.....	Healdsburg
48—	J. C. Mazal.....	Loomis
49—	Kohler & Van Bergen.....	Sacramento
56—	L. B. Berger.....	Lakeport
57—	Hedgeside Vineyard.....	Napa
58—	E. M. Grimes.....	Yountville
65—	G. J. Pilliken.....	Negro Hill
73—	J. Dowdell.....	St. Helena
78—	J. Zeutgraf.....	Green Valley
81—	Kramp & Co.....	Diamond Springs
82—	Kortum & Fuelscher.....	Calistoga
84—	G. Sieber.....	Marysville
85—	W. F. Wubben.....	Mormon Island
87—	C. P. Adamsen.....	Rutherford
88—	P. Hart.....	Mormon Island
90—	Vina Distillery.....	Vina
91—	Yolo Winery.....	Woodland
97—	American Concentrated Must Co.....	Geyserville
100—	G. Loeffler.....	Ono
102—	P. Glass.....	Trenton
104—	J. M. Ramm.....	Camptonville
108—	Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony.....	Asti
111—	A. Hassett.....	Healdsburg
114—	P. Pluth.....	Lower Lake
120—	W. B. Bourn.....	St. Helena
122—	E. G. Furbeu.....	Cloverdale
123—	A. R. Buckner.....	Santa Rosa
124—	Cloverdale Wine Co.....	Cloverdale
128—	Wm. Goldstein.....	Sonoma
129—	Kohler & Frohling.....	Glen Ellen
130—	Ewer & Atkinson.....	Rutherford
132—	J. H. Benton.....	Digger Creek
133—	Wm. Hill.....	Trenton
135—	Cordelia Wine Co.....	Cordelia
136—	Co-operative Distilling Co.....	St. Helena
139—	M. J. Azevedo.....	Sacramento
146—	F. Albertz.....	Cloverdale
152—	C. Hellwig.....	Nevada City
158—	M. S. Nevis.....	Sacramento
159—	J. Kaiser.....	Pino
161—	E. A. Hood.....	Los Guilecos
167—	Geo. Engler.....	Sonoma
169—	C. Krug.....	St. Helena
170—	H. W. Crabb.....	Oakville
171—	L. Poulin.....	Santa Rosa
176—	J. Voltypka.....	Cordelia
186—	Victoria Distilling Co.....	Sonoma
187—	Stamer Bros.....	Bello Station

192—	E. W. Davis.....	Santa Rosa
193—	C. Schilling & Co.....	Yountville
195—	Walden & Co. Ltd.....	Geyserville
196—	C. Aguillon.....	Sonoma
197—	F. S. Jones.....	Cordelia
200—	J. Oberti.....	Cordelia
201—	Snaveley & Baker.....	Woodland
202—	J. Thomann.....	St. Helena
205—	Phoebe Hearst.....	Sonoma
206—	G. Migliavacca.....	Napa
207—	C. Carpy & Co.....	Napa
208—	J. Chauvet.....	Glen Ellen
212—	G. Crochat.....	Conn Valley
215—	J. Finlayson.....	Healdsburg
216—	J. Simi.....	Healdsburg
221—	G. F. Hooper.....	Sonoma
222—	Natoma Vineyard Co.....	Natoma
223—	I. De Turk.....	Santa Rosa
224—	De Roza & Nevis.....	Elk Grove
225—	S. A. Prien.....	Napa
232—	Orleans Distillery Co.....	Orleans Hill
234—	Beringer Bros.....	St. Helena
235—	H. E. Weinberger.....	St. Helena
237—	J. Lounibos.....	Sonoma
240—	Ch. Gundlach.....	Sonoma
245—	H. Bolle.....	Santa Rosa
247—	G. F. Fisher.....	Sonoma
249—	J. H. Wheeler.....	Bello Station
250—	G. Niebaum.....	Rutherford
251—	Lay & Clark.....	Santa Rosa
254—	J. Jelletich.....	Jackson
255—	F. Sciaroni.....	St. Helena
257—	Kohler & Van Bergen.....	Larkmead
258—	A. Korbel.....	Korbel Mill
259—	D. Lobree.....	Middletown
261—	P. Bieber.....	St. Helena

SWEET WINE MAKERS, FOURTH DISTRICT.

No.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
1—	A. Korbel.....	Sonoma
2—	H. E. Weinberger.....	St. Helena
3—	Chas Krug.....	St. Helena
4—	Wm. B. Bourn.....	St. Helena
5—	G. Sieber.....	Marysville
6—	E. A. Hood.....	Los Guilecos
7—	J. H. Wheeler.....	St. Helena
8—	E. M. Grimes.....	Napa
9—	Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony.....	Asti
10—	F. Sciaroni.....	St. Helena
11—	H. W. Crabb.....	Oakville
12—	E. C. Priber.....	Napa
13—	Cloverdale Wine Co.....	Cloverdale
14—	Kohler & Frohling.....	Windsor
15—	Snaveley & Baker.....	Woodland
16—	Kohler & Frohling.....	Glen Ellen
17—	Lay & Clark.....	Sonoma
18—	I. G. Hoitt.....	Lincoln
19—	Henry Bolle.....	Santa Rosa
20—	Paul Bieber.....	St. Helena
21—	Natoma Vineyard Co.....	Natoma
22—	G. Migliavacca.....	Napa
23—	Vina Distillery.....	Vina
24—	L. Kortum.....	Calistoga
25—	Beringer Bros.....	St. Helena
26—	M. S. Nevis.....	Sacramento
27—	Martin, Feusier & Co.....	Sebastapol
28—	Franz Distilling Co.....	Cloverdale
29—	A. R. Buckner.....	Santa Rosa
30—	Stamer Bros.....	St. Helena
31—	J. B. Bradford.....	Elk Grove
32—	Louis Jaffe.....	Healdsburg
33—	J. M. Ramm.....	Camptonville
34—	G. Silberstein.....	Orleans Hill
35—	Kohler & Frohling.....	Glen Ellen
36—	H. Mette.....	Red Bank
37—	Cordelia Wine Co.....	Cordelia
38—	J. Skinner Estate.....	Green Valley
39—	E. G. Furbeu.....	Cloverdale
40—	Kohler & Van Bergen.....	Homestead
41—	Kohler & Frohling.....	Windsor
42—	Ewer & Atkinson.....	Rutherford

RATIO OF LIQUOR DEALERS TO INHABITANTS.

The following table gives the ratio of retail liquor dealers to population in all the States except North and South Dakota, where the figures are not yet accessible. The table is based upon the official figures of the late national census and upon the Internal Revenue Department for 1890, showing the taxed retail liquor dealers:

1. Alabama, mostly whisky.....	1 to 1,188
2. Arkansas, mostly whisky.....	1 to 1,170
3. South Carolina, mostly whisky.....	1 to 1,153
4. Mississippi, mostly whisky.....	1 to 1,017
5. North Carolina, mostly whisky.....	1 to 1,003
6. Georgia, mostly whisky.....	1 to 929
7. Vermont, prohibition, mostly whisky.....	1 to 868
8. Florida, mostly whisky.....	1 to 846
9. Kansas, prohibition, whisky.....	1 to 823
10. West Virginia, whisky.....	1 to 767
11. Tennessee, whisky.....	1 to 731
12. Nebraska, mostly beer drank.....	1 to 711
13. Maine, prohibition, whisky.....	1 to 702
14. Virginia, whisky.....	1 to 563
15. Delaware, whisky.....	1 to 540
16. Massachusetts, whisky and beer.....	1 to 514
17. Texas, whisky.....	1 to 488
18. Pennsylvania, whisky and beer.....	1 to 478
19. Iowa, prohibition, mostly whisky.....	1 to 455
20. Kentucky, whisky.....	1 to 407
21. Minnesota, beer.....	1 to 393
22. Missouri, whisky and beer.....	1 to 371
23. Michigan, whisky and beer.....	1 to 314
24. Indiana, whisky and beer.....	1 to 305
25. Maryland, whisky and beer.....	1 to 297
26. Washington, whisky and beer.....	1 to 286
27. Ohio, whisky and beer.....	1 to 261
28. Illinois, whisky and beer.....	1 to 257
29. Oregon, whisky and beer.....	1 to 249
30. New Hampshire, whisky.....	1 to 248
31. Wisconsin, beer.....	1 to 242
32. Connecticut, both.....	1 to 240
33. Louisiana, whisky.....	1 to 216
34. New Jersey, both.....	1 to 184
35. Rhode Island, both.....	1 to 174
36. New York, both.....	1 to 157
37. Colorado, both.....	1 to 151
38. Idaho, both.....	1 to 147
39. Wyoming, both.....	1 to 129
40. California, both and wine.....	1 to 91
41. Nevada, both.....	1 to 91
42. Montana, mostly whisky.....	1 to 60

—The South West.

RUM FOR THE BLACKS.

The *Christian Union* publishes a table showing that during the last fiscal year, Boston exported 808,727 gallons of rum, valued at \$964,694, to Africa.

Boston is the home of culture, of rum and incidentally of Colonel Sullivan. The above statement of what the seven houses in and about that city have done to civilize the natives of Africa would be startling were it not already known long before the *Christian Union* discovered it.

The Boston distillers are probably exerting a greater effect in civilizing the blacks than are all the missionaries sent out by the sect of which the *Christian Union* is the exponent.

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of the REVIEW will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,


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The attention of the wine men of California and elsewhere, is called to this excellent Cafe, which is conducted under the auspices of the California State Viticultural Commission. It is doing valuable work in the interest of the wines of this State and should be given the support and encouragement of wine men generally whenever they are in the city.

The Cafe is open from 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.

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ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FRUIT AND GRAPE DRYING.

No need of expensive wooden trays. No need of turning fruit. Costs much less than any other method
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Quotations at Cincinnati and Louisville.

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TAX PAID.

BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Anderson.....		65		52½						225	237½		Spr 82 300	Lou C H
Anderson Co. Club.....														
Anderson Co. Sour Mash.....		57½	42½	40		37½						255		
Ashland.....		52½		37½		35					230		Spr 82 280	
Astor.....														
Atherton.....		57½		37½							230		Fall 81 265	Lou C H
Ballard & Lancaster.....														
Beechwood.....														
Bel-Air.....				50		40								
Belle of Anderson.....		65	50	50	47½	42½	40			225				
Belle of Anderson Co. (E. Murphy).....	57½	53½									235			
Belle of Louisville.....														
Belle of Marion.....	60							200					Spr 80 300	
Belle of Nelson.....		85		65		57½								
Belmont.....		65									120	E G	Spr 81 290	
Berkele, Wm.....		55									230			
Berry, E. C.....		47½		37½										
Big Spring (Nelson Co. Distg. Co.).....		57½		42½		35								
Blakemore.....														
Blue Grass.....		53½	45	38½							222½		Spr 82 285	
Bond & Lillard.....	85	85	67½	65	62½	60		215		237½	250		Fall 85 255	
Bond, M. S.....	46½		31½	30		27½								
Boone's Knoll.....		75		60	55	52½								
Bowen, H. C.....													Spr 80 325	Nev Ex
Bowen, J. A.....		55		40		35								
Brownfield, W. W.....														
Buchanan.....				55									Spr 81 300	NY C H
Callaghan.....														
Carlisle.....		52½									230		Fall 81 290	
Cedar Run.....								195						
Chickencock.....		50	42½	40				180						
Clay, Samuel.....	47½	40	37½	36½										
Cliff Falls.....		50												
Clifton.....													Spr 81 270	
Commonwealth.....														
Cook, C. B.....		43½									225			
Coon Hollow.....		70		55		47½								
Cornflower.....						37½								
Craig, F. G.....		50		37½							225			
Cream of Anderson.....		65		55										
Criterion.....		50	40	37½		32½								
Crystal Spring.....		47½	42½							220			Fall 80 300	
Cumberland.....		65	55	50	47½	45								
Cummins, R. & Co.....														
Dant, J. W.....														
Darling.....				40										
Davies County Club.....		55		40				190						
Dedman, C. M.....								200		225				
Double Spring.....				35										
Dundee.....		55		40										
Durham.....		62½		52½		37½								
Early Times.....		67½	57½		52½	50			205					
Edge Cliff.....				65		55								
Edgewater (T. J. Megibben.).....		57½		42½		40								
Elk Run.....		37½	32½	31		26½								
Excelsior (Megibben & Bro.).....		45		36½							220		Spr 81 285	
Fall City.....														
Fern Cliff.....		45		35	32½									
Fible & Crabb.....								190						
Field, J. W. M.....		60		36½						220	230			
Franklin.....				42½										
Frazier, W. J.....		77½	65	62½		50								
Freeland.....														
Garland.....		50		35										
Gladstone.....				35	30									
Glenarme.....			35	35	30									

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 References by Permission: THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
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 MR. HORACE WEBSTER, San Francisco, Cal. MR. H. H. SCHUELDT, Chicago, Ill.

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 The Highest Grade Champagne in the World.
WHITE LABEL, "CARTE BLANCHE," **BROWN LABEL, "GRAND VIN SEC,"**
 A Magnificent Rich Wine. Perfection of a Dry Wine
 See that every Bottle bears the private label of
MACONDRAY & CO.,
 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.



BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Glencoe.....														
Glenmore.....		52½		40	35									
Glen Springs.....													Spr 81 300	
Greenbrier.....														
Greylock (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.)														
Greystone.....														
G. W. S.....		65		50				190						
Hackly, S. O.....			55	50		45								
Hanning, Jno.....	55	50	42½	40										
Harris, N.....		47½								215				
Hawkins.....		60												
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....											225			
Head, F. M.....														
Head, W. H.....		50												
Hermitage.....	95	85	72½	70	65						275	300	Spr 81 400	
Hill & Hill.....		60		40				200		235	260			
HorseShoe (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co)			40	37½	32½									
Hume.....		52½	42½	40							230		Fall 81 285	
Indian Hill.....														
Jessamine.....				35										
Jockey Club.....		60		40										
Kellar, A.....		52½		37½										
Kentucky Club.....		65	50	50						230	120	EG		
Kentucky Comfort (Paine's).....		50		37½										
Kentucky Cyclone.....				37½										
Kentucky Dew.....														
Kentucky Tip.....														
Lancaster, R. B. (Maple Grove).....														
Lancaster, S. P.....		55		37½		32½								
Limestone.....														
McBrayer, J. A.....										230				
McBrayer, J. H.....		56½		42½										
McBrayer, W. H.....	105	100	75	70	67½	65					325			
McKenna.....														
Marion Co. Distilling Co.....		50		37½						215				
Mattingly & Son, J. G.....		50	40	37½							225			
Mattingly & Moore.....		57½												
Mayfield.....		62½		45										
Medallion.....														
Mellwood.....	62½	57½	45	41½				185		215				
Mercantile Club.....														
Miles, E. L.....		55		37½		35								
Monarch, M. V.....		62½		47½						240				
Monarch, R.....		62½		45	45									
Monarch, T. J.....		55		42½		40								
Moore, D. L.....													Spr 81 140EG	
Moore & Grigsby.....				50	47½	45							Spr 80 325	
Murphy, Barber & Co.....		60											Spr 82 285	Lou C H
Nall, A. G.....		60		50		45								
Nelson.....		52½		40								235	Spr 81 280	
New Castle.....								175						
New Hope.....		65		47½									Spr 82 300	
Nutwood.....	55	52½	45	40						215				
Oakwood.....		72½		57½		50		200						
O. F. C.....		72½	60	57½									Fall 81 325	
Old Charter.....		50												
Old Crow.....	105	97½	77½	75							225			
Old Lexington Club.....				40		50								
Old Log Cabin.....		70		57½						265	300			
Old Oscar Pepper.....		85	70	65				235		260				
Old Tarr.....		55		47½										
Old Time (Pogues).....		52½		40										
Old Times.....		50	37½	35	30									
Parkland.....														
Parkhill.....														
Patterson.....		60												
Payne, P. E.....			40											
Peacock.....											225			
Pepper, (Pepper, Jas. E. & Co.).....		75		60							325	350		
Pepper, R. P.....		55											Spr 82 315	
Pilgrimage.....				60		50								
Purdy & Co.....														
Rich Grain.....		50		37½	35									
Richwood.....	62½	57½	45	40	37½									
Riply T. B.....	65	52½								225			Spr 81 285	
Rohrer, D.....														
Rolling Fork.....		57½	42½	40		37½								

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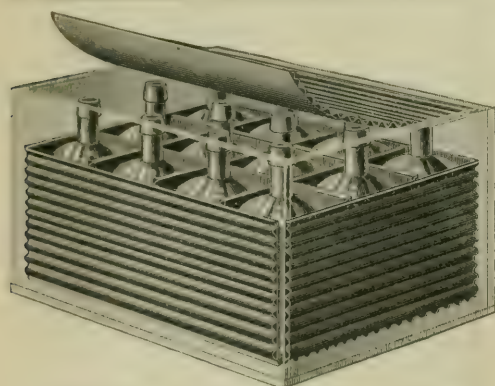
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WESTERN RYES.

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BOURBONS.			
ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'S CO. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distilleries Co., Louisville. Rate, 90c.	Anderson. Nelson.	JAS. E. PEPPER & CO., Lexington. Rate, 85c.	Pepper.
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Braddock.....		85	77½	75	67½									
Bridgeport.....	100	87½	75	65	57½	55	50							
Brookdale.....		70		55										
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....	87½	77½	65	60	52½	47½								
Dougherty.....		100	85	72½	62½	57½		265	300					
Finch's Golden Wedding.....	100	92½	77½	70	60			245	265					
Frontier.....	70	65	57½	50	45	40								
Gibson.....	117½	97½	80	72½	62½	55		265	280					
Guckenheimer.....	95	87½	75		57½	55		230	260		285	335	Spr 81 500	
Hannisville.....		92½	80	70	65	55			255	310	325		Fall 85 340	
Jones, G. W.....	85	75	65	55	50	45	42½	225		265				
Lippencott.....														
Meadville.....	90	77½	72½	65	60	55								
Melvale.....	110	95	75	65	60	55		260					Fall 83 450	
Monticello.....		90	72½	65	60	57½				260		290	Fall 85 315	
Montrose.....	70	65		47½	42½	40								
Moore, Tom.....				60	50									
Mt. Vernon.....			85	77½	67½	57½		265	270		325	330	Spr 85 425	
Orient.....	82½	67½	55	47½	45	45								
Overholt.....	95	80	70	62½	57½	55		240		315	325		Spr 80 700	
Sherwood.....	105	90	75	70	62½	60		247½						
Somerset.....	65	55	47½	45	35	32½								
Stewart.....				62½	57½									
Tompson, Sam.....			67½	57½	47½									
Vandegrift.....			65	55	47½									



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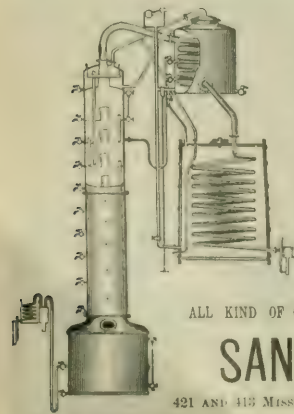
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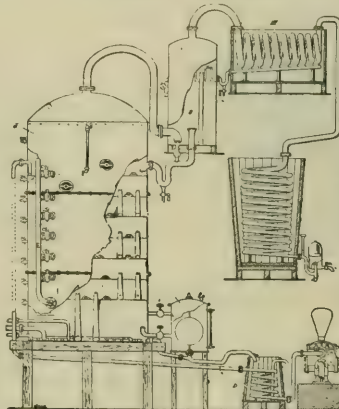
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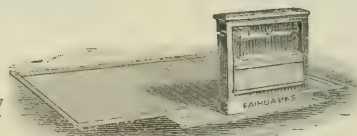
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Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky.

Pure Fine Copper Whisky, made from the best of Grain and Cold Lime Stone Spring Water in the Old-Fashioned Way by Mashing in Small Tubs, and yeasting back pure sour mash. Whisky unbonded by us and shipped F. O. B. on boats free of charge

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Post Office, Murphy, Ky.

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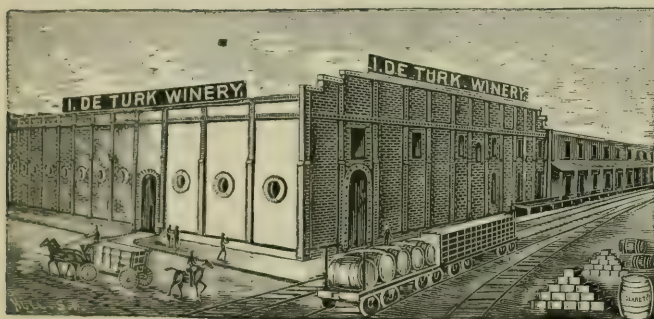


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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific Coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States.

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TO THE EASTERN TRADE.

We take this means of notifying the trade and distillers of the East that W. A. Geft, Business Manager of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, will make a trip through "the States" in the interest of this journal during November and December. Mr. Geft is authorized to make contracts and receipt for all moneys due the REVIEW. All courtesies extended him will be duly appreciated by the publishers. R. M. Wood & Co.

THE MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES—The market for dry wines is in a decidedly unsettled condition. This is not unnatural at this season when the vintage is coming to a close and the wine yield in various districts has not been announced. Real values are practically unknown and as a result transactions at first hands are so scarce as to be unworthy of note. The market is stiffening, buyers are offering considerable more than the price that ruled before the vintage began, but the producer and dealer cannot agree on the question of values. The prices offered by the buy-

er are almost without exception refused and as a consequence the movement of wine from the interior is of small volume. Until the wine product is known there can be no determination of values and few contracts will be made. All reports indicate that the vintage will be more than one quarter below the average and this accounts for the reluctance of producers to sell at the prices offered. A fortnight hence the situation will be more generally understood and when that time comes we shall expect to report unusual activity in the market.

We are pleased to announce that in Napa and Santa Clara counties, where considerable trouble was experienced with bad fermentation immediately following the north wind, there has been a marked change for the better and with the exception of a few tanks here and there the musts have gone through in such a shape as to leave little cause for complaint. The indications are that the wines will be of good quality, but not equal to those of the '90 vintage. White wines in particular give good promise.

A consensus of the opinion of dealers and producers is that the wine business is once more on the up grade and that there will be a material advance in prices between now and February 1st. '92. As a prominent dealer described the situation a few days ago, "these people who are contracting for the delivery of wines in the Eastern market at current prices, are throwing away twenty-dollar pieces that they can't get back on their goods." Exports are holding up well both by sea and rail. The sea exports for the fortnight were 409 cases 165,786 gallons, of which 15,762 gallons and 405 cases were foreign and 150,024 gallons for New York. The receipts of wine from interior cellars during October aggregated 855,980 gallons.

SWEET WINES—The market is not active although the demand is fair. The prices quoted are below those that ruled at this season last year and there is little prospect of any marked advance unless this year's production be kept within reasonable bounds. We hear of one house that has two orders for port, one of 75,000 and another of 25,000 gallons. The total of the sweet wine production for October which we hope to give in our next issue, will give an idea of what the output for the season will be.

CALIFORNIA BRANDY—Owing to the undoubted shortage in the dry wine product for this year, the brandy market is stiffening, although exports for the month have been very light. One large brokerage firm has an order for 60,000 to 80,000 gallons for the English market and is having trouble to get the goods. The order calls for brandy ranging from 114 to 120 per cent. and nothing lower than the first-named percentage will be accepted. The broker expects to have to contract for 100,000 gallons in order to secure the quantity of high proof brandy he wants. The goods are to be of the best grade that can be had and as the order is the largest ever placed in this market by an English house, the success of the goods in England will be watched with interest. One thing is evident and that is that the house that has ordered such a quantity of brandy in one lot, must have satisfied themselves by former experiments that there is a demand for such brandy in that market. This shipment will

take an equivalent of 300,000 gallons of dry wine out of the market here. Since it is known that the vintage will be short it is safe to say the brandy product of '91-'92 will be considerably below former estimates and that prices will, ere long, advance. Holders do not care to sell at current figures.

WHISKIES—Trade is improving steadily and the prospects for a healthy winter business are very bright. The movement of crops is putting money in circulation and collections are growing easier. Straight whiskies and high-grade blends are steadily making headway while exported whiskies are fast becoming a prominent feature in the market. Receipts of this class of goods have been heavy of late and we hear of one house that has exported a lot of 1,000 barrels to be re-imported here.

Ryes are having a more satisfactory demand, a fact which is doubtless due to the introduction of more of the leading standard brands. We believe this season's trade in these goods will far exceed that of any previous period.

Full statistics of exports and imports of whiskies, etc., for October will be found elsewhere under the head of "October Liquor Trade." The showing is an excellent one.

EUROPEAN BRANDY MARKET.

Colonel Herman Bendel, President of the Natoma Vineyard Company has recently returned from an extended trip to England and Europe. His journey was made principally for the purpose of placing the brandies of his company on the European markets. From his experience last year, when he sold at a good figure, he expected to find a ready sale for the Natoma product, but he found the brandy market very much demoralized and a poor demand for California brandy. "During the past week," said Colonel Bendel, to a representative of the REVIEW, "I have received reports from our Bremen agent which have almost decided me to have our stock in warehouse there sent over to New York. The only advantage in keeping brandy over there is the cheapness of storage, but I am satisfied that for the present at least our market is at home in the United States. We have not yet succeeded in making a brandy that can stand on its merits among lovers of the best French cognacs, and we will not do so until we have either acquired the science of the French distillers or imported some of their best men to teach us. Still our brandies are the best in the world in the matter of purity and the time will come when we will acquire the skill in the selection of grapes and soil and the secrets of distillation, etc., and then we will come up in the front rank in the world's markets."

There is a very plain lesson to be learned from the experience of Colonel Bendel as related above. The situation in the English and European markets does not indicate that there is no market there for California products, but that there is no demand for our ordinary brandies. What is wanted is the best that can be produced here—that approaching the cognac type—and for that quality foreign buyers are willing to pay a fair price. In other words they have a market for such goods, which go into consumption in competition with French brandy.

It seems to be a plain proposition that California distillers who want to make a market in the countries mentioned must, if they expect to succeed, cater to the established taste and send only the best distillates. Now that experience has indicated the proper course to pursue, it is to be hoped that our distillers will profit by it. The market in England is not treating California so badly as it might, if we may judge by the fact that a well-known distiller is now engaged in filling an order for a London house for 60,000 gallons of fine California brandy at a price above the local quotations.

The establishment of a good foreign market for California brandy, like that for our wines, is slow, but we are confident it will be accomplished in due season.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, \$3.00 per year, in advance.

THE TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

The combined movement of shippers of California products, intended to force the Southern Pacific Company to reduce freight rates to the East to a figure which will give the producer and dealer a chance to live, promises well thus far. There are many good men to the fore in this matter and if they do not lose their nerve, and deal with the railroad company the same as they would with any other corporation or firm, they ought to win success. The Association has a just and good fight on its hands and only bad judgment will bring defeat.

We are somewhat surprised to note that with the single exception of I. De Turk there is no representation of California wine men in the movement. It is as much to the interest of viticulture as to any other branch of industry in this State that reasonable transportation rates should be established. The tariff on wines in glass and wood is too high notwithstanding the reduction of two years ago, and the California wine men more than any other class of shippers need lower rates. They are among the heaviest patrons of the Railroad Company and should they throw the weight of their influence with the movement they would do much to insure its success. We are informed that they refrain from so doing out of fear that the Southern Pacific Company would discipline them by restoring the old tariff. The corporation cannot afford to make any such stand as it would certainly lead to such a stubborn fight on the part of the combined shippers that the Company would be forced to come to terms.

The opportunity to do good work in the direction of lower rates is now presented, and it is to be hoped that the wine men will not hesitate to take advantage of it.

THE GRAPE BRANDY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Under this style a Company is about to be registered having a capital of 30,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 200 founders' shares, the object being to distil in England pure grape brandy from grape juice concentrated in *vacuo* and imported from California under contract, which has been entered into with the "American Concentrated Must Company" and to take over their interest in the property at Chissold Park, London, with the plant and machinery thereon. The Directors are Mr. George Grant, The Distillery, Maidstone; Mr. George C. Edwards (Howes & Edwards & Sons), London; M. Frariste Vignier, Cognac, and Mr. A. W. Lacey, Blackheath, Managing Director.—*Ridley's Wine and Spirit Circular*, London, October 14th.

This company has been formed chiefly for the purpose of distilling in England, pure grape brandy from grape juice or "must" concentrated in *vacuo*, and imported from California under a contract, which has been entered into with the American Concentrated Must Company, and to take over their interest in property at Chissold Park, London, with the plant and machinery thereon. The American Concentrated Must Company, by the said contract, undertake to supply the "must" upon definite terms, to the mutual advantage of the contracting parties. The brandy already made from the "must" has proved to be of excellent quality and flavor, and now, being nine months old, shows a very satisfactory development. Monsieur Evariste Vignier, the well-known distiller of Cognac, will undertake the distillation and devote his whole time and attention to the manufacture. Mr. Grant and Mr. Lacey together will give all needful attention to the general management, and Mr. Edwards will arrange for the disposal of the produce. The first directors will be entitled to apply for six additional founders' shares each, and their remuneration will be £100 per annum each; managing director £50 a year in addition. Every subscriber for 250 ordinary shares of the first issue will be entitled to subscribe for one founders' share to be paid up in full. Five hundred ordinary shares of the first issue, subscribed for by one person, will carry three founders' shares.—*Wine Trade Review*.

This is on the line of the action that was anticipated some months ago.

We understand that next year the Must Company is to move its plant to Littons in Sonoma county and to enlarge the facilities for work very considerably.

The Company had difficulty in getting all the grapes needed this year, considering that Walden & Co. and other heavy buyers were in the field.

THEY'RE AFTER US.

A JUDICIAL IMPOSITION.

At a meeting of the Victorian Board of Viticulture, Mr. Paul de Castella brought the matter of the World's Fair, at Chicago, under the notice of the Board, and suggested the advisability of considering whether or not the wine industry of Australia should be represented at that gathering. From the *PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW* he saw that, with an annual output of 20,000,000 gallons, California wines had hitherto been able to gain only four gold medals, whereas Australia, with an output of only 3,000,000 gallons, had gained at least a dozen, including the Grand Prix. This was most encouraging, and he suggested that Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales may join hands and see if they could not beat the Californians on their own ground. We could not, of course, hope to compete commercially with the Californians in the American market, but Californian wines were competing with the Continental wines in the European market, and it would be productive of much good to show the superiority of the Australian wines. The matter ought to be taken in good time. The Chairman agreed that this was an important matter, deserving the earnest attention of the Board. It was not likely that we could send wines to be consumed in America and California; but, in view of California competition in the English market, it would be just as well to let English experts know the relative quality of the Australian wines. He agreed with Mr. de Castella that the effort should be a joint one by the three colonies.

The foregoing is from the Australian *Vigneron* and indicates that the wine men down that way are inclined to shy their castor into the World's Fair ring and contest with the Californians on their own ground.

The fact that Australia won a grand prize at Paris in 1889 leads the wine makers of the "sundown" land to suppose that their wines possessed the greatest merit. We do not consider that such was the case; but attribute their victory to the fact that there was no organization or combined effort among California wine men to make a striking display at Paris. On the other hand, the Australians went to the Exposition with a big, fine representative display which attracted much attention and by reason of its completeness and importance, was properly awarded the grand prize. Had California made such a display the result might have been different. However our Australian cousins need not look for a walk-over of this kind at the World's Fair, for California will have a grand representation of her viticultural interests and will then be prepared to show matured wines of the 1890 vintage far superior to anything she has previously produced.

California is going to the Fair for medals and glory and proposes to have them, but we trust this will not deter our friends across the Pacific from coming to the show. We of California admire their enterprise and pluck, and would like to know more about the wines of a country that promises to some day become a formidable rival to us in the markets of the world.

BRANDY PRODUCT.

Fiscal Year From July 1, 1891.

JULY, 1891.		
First District.....	gals.	2,792
Fourth District.....		63,506
Total.....		66,298 gallons,
AUGUST.		
First District.....		6,963
Fourth District.....		87,485
Total.....		94,448 "
SEPTEMBER.		
First District.....		5,315
Fourth District.....		70,971
		76,286 "
Total to Sept. 30th.....		237,032 "

If some robust, active man could take the State Supreme Court collectively and individually and give it a thorough and earnest kicking it would confer a graceful favor on the general public. We are led to this observation by the course pursued by the court in dealing with the case involving the validity of the law appropriating \$300,000 for the State exhibit at the World's Fair. About three months ago and after the business men of the State had organized a World's Fair Association and were ready to proceed with the important task of preparing California's proposed display at the great Exposition, the State Controller refused to audit a demand of the Association drawn on the World's Fair Fund, on the ground that the act was not legal. Time being short for the work in hand, the Association hurried a test case into the Supreme Court naturally supposing that august and brainy body would recognize the importance of the case to the State and render a decision promptly. It seems, however, that they misjudged the court, for there is no decision and the cause at the present writing is slumbering in some one of the many pigeon-holes of the court. In the meantime cases of less importance have been decided. It looks as if the court intended to take the full time limit allowed by law for deciding causes before it, and it may be that the attorneys for the appellants will be asked to re-submit the matter before a ruling can be handed down. We hope that such a request will not be granted, for without re-submission the honorable justices cannot draw their salaries until the case has been decided and they might under such conditions get a little action into their thinking boxes.

The manner in which the court has handled this matter is an imposition on the public and calls for general condemnation. It should have been known six weeks ago whether the law was valid or not and there is no reasonable excuse for the delay. So far as the wine men of the State are concerned, they want to know whether the viticultural interest is to be assisted by the State in making a display at Chicago, or whether the expense must be borne wholly by individuals. In either event valuable time is being wasted through the neglect of the court and it is high time the oracle came out of its shell and said aye or nay.

PROVING SATISFACTORY.

The latest reports that have been received from the experiments on the merits of the levures introduced by Mr. Payne are exceedingly satisfactory to that gentleman. Not only has Arpad Haraszthy's belief in the levures been vastly strengthened but favorable reports have been received from Captain McIntyre of the Vina Vineyard, N. J. Haines of Santa Clara, H. A. Merriam of the Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Co. and several others.

Each and all are surprised at the results that have been attained, and all who have made a report to Mr. Payne are vastly pleased. Mr. Payne, in fact, is so much encouraged that he proposes to remain in California some weeks longer than he originally intended, in order to get fuller advices from the experiments before he again returns to England.

It is to be regretted that he cannot come back to California next season, in view of the success which seems to be awaiting his ferments, and the merits of which will have been thoroughly tested by the time of the next vintage. However he will endeavor to make arrangements for providing all with levures who wish them next season.

There are good reasons why these levures should be cultivated in California, if any considerable quantity of them will be needed. Mr. Payne was simply robbed by the United States Government at the New York Custom House, in collecting duty on them. The Customs officers knowing nothing of them simply took advantage of Mr. Payne on general principles and looted him scientifically. He says there is no reason why the levures could not be cultivated in California just as well, by engaging one man who is fairly endowed with brains. He is open to arrangements with any one who desires to go into the business.

PROMINENT WHOLESALERS.



Sketch No. 4. Ronald George McMillan of San Francisco.

Ronald G. McMillan belongs to the new type of merchants who are rapidly coming to the fore in the coast trade. This is a time when the mercantile community is undergoing a change—when the men and methods of pioneer days are giving away to the young men who have made their mark in business. Of this class Mr. McMillan is one of the most successful.

He was born in San Francisco on January 21, 1857, and was educated here in the first public schools, then in the old City College, and finally taking a business course at the Pacific Business College.

On leaving that institution he connected himself with the house of Abrams & Carroll—now Carroll & Carroll—and remained with them for seven years. About eleven years ago he went into business with his father, the late Donald McMillan, who is remembered by all the old members of the trade and who died about four years ago respected and esteemed by all.

It was in developing the specialty lines of the house that Mr. McMillan's business genius became apparent. His father had started in this line even back in 1865 when the firm was McMillan & Kester and had succeeded to the business of Turner Bros. But it remained for the son to bring the trade to its present high standard and satisfactory state. The specialties such as coloring, bitters, cordials, syrups, extracts, etc., etc., are given the utmost care in their preparation, and their high reputation is fully established.

Mr. McMillan being of Scotch descent, is a member of all the leading Scottish societies—the St. Andrews, Caledonian and others. He is a member of the Old Friends, and is Past Dictator of the Knights of Honor. For many years he was a prominent member of the Olympic Club and was noted as the champion long distance runner of the Coast from 1879 to 1880. He is also a boxer of considerable fame among the amateurs.

He was married in 1876 to Miss Ella Stuart, of Baltimore, Md., and is the father of three children, residing with his family at a splendid suburban home at San Rafael.

Everywhere in the trade he is known as a jolly, good fellow

and a shrewd business man. He is a perpetual story teller and no one has a greater appreciation of a joke or song or story. Physically he is as nearly perfect as one could wish. Standing slightly under six feet, and trimly built, he looks every inch an athlete, and whether in a running match or a boxing bout, his looks do not belie him in the least.

CINCHING THE WINE SHIPPERS.

The Southern Pacific Company is at its old tricks again and this time the wine and brandy shippers of California are the victims. J. C. Stubbs, Lord High Jobber in the Freight Department blandly announces that the rate in glass and wood to New York will in future be \$1.33 per hundred pounds, or an equivalent of 13 cents per gallon in bulk. Mr. Stubbs also kindly states that this advance is not the work of the S. P. Co., but of Eastern trunk lines, and in substantiation of this allegation points to the fact that the \$1 rate to Chicago still remains. The wine men were guileless in their belief that when the next change in the freight tariff was made it would be in the shape of a reduction, but they will take the guileful Stubbs' statement for what it is worth—nothing.

The situation is as plain as a wart on a bald head, and the new extortion means only this: The railroad company have heard that there is a fair prospect for a revival in the long depressed wine industry—that wines and brandies command a better price—and the corporation proposes that if there is any profit it shall go into the coffers at Fourth and Townsend streets.

Eastern roads are not advancing rates in these days because they cannot afford to do so, but the S. P. Co., feels in a position to follow the old rule and charge "all the traffic will bear." This is characteristic of the corporation idiocy which has always led it to endeavor to bleed to death every Californian industry that was forced into its clutches, and it is just such methods as this that will finally result in the building of a competing line.

While Mr. Stubbs is explaining that the local rate has been added by Eastern roads between Chicago and New York, he might elucidate the fact that wine and brandy can be shipped to New York, via New Orleans, and then shipped back over these lines he talks about, paying the local freight tariff, at a cost considerably below the direct rate via Chicago. This is a fact and it appears to make Mr. Stubb's tale about grasping Eastern roads look very gauzy.

The last report of the S. P. Co., shows that the corporation has made more money during the past nine months than in any similar period, but it appears to want the earth.

The wine shippers have one lone consolation left and that is that the S. P. Co., does not own the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and that there is such a thing as clipper and steam service, to which they can transfer the bulk of their New York business.

ONE of the driest, as well as the largest, wine cellars in the world is that of Messrs. Moët & Chandon at Epernay, which was visited by President Carnot on the conclusion of the army manoeuvres in the champagne district. These far-famed cellars are cut out of the solid chalk under a hill, and have a superficial area of about 100,000 square yards, English. They are lighted by the electric light, and contain millions of bottles of wine, besides some hundreds of casks of old wine destined to be mixed with that of the new crops. The firm have a fire brigade of their own, and a band, the members of which played the "Marseillaise" when the President arrived. In Epernay itself M. Carnot had to pass under a triumphal arch cunningly contrived out of barrels, cases, baskets, bottles, corks, corking apparatus and other appliances used in manufacturing sparkling wines. More than 3,000 persons—men and women—employed by this one firm alone in the arduous work of vine cultivation, were assembled together in honor of the occasion.—*London Daily News*.

Charles Meinecke & Co., has just received from Europe a large invoice of "Genoveva," "Arrack," "Royal Batavia Gin" and fine burgundies, which they have imported particularly for the holiday trade. Messrs. Meinecke invite the inspection of these goods which they offer at reasonable prices.

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CELLAR-MASTER.

A cellar master and wine maker (German) who thoroughly understands all the details of the business as well as the manufacture of champagne desires a position; highest references. Apply to 210½ Eleventh street, San Francisco.

THE '92 WHISKY PRODUCTION.

The distillers of Kentucky will do well to stop and think real hard before they tie themselves up with slop contracts, etc., for the season of '92. If they start operations on the same basis as they did for '91, they will succeed in making a colossal mistake that it will take a long time to rectify. They all know that there was entirely too much whisky made last season and that with an average product of '92s there will be a stock of whisky in bond at the close of the run that the best efforts of the trade of the country cannot dispose of at a profit. In other lines of industry when there has been an over-production that led to depression in trade and general loss, a re-action has always followed in which the output was sufficiently reduced to adjust the unbalanced condition. This being the case we are at loss to know why the Kentucky distillers do not readily adopt the remedy that naturally presents itself. There is no valid reason why this whisky business cannot be placed on a satisfactory basis by mid-summer of '92 if the Kentucky distillers will make up their minds to place it there. At the same time there are powerful reasons why production should not be continued as it has been in the past two seasons. All that is necessary to bring prosperity to the industry and insure good times, is to form a combination by which the production shall be apportioned and limited to a certain figure. An agreement has been reached in the past by which the trade and industry were greatly benefitted and the desire for self-protection ought to result in another similar arrangement.

One thing is certain: If the same old free-for-all policy be pursued during the coming season, nothing short of disaster can result. There is no denying that there was a big over-production in the past season, notwithstanding the high cost of corn, and it is natural to fear that unless there shall be some binding limitation there will be Kentucky bourbons to throw at dogs in '93.

So far as the trade on this side of the continent is concerned, they don't care to touch '91s with a flag-pole; they are shy of '90s and have implicit confidence only in '89s. Furthermore, we believe this is largely the feeling throughout the country and if such timidity prevails under present circumstances what will be the situation if there is a large product of '92s.

In view of the existing bonded and exported stocks the '92 product should not exceed 15,000,000 gallons and if the output is kept down to this figure the whisky business will take care of it self in good shape.

The distillers watchword should be "limited production."

THE ENGLISH WINE MARKET.

There are some "doubting Thomases" in the wine trade who look with suspicion upon the development of the demand for California wines in England and Germany, and calmly express the opinion that the exports during the past year were chance sales and are no criterion of the standing of our products in those countries. We take an entirely different view of the matter and consider that the outlook has many encouraging features. England in particular promises to become an important buyer of California wines at no distant day. It is true, the exports to Great Britain in the past year aggregated only about 50,000 gallons, and considering the circumstances surrounding the recent development of trade in that quarter, we think the showing is very creditable. It should be remembered that until a little over a year ago there was not one house in all England that paid particular attention to the vintage products of this State. That firm took hold of the matter in a thorough business way. They sent an expert to not only carefully sample the best wines produced here, but to ascertain in the event that he did find satisfactory wines, whether or not California could be depended upon to furnish the same in sufficient quantities to meet the possible growing demand for such goods in John Bull's domain. He found the situation quite to his satisfaction and made several trial shipments of the best wines produced here. These goods were placed on the market in London upon their merits and met with such favor that other and larger importations followed, all of which we hear have fully met the expectations of the house in question.

When it is understood that these wines are going into consumption among the best class of consumers in London and that they are making friends wherever introduced, it can be readily seen that a market is being opened in England that is well worthy of cultivation.

Prior to the establishment of the house in question—Messrs. Grierson, Oldham & Co.—only stray shipments went to London and there were enough bad lots among them to give those who tried the wines, a very bad opinion of California products. The wines that are going forward to this house, however, are of the very best quality and they will have nothing else. That the goods are put upon the market in the best possible shape is attested by the success that has attended the venture. It is only a question of time when this success will attract the attention of other leading houses over there and the growing demand will ere long make it necessary that they also should carry stocks of California's best vintages. When that time comes there will be no trouble in disposing of large quantities of our best wines in that market. It is sufficient to know that the demand is growing in a healthy way.

Trade Notes.

Colonel Cochran, of the Cochran-Fulton Distillery Co., Louisville, is in San Francisco looking after the Coast interests of "Spring Hill."

J. Gundlach & Co., are extending their trade in Central America very rapidly and they "carry the broom" as the largest shippers to that country.

The malt house connected with the Manchester Distillery at Peoria, Ill., was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss something over \$20,000.

A. G. Chauche reports that his vintage fell considerably short of former years, but he has secured enough to make a good stock and he is enthusiastic over their fine promise.

There is nothing slow about J. Swigert Taylor when it comes to selling "Old Taylor." In a recent flying trip to Chicago he reduced the stock of E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, 600 barrels.

Francis B. Lane, the publisher of the *Cork*, has been appointed Chicago agent for Jas. E. Pepper & Co.'s whiskies. Mr. Lane is known on the Coast and will assuredly make a success of the agency.

Moore Hunt & Co., report that the fall trade with them is picking up very satisfactorily. Their volume of business during the past dull season has been very good and they look for a fine winter trade.

E. C. Priber, Manager of the Napa Valley Wine Company, reports a marked improvement in the trade of his house, and thinks that the outlook for dry wines and brandies for the coming season is brightening.

J. L. Beard, of the Marciana Vineyard, was in town this week. He reports that fermentation has been very satisfactory in his winery and that he has made 65,000 gallons of wine, the quality of which he believes will be very good.

Siebe Bros & Plagemann, are pleased with the manner in which their trade is improving. "Rosedale," the special pride of the house, is giving a good account of itself and they cannot complain of the reception of other lines.

Naber, Alfs & Brune report business quite satisfactory notwithstanding the dullness that has characterized the current season. Their "Phoenix Old Bourbon," is making new friends steadily, and the other specialties of the house are faring well.

Mrs C. P. Moorman, wife of the noted Louisville distiller died on the steamship Umbria while enroute to America recently. She had been abroad for a summer trip and her death was very sudden. The sympathies of the trade are extended to Mr. Moorman in his bereavement.

Kenner Taylor, of E. H. Taylor Jr., & Sons, has invented a device for taking the proof of whisky. It is said to be a great improvement over the present implements and Mr. Taylor has gone to Washington to exhibit his invention to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Livingston & Co., have removed from their former quarters in which they have been located so many years, to Nos. 208 and 210 Davis street. The change was made for the purpose of securing more extensive facilities for handling their growing business. Their removal notice will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Beck, Pyhrr & Co. are putting up a specialty in the cordial line, known as "Mocha." It is for bar purposes and is meeting with a flattering reception as it gives a very taking flavor to mixed drinks, particularly milk punches. Mocha is put under the name of Adolph Beck, a fact which is a guarantee of its purity and excellence.

The National Distilling Co., of Milwaukee, has acquired the sole use in the United States of the patent process of converting slop into dry feed. This process was first patented and applied in Germany, where it proved highly successful. It contains two-thirds more nutrition than middlings or bran, and so far the demand is far ahead of the supply.

Thos. Kirkpatrick has gone on his regular swing around the circle in the northwest, to look at the many friends of "Jesse Moore." "Kirk" goes equipped with a new lot of good stories, not a few of which he will "tell on himself," and it is safe to say he will bring back a fresh assortment of yarns gathered in the land of the "Finback" and "Webfoot."

Cashier Taggard, of Moore, Hunt & Co. has the reputation of being one of the speediest whist players in the trade. Be his hand good or bad he always looks as solemn as though he were standing at the tomb of Moses, and the only thing his opponents have against him is that he "plays a hand a fellow can't understand. If you don't believe it, try him."

E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons have made a sale of their celebrated "Old Taylor" to Mr. E. Jaccard, of Messrs. St. Arnould & Co., Eprenay, shippers of Jockey Club, special cuvee champagne. We are glad to see American whisky going to France, and believe that the French people will be so well pleased with Old Taylor that a large consumption is assured.—*Exchange*.

The case of Ex-Secretary Gibson of the whisky trust, charged with conspiracy to burn the Shufeldt distillery, came up recently in Chicago on motion of the attorneys for the defense to quash the various indictments. The motion to quash was sustained in the first and third counts, but overruled in the second and fourth. The second and fourth counts, which will stand, Gibson must meet.

The Chas. A. Wetmore Wine Company, recently organized are meeting with unexpected success in business. Their trade for October was very encouraging sufficiently so to warrant them in the belief that their efforts to establish a regular and profitable demand for the high-class wines of California, will be crowned with success. We can only hope that their ambition may be realized.

We publish in this issue the portrait of Ronald G. McMillan, one of the jolliest wags and best story-tellers in the trade. He is not only noted for his success in his particular line of business, but is an enthusiastic Nimrod, while in athletics he heads the procession. He is a good man to deal with in business, but a mighty bad one to meet "on the wrestling mat" or in the boxing room.

"Tea Kettle" whisky the destiny of which in this territory is in the hands of Shea, Boqueraz & Co., is simmering along in its tuneful way and making the kind of music the house likes to hear. "Tea Kettle" is one of the standard brands of Kentucky whisky and has the qualities that endear it to the palates of those who like good bourbon. The firm looks for a good healthy winter and spring trade.

The trade who have use for rock candy syrup and burnt sugar coloring will do well to consider the advertisement of Messrs Dryden & Palmer, which appears elsewhere. This firm has established a reputation for their goods that is second to none in this country or any other. Their goods are noted for their purity among those who have used them and they are always ready to furnish samples and prices.

The Santa Barbara Press says that ex-Senator A. P. Williams, of Livingston & Co., who is making the tour of Europe, writes: "Switzerland is rare, charming, pretty—but I have seen no mountain for grandeur that compares with Shasta, no valley like Yosemite, no lake that at all compares with Tahoe, nor any people like Californians. I will come home a better American and be content to spend the evening of my life in the Golden State."

J. S. Davis, the general agent from the To-Kalon wines, reports that while the crop of grapes in the Crabb vineyard was short this season, enough grapes were purchased to make up for the deficiency, and the cellars are now full stocked. The quality of the '91s promises to be extra good and considering the growing demand for To-Kalon wines and the generally cheering prospects for the wine trade during the coming year, Mr. Davis feels quite well satisfied with the situation.

We know of no brand of Kentucky whisky that is making more substantial headway in this market than the "Mellwood." It is not only popular among wholesalers for blending on account of its fine body and quality, but is making excellent headway among retailers who are using it instead of cheaper brands. They find that it gives perfect satisfaction and aids greatly in promoting trade. This fact and the business sagacity of the Mellwood Distillery Co., accounts for the high reputation of "Mellwood" wherever Kentucky whiskies are drunk.

Sherwood & Sherwood are doing well with their many lines of imported specialties at the head of which is "Moët & Chandon" champagne. As will be seen by their advertisement elsewhere, they carry an extended line of the best foreign whiskies, malt liquors, wines etc. Their American whisky specialties at present are export, "Carlisle" bourbon and "Old Horsey" rye. The house has recently had the good fortune to secure the agency of the Napa Valley Wine Company's wines and brandies in glass, in the handling of which they will doubtless meet with success.

We called upon Beringer Brothers Thursday and found them busy with vintage work. Mr. J. L. Beringer informs us that they will finish the first crop on Oct. 24th. He reports having made an excellent quality of wine this season, especially the white. Very little trouble was had in fermentation at their cellar, although at the Snowball place which they have leased, considerable difficulty was experienced in that direction. Mr. Beringer spoke encouragingly of the future prosperity of Napa valley and says he thinks that this is the hardest year we will have.—*Ec.*

The apple brandy crop will be very heavy this year and prices will rule low. Handlers of apple brandy for the past two or three years have made handsome profits, but from now on they will have to be content with a very low margin of profits, if any at all. This will be the first year that the distillers of brandy will take advantage, to any extent, of the privilege of bonding their brandies for three years. In quite a number of the districts or sections of the country, distillers are jointly applying to the Internal Revenue Department for special bonded warehouses.

The Reims-Saumur battle over the use of the word champagne goes merrily on. The greater portion of the red grapes of the districts of Sancerre, St. Satur, Menetrol, Chavignol, &c., also at Langeais and Cinq Mars, has been bought up by houses in the champagne country to be made into white sparkling wine. Considering the nature of the controversy the producers in the Department of the Marne afford a satirical piece of evidence against their own case, which disinterested persons would do well to consider. Some Saumur house will undoubtedly spring this evidence on the Reims—Epernay—Ay combination.

Advices from Reims, under date of October 12th indicate that champagne will be higher. The following from Reims, will be of interest to the importing trade: It is reported here that a certain champagne merchant here has bought the grapes harvested at Neuvilleaux-Larris at fr. 1.25 per kilo, which is equal to fr. 500 per piece. Now, considering that Neuville grapes have always fetched six times less than those of Ay, it results that the price of the latter must be fr. 7.50 per Kilo, which would bring the price of the wine to fr. 3,000 per piece. In view of this exorbitant rise in the price, it is believed that all the firms at Reims will cancel their contracts."

"Belmont," "Astor" and "Nutwood," distilled by Messrs Moore & Sellinger, of Louisville are among the standard Kentucky whiskies that are steadily growing in popularity in this market. They are specially valued by the trade wherever they have been introduced. The first two brands named are sour mash whiskies guaranteed by the producers to be distilled with the greatest care from the finest grain and purest water and to be stored in the latest improved bonded warehouses. "Nutwood," a fire copper sweet mash in the distillation of which 40 per cent of small grain is used, is a younger brand, but is "catching on" in this territory very nicely, on account of its excellent flavor and heavy body, which makes its valuable for compounding purposes.

It is a comfort that while the Women's Christian Temperance Union has been unusually active of late, the agency that does more for real temperance than all the temperance unions in the world—that is to say, the wine industry of California

and other States, has been making healthy progress. California wines, notably, have been for some years past steadily driving out of the market in this city and elsewhere the cheaper products at least, of foreign vineyards. Nor is this to be wondered at. No one who has tasted these California and other domestic wines can doubt that there is a great future for the wine interests of this country. Beyond all doubt the day is not far distant when we shall carry the war into Africa—export our wines that is into France even.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A "saccharine jag" appears to be the latest thing in the way of New York intoxication. The men who succumb to this particular form of inebriety are the stevedores and dock hands employed in unloading vessels laden with sugar. This exhilaration, which would put to shame any drunkenness produced by a jug of Kentucky "mountain dew," is caused by merely breathing the gases from sugar that has been stored in the hold of a vessel without ventilation. Half an hour in the open air is sufficient to work off the effects of the "jag." But their frequency has led to such a state of demoralization among the dock hands that the collectors of the port both in New York and Philadelphia have given orders that the hatches of sugar-laden vessels are to be removed and their holds well ventilated at least a couple of hours before the men commence to discharge the cargo.

Messrs. Jas. Levy & Bro., distillers of the famous "Susquehanna" rye and controllers of several of the most noted brands of whisky in the world, including "Bond & Lillard" "W. H. Mc Brayer" "Waterfill & Frazier" "Tea Kettle" and others, have set an example that the distillers of the country would do well to follow. Although they have a large and growing demand for their "Susquehanna" they will start their distillery late and greatly reduce their '92 product. This is the kind of policy which buyers of an established brand like to see, and it is this sort of business policy that has placed Messrs. Levy & Bro., in the front rank in their line. Buyers of their whisky feel perfectly assured that their interests will be carefully protected, and that confidence has never been misplaced. The whiskies of this house stand very high on this Coast and are winning friends all the time.

Office of—

Wine Merchants.

Contractors to H. M. Government.

LONDON, ENGLAND, October 1, 1891.

Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, Distillers, Frankfort, Ky., U. S. A.—DEAR SIR: We duly received the consignment of "Old Taylor," the whole of which we expect to place in a short time. The Sixtieth Rifles (Prince Arthur's Regiment) is stationed near the Isle of Wight branch house. The "Old Taylor" whisky is very popular with the officers and is coming into general favor with the civilians of Portsmouth and the Island.

You may rest assured that "Old Taylor" will be thoroughly introduced by us, as we like it; we like the way it is put up, and we like the style of Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons themselves.

Yours very faithfully,

The Mellwood Distillery Co. have fitted up a parlor at the Galt House for the use of the Wholesale Druggists' Association of the United States, which is in session here at this time, and as the details were carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. R. F. Balke, it is needless to say that there is nothing lacking to captivate the taste. On either side as you enter, are beautiful laurels from Belgium, and about the mantel and the big mirror all manner of ferns and palms are scattered in profusion. Cut flowers abound, and on a center table, draped with smilax, is a mortar, two feet high, with pestle, all of immortelles of various colors.

Electric lights festoon the walls, which are decorated with artistic Mellwood signs. One of these signs reads as follows:

"MELLWOOD,"

THE

LEADING KENTUCKY BRAND

OF

SPIRITUS FRUMENTI.

On a large table are scattered the daily papers of all the large cities of the country, and all the illustrated periodicals.

A boy hands around the finest imported cigars.

It's a cold day when Col. R. F. Balke fails to get in his work.—*Bonfort's.*

OCTOBER SEA EXPORTS.

The October sea shipments of both wine and brandy were the heaviest ever known in the trade, and are most satisfactory to the shippers. It is still too early to give the aggregate of all shipments from the State, owing to the necessary delay in compiling the rail exports. It will be found that when these figures are compiled, the total of all the shipments will be greater than those of any corresponding month in the history of the trade.

The sea exports were as follows:

SEA SHIPMENTS, OCTOBER.

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
New York.....	257	290,819	\$117,576
Central America.....	553	9,271	8,869
Mexico.....	19	7,648	3,833
Hawaii.....	75	12,543	9,349
British Columbia.....	.....	1,001	565
China and Japan.....	89	2,283	1,412
Europe.....	31	593	392
Tahiti.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	12	213	169
Total.....	1,036	324,371	\$142,165
October, 1890.....	861	210,170	89,392
Increase.....	175	114,201	\$52,773

The brandy exports by sea while not large, show a similarly satisfactory increase. They were as follows:

SEA SHIPMENTS OF BRANDY.

	Cases.	Gallons	Value.
Foreign Ports.....	13	575	\$ 746
Domestic Ports.....	.....	6,245	12,297
Total.....	13	6,820	13,043
In 1890.....	.....	4,070	5,793
Increase.....	13	2,750	\$7,250

OCTOBER LIQUOR TRADE.

October was a most satisfactory month for the wholesale liquor trade and the business transacted was undoubtedly the largest on record.

The imports of American whiskies were not quite so large as in October, 1890, by about 100 barrels, but this deficit is wholly due to the failure of any clippers to arrive from New York. Both in the receipts by rail and in the receipts of exported whiskies from Bremen, there was a very substantial advance. Therefore the trade may be stated to be in a healthy condition.

There has been another falling off in the imports of alcohol and spirits, which is most gratifying to those who are endeavoring to solidify the hold of first-class goods in this market.

Champagne imports were relatively small due to the ample stocks held here. Much larger importations are looked for this month and December. Below will be found the statistics.

WHISKY IMPORTS.

	Cases.	Barrels.
By Sea from Atlantic Ports.....	.....	.....
By Sea, Re-Imported.....	.....	651 ²
By Sea, Foreign.....	75	*
By Rail from East.....	75	1,248 [†]
Total.....	150	1,899 ⁴
* And 28 octaves and 2 casks.		
† Half-barrels reduced to barrels.		

IMPORTS OF SPIRITS, ALCOHOL, ETC., BY RAIL.

	Barrels.
October, 1891.....	12,441
October, 1890.....	2,128
Increase.....	313
‡ Half-barrels and barrels.	

CHAMPAGNE IMPORTS.

	Cases.
October, 1891.....	900

WHISKY EXPORTS BY SEA.

	Cases.	Gals.	Value.
October, 1891.....	514	895	\$6,018

TWO MORE RIVALS.

During the last few years Spain, California and Algeria have made more or less progress in the production of brandy, and it seems that Australia is now to be added to the number of competitors for the English trade. It is stated that Messrs. Joshua Bros., of Melbourne, have received an order for the supply of brandy to the English market, and that Messrs. Graham Bros., of the Netherby vineyard, have undertaken to collect and supply 200,000 gallons of wine for distillation. The vine growers, it is added, consider that a practically unlimited market has been opened up for surplus wines of the Colony. We hope they will not be disappointed in their expectation; but they must not suppose that the mere possession of wine and distilleries is all that is necessary for success. Experience has shown that brandy made outside the Charentes may be perfectly pure without having the peculiar characteristics which have rendered real cognac deservedly popular in all parts of the world. Those characteristics have constituted a standard which is not likely to be overthrown, and brandy that lacks them certainly will not be immediately successful, either in England or elsewhere. The Australian distillers will do well to bear this fact in mind if they mean their expectations to be realized.

Malaga has some important factories—one for cotton goods, employing nearly four thousand hands—several sugar mills and foundries; but the grape has been Malaga's best friend, and despite the ravages committed by the phylloxera, the vineyards are yet a beautiful sight.

I was especially interested, however, in a new development of Spanish industry, and it may interest your readers to have a few particulars of it. I refer to the brandy distillery of Messrs. Jimenez & Lamothe. This enterprise is of recent introduction in Malaga, and, as I need hardly say, was mainly suggested by the recent comparative failure of the vintages in the Charentes, and the desire to utilize the surplus wines of Spain. Messrs. Jimenez & Lamothe are large shippers of wines, but it is to their brandy distillery that I wish to refer.

The buildings are very extensive, and were built from designs by M. Mareste, of Cognac. They are remarkably convenient and well-arranged, and I was pleased to observe that all the operations were carried out with the most scrupulous care and cleanliness. If this be a characteristic of all brandy distilleries in Spain, one can only say that it does them much credit. All the most modern appliances are in use, and I was informed that the distillery is capable of producing about 550,000 gallons in the year, or 400,000 cases, sold at the usual strength.

When I visited the place there was every indication that good business was being done. Of course, the firm, like all others engaged in this particular trade in Spain, are only making their reputation, the industry being of recent introduction, but they seem to be determined to produce a good spirit. There is no doubt Spanish brandy has made rapid progress, and, without pretending that it is equal to fine Cognac, it may be said that it ought to find a permanent place on the markets of the world. I have not had the advantage of seeing any of the other distilleries in the country, but, judging by what Messrs. Jimenez & Lamothe are doing, they must be sending in the aggregate a great quantity of pure grape spirit into consumption. At present, as there are no very old brandies in existence, it is impossible to form an exact forecast as to the future of the industry, but the distillers and their friends, at all events, are thoroughly sanguine.—*London Wine Trade Review.*

THE official returns respecting the phylloxera in Hungary afford a sad picture of devastation. The vineyards at Hegyalya, the headquarters of the celebrated Tokay wine, have been almost totally destroyed. Other well-known districts, including Villany, Menes, Erlau, Szegszard and Somlyo, have equally suffered. Last year the phylloxera was found in 268 parishes, and this year it has already spread to 1,500. It is stated that unless the pest can be at once checked, Hungary, which in 1888 exported wine to the value of 10,000,000*fl.*, will have to import wine for her own consumption.

FOR SALE.

Pasteurizing machine, wine press, corking and wiring machine and other outfit and material used in the manufacture of champagne. Apply, 839-849 Folsom street, San Francisco.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP LUCILE, October 23, 1891.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
E B & J.	Lachman & Jacobi.	200 barrels.	9,935	\$ 4,967
M in diamond.	Marshall Spellman & Co.	300 barrels.	14,888	7,444
A R in diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	350 barrels.	17,602	8,801
F O B & Co.	Henry Farr.	126 barrels.	6,285	3,192
C in diamond.	C Carpy & Co.	600 barrels.	27,556	13,778
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	200 barrels.	9,870	4,935
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling.	330 barrels.	16,574	8,287
L G & Co.	Italian Swiss Colony.	100 barrels.	5,000	2,500
Total amount.			107,808	\$53,904

TO HONOLULU—PER STEAMER AUSTRALIA, October 31, 1891.

Rev F L.	C Carpy & Co.	4 hf-casks.	135	75
Rev W.	"	1 hf-lit-bbl.	85	52
T H S.	Hirschler & Co.	3 kegs.	30	20
W S L.	S Lachman Co.	6 kegs.	60	40
	"	10 barrels.	500	500
	"	50 kegs.	500	800
H in diamond L.	Hymen Bros.	4 hf-barrels.	110	35
G W M & Co.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	25 casks.	835	440
	"	70 kegs.	700	410
	Miscellaneous.	75 kegs.	500	415
	"	17 octaves.	458	344
	"	2 casks.	126	90
Total amount.			4,037	2,719

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER SAN JUAN, October 23, 1891.

F B.	P M S S Co.	15 barrels.	740	222
V F.	"	2 barrels.	60	18
E B & J.	Lachman & Jacobi.	100 barrels.	4,920	1,129
T M Providence.	Dresel & Co.	4 barrels.	208	146
E C.	L T Snow.	1 barrel 1 hf-bbl.	75	22
M C, Philadelphia.	Lenormand Bros.	60 barrels.	3,119	1,013
D F, Fall River, Mass.	"	2 barrels.	101	36
D H.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	3 cases.	15	15
J B M.	"	10 barrels.	512	128
B in diamond.	"	5 barrels.	254	123
C in diamond.	"	5 barrels.	252	126
E in diamond.	"	12 barrels.	611	305
F in diamond.	"	12 barrels.	699	304
G in diamond.	"	12 barrels.	607	303
E S, Albany.	Overland F T Co.	15 barrels.	710	284
N in diamond.	"	15 barrels.	224	112
A G.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	60 barrels.	3,074	1,500
J J, Charleston, S C.	"	10 barrels.	512	300
A D C.	"	3 barrels.	155	115
K.	Berges & Domeniconi.	50 barrels.	2,462	615
	Holtum Bros.	1 hf-barrel.	28	16
	"	1 case.	5	5
M A.	Pacific Transfer Co.	1 barrel.	50	25
J R.	"	14 barrels.	720	350
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	50 barrels.	2,475	600
Various.	Miscellaneous.	150 barrels.	7,783	1,950
—Lancaster, Pa.	"	3 barrels 6 octaves.	315	170
S L Co.	S Lachman & Co.	10 puncheons.	1,571	785
E W.	Natoma Vineyard Co.	200 barrels.	9,600	3,840
Total amount 4 cases and.			41,983	14,679

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER SAN JUAN, October 23, 1891.

G in tri, Champerico.	Castle Bros.	1 barrel.	50	37
G L & Co, Acapulco.	E de Sable & Co.	5 hf-barrels.	125	65
G in tri, Champerico.	Oliver & Co.	5 kegs.	54	42
M A.	"	51 cases.		204
A H, Acapulco.	J Gundlach & Co.	1 hf-barrel.	28	28
E & C, Puntas Arenas.	"	2 barrels.	101	91
"	"	5 barrels.		
"	"	11 hf-barrels.		
"	"	25 kegs.	794	518
"	"	4 cases.		15
T & C, Puntas Arenas.	"	10 kegs.		
"	"	4 hf-barrels.	279	181
O & Co.	"	18 hf-barrels.	475	300
E H.	"	15 hf-barrels.	446	282
"	"	20 cases.		66
C H, La Union.	"	14 kegs.	140	123
R P.	"	2 barrels.	98	66
F G D.	"	40 cases.		145
M & D M.	"	50 cases.		165
"	"	6 kegs.	60	39
O G P.	"	1 keg.	19	19
A D M.	"	10 kegs.	139	110
"	"	24 cases.		96
M P P, San J de Guat.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	10 kegs.	100	72
M A P, Champerico.	"	4 kegs.	40	46
S & E, Puntas Arenas.	B Dreyfus & Co.	10 barrels.		
"	"	32 hf-barrels.		
"	"	22 kegs.	1,374	1,325
F N in dia.	"	8 hf-barrels.	213	210
S M S, La Union.	"	8 kegs.	80	80
"	Urruela & Urioste.	48 cases.		176
E V.	"	12 cases.		50
"	"	2 barrels.	100	50
"	"	2 kegs.	40	40
Total amount 349 cases and.			4,785	4,541

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER NEWBORN, October 26, 1891.

A M, San J del Cabo.	W Loaiza.	2 barrels.	55	31
F T, Guaymas.	"	2 barrels.	40	39
F A S.	"	20 kegs.	200	125
E R, Ensenada.	Thamhauser & Co.	1 barrel.	52	26
M R A.	"	1 barrel.	57	21
A K, La Paz.	"	10 kegs.	100	32
C L N, Guaymas.	W Loaiza.	4 casks.	237	102
C G & Co.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	8 kegs.	80	66
D B.	"	1 barrel 26 kegs.	373	232
E B.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	6 barrels.	306	153
A C, La Paz.	Ruther & Bendixen.	1 barrel.	51	21
"	"	1 keg.	10	6
R B.	"	4 kegs.	78	39
K & V B India, Mazatlán.	"	6 barrels.	306	166
F T, Guaymas.	C Carpy & Co.	3 barrels.	154	77
R P S.	Jos Melzer & Co.	10 kegs.	100	42
R G O, Mazatlán.	J Gundlach & Co.	3 barrels.	181	87
J S B.	"	4 barrels.	258	83
T E & C S.	"	3 barrels 6 kegs.	232	108
E R, Guaymas.	"	3 barrels.	151	143
J Z.	"	2 barrels 5 kegs.		
J F B.	"	4 kegs.	78	53
O Z C.	"	11 kegs.	110	80
B in cir, Santa Rosalia.	A Carpentier.	40 barrels.	2,081	612
J in dia, Guaymas.	J O Meyerink.	8 kegs.	226	90
—Mazatlán.	L F Lastreto.	1 cask.	60	23
B M & M Co, Guaymas.	B F Rountree.	6 kegs.	60	60
B H P, Ensenada.	Langley & Michaels.	1 keg.	10	10
S J M C, Guaymas.	F M Peterson.	3 kegs.	30	20
"	"	1 case.		6
J C, San J del Cabo.	J Ivancovich.	1 cask 1 keg.	43	15
Total amount 1 case and.			5,729	2,570

TO CHINA AND JAPAN—PER STEAMER CITY OF PEKING, October 21, 1891.

E T C Y, Yokohama.	Williams Brown & Co.	6 cases.		22
L in dia Co.	Langfeldt & Co (Lt.)	3 barrels.	151	73
M Bros & Co.	Macdonay Bros & Co.	18 cases.		54
T E, Tokio.	Th Keyser.	4 barrels.	203	50
M Co, Shanghai.	S Foster & Co.	5 casks.	326	185
G A.	Italian Swiss Colony.	2 half-barrels.	54	25
R in dia, Yokohama.	J Gundlach & Co.	12 barrels.	593	323
H in dia.	Kohler & Frohling.	24 kegs.	120	85
Total amount 24 cases and.			1,444	717

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY

GROWERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES

SPECIALTIES:

PRIVATE STOCK HOCK,
PRIVATE STOCK EL CERRITO,
PRIVATE STOCK SAUTERNE,
PRIVATE STOCK CLARET,
PRIVATE STOCK BURGUNDY,
PRIVATE STOCK VINE CLIFF,

WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES:

NAPA CITY, YOUNTVILLE AND
ST. HELENA.

OFFICES:

11-13 FIRST ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
200-202 S. FOURTH ST., ST. LOUIS

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From October 15th to October 30th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Walla Walla	A. C. Victoria	R. Davoud & Co.	1 bbl 1 keg	57	\$ 12
"	"	"	1 bbl 1 keg	54	35
Morgan	A. C. Victoria	W. H. M. Bros.	2 cases	13	13
San Juan	A. C. Victoria	L. G. L. Co.	1 case	18	25
Albat	A. C. Victoria	L. G. L. Co.	125 kegs	750	550
"	"	"	125 kegs	750	78
Albat	A. C. Victoria	L. G. L. Co.	11 cases	11	80
City of Portland	A. C. Victoria	Bach, Meier & Co.	1 barrel	18	72
"	"	"	2 barrels	18	72
Total amount 66 cases, etc.					1,081 \$91

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From October 15th to October 30th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
San Juan	A. H. Acuña	J. Gundlach & Co.	2 hf-barrels	15	\$ 45
"	"	"	1 keg	60	60
"	"	"	1 package	10	14
Newbern	"	"	1 barrel	52	32
"	"	"	1 hf-barrel	25	63
"	"	"	1 hf-barrel	24	21
"	"	"	2 hf-barrels	45	56
"	"	"	1 keg	10	15
Total amount					219 \$820

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From October 15th to October 30th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
City of Peking	M. H. & Co. Yokohama	Macdonald & Co.	1 case	131	\$ 65
Unatilla	"	"	1 package	130	131
San Juan	"	"	25 cases	240	240
"	"	"	6 cases	56	56
"	"	"	50 cases	522	522
"	"	"	3 barrels	123	492
"	"	"	1 barrel	37	42
"	"	"	2 barrels	75	84
"	"	"	2 cases	17	17
"	"	"	1 keg	5	30
"	"	"	12 cases	102	102
Albert	"	"	10 cases	62	62
Newbern	"	"	1 barrel	56	63
Australia	"	"	3 bbls 1 keg	126	255
"	"	"	60 cases	58	420
"	"	"	55 cases	447	447
"	"	"	20 cases	176	176
Total amount 246 cases and 1					582 \$3,202

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From October 15th to October 30th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Lucile	M. K. New York	Chas. Stern & Co.	75 packages	2,508	\$5,016
"	"	"	20 barrels	1,022	2,044
San Juan	D. J. Fall R. Mass	Leuonard Bros.	1 hf-barrel	25	41
"	"	"	1 octave	24	55
Total amount					3,577 \$7,156

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From October 15th to October 30th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS & CONT	VALUE
San Juan,	Champerico,	A. Viguer,	8 es Champagne	\$ 11
"	J. W. W., Acapulco,	E. de Saba & Co.,	5 es Bitters,	3
"	Y.M. & Co., Ladron,	L. F. Lastre,	1 bbl Ginger Ale	10
"	Xmas, Champerico,	Oliver & Co.,	10 bbls,	14
"	A. C. D., Acapulco,	E. de Saba & Co.,	5 es Bitters,	3
"	J. C. R., Ladron,	J. T. Wright,	1 bbl Ginger Ale	1
Newbern,	A.M. San del Cabo,	W. Lora & Co.,	1 bid,	1
"	C. del P., La Paz,	Ruth & Bonifex,	5 es Champagne	4
"	Cayman,	Calderon Roma & Co.,	20 es Vermouth	60
Australia,	W.C. & Co., Hong,	C. W. & Co.,	10 casks Gin	282
"	Honolulu,	Jones, Moody & Co.,	20 es Champagne	247
"	J. W. W., Honolulu,	Spence, Stanley & Co,	5 es Bitters,	3
Total amount 66 cases, etc.				\$1,068

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM HAMBURG—PER BRITISH SHIP ANGLESEA, October 17, 1891.

CONSIGNEES	CONTENTS	SHIPPERS
T. H. Brühmann	74 barrels Whisky	Wm Wolff & Co.
Blanchet & Co.	25 sixteenths cas. Geneva	Wolf Wreden & Co.
"	25 octaves Red Geneva	"
"	5 octaves Geneva	Maison & Feldman
"	5 casks Geneva	Donaldson & Co.
"	50 cases Red Geneva	"
C. A. Caesar & Co.	10 barrels Whisky	Order marked L in diamond
"	10 barrels	" S "
"	6 barrels	" J "
"	25 barrels	" W "
"	50 barrels	" R "
"	25 barrels	" M "
"	50 barrels	" T "
N. Luchtig & Co.	144 cases Mineral Water	Kruse & Euler
"	132 cases Mineral Water	Braunschweiger & Co.

FROM ANTWERP—PER BRITISH BARK PORT SONACHAN, October 22, 1891.

Apollinaris Co.	120 cases Mineral Water	Wm Wolff & Co.
John P. Best & Co.	118 cases Mineral Water	Chas. Meier & Co.
A. J. A. Nollet	100 cases Green Geneva	Alfred Greenbaum & Co.
"	55 cases Red Geneva	"
"	10 octaves Geneva	"
Blaaw & Co.	100 cases Geneva	Order marked A H & C in sq
"	50 cases Geneva	Chas. De Fremery & Co.
A. J. A. Nollet	50 cases Blue Geneva	Chas. Meier & Co.
A. Houtman & Co.	30 cases Red Geneva	Sherwood & Sherwood
Barton & Guestier	75 cases Wine	A. Viguer
Ad. Yagggi	65 cases Wine	"
"	5 cases Rum	"
"	5 bundles Wine	"
"	20 cases Wine	"
Bisquit Dubouché & Co.	50 cases Cognac	"

FROM NEW YORK—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO, October 23, 1891.

	1 hf-barrel Whisky	N. D. Hill & Son
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FROM EUROPE.

Les fils de Oscar Forrester	20 cases Champagne	A. B. Gray & Co. (Victoria)
E. Laurens	1 case Wine	R. Andrea
D. Careheri	1 case Wine	A. Galli Fruit Co.

FROM GLASGOW—PER BRITISH SHIP INVERCAULD, October 25, 1891.

J. & R. Tennent	150 casks Beer	Forbes Bros.
Wm Donaldson	12 octaves Whisky	Order marked D in star

FROM LONDON—PER BRITISH SHIP ANNESLEY, October 25, 1891.

W. & A. Gilbey	40 cases Wine	Lilienthal & Co.
"	155 cases Spirits	"
"	5 cases Liqueurs	"
Thos Skinner & Co.	49 cases Brandy	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
"	25 cases Liqueurs	"

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE.
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC.
MINIÉ, L. WATERS OF THE APOLLINARIS CO., Limited, London
MORGAN BRO. PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES
DIXONS' DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT.
DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Claret and Sauternes,
HOCK WINES, from Messrs. Henkel & Co., Mayence.

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,
GILKA KUMMEL,
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon
THE "BEST" TONIC,
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogshead
ANDREW USHER & CO'S Scotch Whiskies
JAMESON & CO., IRISH WHISKY,
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,
"DOG'S-HEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale

Re-imported American Whiskies—'86 Belmont; '86 T. J. Monarch; '83 Bluegrass; '85 Ripy; '83 Chickencock; '86 Allen Bradley rye and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application.

FROM HAMBURG—PER GERMAN BARK MOEWE, October 24, 1891.

Schilling & Brunning.....	28 bbls California Brandy.	Order.
T N Bachmann.....	25 barrels Whisky.....	Louis Taus 42 & Co
Christ Schroder.....	197 barrels Whisky.....	Loewe Bros.

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1891.

Ross & Co.....	1 case Beer.....	Waklece & Co
Grand Marque.....	10 casks Brandy.....	Livingston & Co.
Veuve Amiot.....	50 cases Wine.....	E G Lyons & Co.

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

CONSIGNEE.	CONTENTS.	SHIPPERS.
Southern Pacific Co.....	410 cases Champagne.....	F De Bary & Co.....
"	20 cases Wine.....	J Stern
"	225 barrels Guinness Stout	Sherwood & Sherwood.....
"	20 barrels Bass Ale.....	A Vignier.
"	4 octaves Madeira.....	Sherwood & Sherwood.....
"	5 barrels Stout.....	"
"	75 cases Irish Whisky.....	"
Texas & Pacific R R.....	460 cases Champagne.....	H H Veuve
Chas Graef & Co.....	500 cases Mineral Water.....	Wm Wolf & Co.
S V Fornaris & Co.....	24 cases Wine.....	Max Bechtel
"	2 cases Mineral Water.....	"
Southern Pacific Co.....	10 cases Champagne.....	Cal Wine Co.

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

From October 15th to October 31st, 1891.

CONSIGNEES	SPIRITS			WHISKY		Gin
	Barrels	1/2 bbl	Case	Barrels	1/2 bbl	
Jones Mundy & Co.....	330					
C W Craig & Co.....	180			130		150430 bbl 100kg
Lillenthal & Co.....	193	20		118		
Collector of Port.....				58		
O F T Co.....				3	28	38 kegs Whisky..
Cohn & Co.....				1	20	
Seigfried & Brandenstein				4	20	
Livingston & Co.....				65		
S More & Co.....				50		
J E Nickel.....				4		
J H Lindole.....				1	1	
W Faber.....				2		
Sherwood & Sherwood.....				15		
Total.....	1,301	20	75	519	57	

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.		
	Case	Cask	Barrels	1/2 bbl	Barrels	1/2 bbl
Hildebrand Posner & Co	80					
Wm Wolf & Co.....	167					
Jones Mundy & Co.....	180		210			
Sherwood & Sherwood.....	120	100			62	92
C A Zinkand.....					121	60
W A Bogen.....					95	50
Total.....	347	314	210		355	182

NATIONAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.	August, 1891.		August, 1890.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.....	63,383	\$ 82,965	142,218	\$ 161,536
Mineral water Nat. gallons.....	148,790	29,389	316,349	68,236
Malt liquors, bottled, gallons.....	78,188	74,147	105,522	91,827
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.....	71,374	24,906	79,783	22,343
Brandy, proof gallons.....	15,691	17,213	28,016	65,403
All other spirits, proof gallons.....	68,522	58,926	79,229	70,735
Champagne, dozen.....	19,625	230,897	33,377	312,977
Still wines, casks, gallons.....	167,343	110,063	259,171	161,359
Still wines, bottled, dozen.....	26,012	135,517	25,298	116,291

EXPORTS.

	August, 1891.		August, 1890.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Malt liquors, bottled, dozen.....	30,255	\$ 44,224	29,389	\$ 41,883
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.....	40,091	11,141	29,987	9,882
Alcohol, etc., proof gallons.....	42,320	18,979	63,742	30,729
Brandy, proof gallons.....	1,375	1,924	5,813	4,845
Rum, proof gallons.....	18,109	21,447	42,585	44,462
Bourbon whisky, proof gallons.....	30,006	26,206	19,241	21,470
Rye whisky, proof gallons.....	1,281	2,463	3,285	8,021
All other spirits, proof gallons.....	113	101	2,130	371
Wine, bottled, dozen.....	1,193	5,408	756	4,002
Wine, bulk, gallons.....	45,021	27,421	39,417	22,172

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN LIQUORS.

	August, 1891.		August, 1890.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Re-imported spirits exported, proof gallons.....	245	\$ 243	176	\$ 128
Mineral Water gallons.....				
Malt liquors, bottled, gallons.....	994	646	692	402
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.....				
Brandy, proof gallons.....	1,705	1,777	2,510	1,370
All other spirits, proof gallons.....	1,314	1,922	3,957	2,216
Champagne, dozen.....	501	5,786	60	721
Still wines, casks, gallons.....	1,405	675	3,319	2,041
Still wines, bottled, dozen.....	102	388	359	1,016

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
Total for January.....	830,675	108,100
Total for February.....	954,318	44,795
Total for March.....	997,085	47,055
Total for April.....	1,295,820	45,350
Total for May.....	1,505,467	53,445
Total for June.....	964,510	29,190
Total for July.....	979,740	27,440
Total for August.....	1,242,170	62,790
Total for September.....	1,160,314	46,210
October 1.....	43,120	720
" 2.....	27,200	920
" 3.....	34,240	1,000
" 4.....	21,800	100
" 5.....	29,970	
" 6.....	25,070	100
" 7.....	38,260	100
" 8.....	24,210	100
" 9.....	24,970	2,040
" 10.....	13,950	
" 11.....	35,620	620
" 12.....	14,550	1,830
" 13.....	46,300	600
" 14.....	20,520	2,350
" 15.....	29,450	700
" 16.....	16,130	3,750
" 17.....	41,370	
" 18.....	21,510	100
" 19.....	52,260	100
" 20.....	27,810	1,560
" 21.....	53,540	100
" 22.....	26,320	1,040
" 23.....	49,780	140
" 24.....	40,840	3,000
" 25.....	48,240	100
" 26.....	48,860	800
" 27.....	60,350	840
" 28.....		
" 29.....		
" 30.....		
" 31.....		
Total for October.....	855,980	21,790
November 1.....	2,300	
" 2.....	74,670	520

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

— IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS —

212-214 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.24 N. FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OR.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNE

HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports.

E. & J. BURKE'S Irish and Scotch Whiskies.

BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Limited—Bass Ale in Wood.

E. & J. BURKE'S Bass' Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS

EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew).

Re-Imported American Whiskies, CARLISLE BOURBON, HORSEY RYE Etc.

ESCHENAUER & CO'S CLARETS and SAUTERNES.

A. HOUTMAN & CO'S HOLLAND GIN.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT in Wood.

JOULE'S STONE ALE in Hnds. and Ht-Hnds.

MEINHOLD'S ANCHOR BRAND NEW YORK CIDER.

CARACAS BITTERS.

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports.

E. & J. BURKE'S JAMAICA RUM.

SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER (the "Pilsener" and Light Sparkling,

also SCHLITZ in Wood.

ROSS' ROYAL GINGER ALE, CLUB SODA, ETC.

HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.

ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES.

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

AUGUST, 1891.

	Pkgs.	Gallons.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery.....	51	5,744
Brandy actually used for fortification.....	36	3,323
Port produced.....		13,296

SEPTEMBER.

Brandy withdrawn from distillery.....	601	98,116
Brandy withdrawn from S. B. W.....	47	6,825
Brandy actually used for fortification.....	648	104,941
Port produced.....		387,348
Angelica produced.....		36,673
Sherry produced.....		24,725

RECAPITULATION TO SEPTEMBER 30TH.

Port produced.....	421,883	gallons.
Angelica produced.....	43,172	"
Sherry produced.....	24,725	"
Muscadel.....	4,850	"
Total.....	494,635	"

FOURTH DISTRICT.

AUGUST, 1891.

	Pkgs.	Gallons.
None.		

SEPTEMBER.

Brandy withdrawn from distillery.....	150	10,423
Brandy actually used for fortification.....	115	8,400
Port produced.....		21,244
Angelica produced.....		6,499
Muscadel produced.....		4,850

HOW IT IS DONE.

California has to go to Europe to command recognition in the American market. Possibly you don't understand what we are driving at but you will in a minute or two.

California produces some of the best wines in the world. But it has one fatal defect—it is home made. No matter how good it is, it is not supposed to be worthy to go down the average North American oesophagus, because it hasn't a foreign label on it. That label makes a great difference, you see. No matter how poor the wine is if it comes from abroad it must be delicious, and the argument is ended.

Our neighbors on the Pacific Coast are therefore shipping vast quantities of wine to the old country. It will remain there but a short time and will then be sent back as the choicest growths of the sunny and vine clad hills of France, etc. It will be properly labeled to suit the most fastidious taste. We shall pay a high price for it, smack our lips as we sip it, and remark to each other that it's a great pity we can't raise such wine in this country and then add with a sigh, "But we can't you know."

There are very few pleasures in life which equal the delight of being humbugged.—*New York Herald.*

In all of which dear friends there is some truth. We are shipping wine by the trainload and the shipload, almost, to France, because our clarets have the color and body which is wanted by the French blenders. We are shipping because our so-called American market outside of California will not take to exceed 1,000,000 gallons monthly, while our own California with 1,500,000 people drinks half that amount and more every month.

There is one thing which we wish that the enterprising *Herald* would take up. There is a liquor trade journal in New York called *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* which is fettered body and soul to a ring of New York importers. We have challenged this journal in vain to give the inside of the wine trade of New York city.

We wish that the *Herald* would come out and tell the truth about the New York market—how the specialty box companies put up skeleton cases labeled to suit, how California wines are bought by smaller dealers in bottle, and afterward labelled by them to suit, and to what an extent this humbug and fraud is carried on. We will engage to produce figures from *Bonfort's* itself which will show the extent of the practice.

Furthermore the honest legitimate importers will lose nothing by such an expose and the California trade there will be actually benefited.

A. F. OSBORN'S VISIT.

Alfred F. Osborn, the editor of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* is on the Coast on a business trip for his paper. Mr. Osborn is one of the oldest newspaper men now engaged in any trade paper and he proposes to send his journal a series of letters which shall embody his views on the present and future of the California wine market and on the efforts being made by several of the most progressive growers to produce the highest type of wine.

Mr. Osborn is very much pleased at what he has seen here and believes that the State is only beginning to make its influence felt in the market of the country. He says that the placing of our wines before the consumer in proper shape has been delayed by the over-anxiety of certain growers to market their wine themselves, but that this drawback has been partially counteracted by the buyers who now refuse to take anything but the proper matured wine, to obtain which they are now willing to give more than what has hitherto ruled as the average price.

Mr. Osborn is not new to this State having been here six years ago. He notes a general improvement all along the line in our wines even in that brief period.

As for prices he looks for an immediate and decided advance. The consumption in the Eastern States, he says, is growing all the time, and this in conjunction with the fact that there is no possibility whatever of an increase over the production of 1890 for at least five years, and with the fact that the crop of '91 is one-third short, must lead to an immediate and decided advance.

Mr. Osborn expects to start East in about ten days. He has been warmly received by the wine men here, both on account of his qualities as a gentleman and as a representative of one of the great trade journals of the country.

FROM WM. WOLFF & CO.

To the Trade—We beg to inform you of having received per ship "Algoa Bay," from Hamburg, invoices of the following brands of export whisky:

Spring '89 T. J. Monarch.
 " T. J. Atherton.
 " T. B. Ripp.
 " J. G. Mattingly.
 " Blue Grass.
 " Bel Air.
 " Melwood.
 " Excelsior.

Yours respectfully,
 WM. WOLFF & Co.

F. O. BOYD ON STANFORD.

F. O. Boyd of F. O. Boyd & Co., of New York, was recently interviewed by the Albany *Argus*, on the vineyards of Senator Stanford:

"Of course, everything relating to Mr. Stanford has a particular interest in Albany, where he is so well-known and well-liked," said Mr. Boyd. "In a general way it is known that Mr. Stanford has vineyards, but few people realize to what an extent he has carried the business. We all know about his fast horses at Palo Alto, and I find that many persons think he gives the greater part of his time and attention to the breeding of racing stock. As a matter of fact, Mr. Stanford is the largest vineyardist in the entire world. His success has been marked, but this is because he has used the most approved and scientific methods and has shown the strictest honor in dealings with the public.

"He has been in this business for six years, and I think I can give you an interesting story of what he has accomplished in this time. At Vina, Cal., he has a ranch of 56,000 acres, one of the largest single holdings in that State.

Of this large tract, no less than 3,800 acres are under vines. When he bought the vineyard he found that dry wines were principally made. After experiment he came to the conclusion that the soil and climate were better suited for the production of brandy. Therefore, within the past four years, he has changed his output entirely from wine to brandy. He has imported several thousand cuttings from the Cognac district, and has grafted on his own vines. Necessarily this gives his product of brandy a great similarity to the French Cognac. He has also put in a French still, and has placed in charge as manager Capt. McIntyre, who has spent all of his life in that business. At Mr. Stanford's vineyard he produced one-fifth of all the brandy produced in California. Last year a vintage of 1,700,000 gallons of wine was all turned into brandy, out of the State's total output of 17,000,000 gallons.

"During the past summer I went to Europe and visited Antwerp, Bremen, Hamberg and London. In Bremen I found that some California brandy was sold, but it was not popular. I forced the admission from these people, however, that California could produce a brandy approached very closely to the genuine Cognac. The principal objection they urge is that California brandy has a peculiar earthy taste. It is supposed that this comes from the great richness of the soil. California grapes contain more saccharine than the French. In some instances reaching thirty to thirty-five per cent. In the north of Europe alone dealers promise to dispose of no less than 1,000 barrels of California brandy a year. In London, too, it was highly approved of. I cannot but think that there is the greatest future before California as a wine and brandy producer. Now America makes but one per cent. of all the wine and brandy consumed in the world. Before many years elapse, I expect we shall lead the world. One reason is that our product is absolutely pure and harmless, while French brandies are largely adulterated with German spirits, and pure foreign wines can scarcely be had.

"At Menlo Park Mr. Stanford has another large vineyard where he makes dry wines. It is a peculiarity of his management that he does not offer the wine until it is three years old. Most vineyardists are compelled by lack of means to market their wines as soon as made, and this is the only thing that has brought discredit on California wines. I can see no reason why we should not make just as fine wines in this country as anywhere else. Our opportunity is now, for many French vineyardists are ploughing up their vines in despair at the ravages of phylloxera. What wines does Mr. Stanford make? Principally Zinfandel, a variety of claret, and Riesling, a white wine."

DON'T BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENT without first writing to or visiting Kohler & Chase, 26, 28 & 30 O'Farrell St., above Grant Avenue, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers in this line on the coast. They have all grades of instruments and sell very close for cash or on installments. This is an old reliable firm that has a gilt edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always guaranteeing satisfaction.

EL PINAL VINEYARD,

ESTABLISHED 1852.



Wine Vaults and Fermenting House.

George West & Son, - - - Stockton, Cal.
SONOMA WINE & BRANDY CO., 1 & 3 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

Chicago Department.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1891.

The past fortnight has not made any great change in the market or the trade in Chicago. If there can be said to have been any change at all, it is for the better, and that is a great deal of satisfaction. Prices remain firm, but the volume of trade is not increasing any to speak of. Buyers are still taking only what they have immediate use for, allowing present holders to carry the burden of the stock till there is a stronger probability of a marked rise in prices than now exists.

Bourbons are at the same notch they were two weeks ago, but '88 rye is on the up grade. It is doubtful if much of it can be had now at a less figure than 80 cents. I am told of a broker who lost all his commission lately by trying to fill an order at 75 cents. A compromise was effected between him and the buyer and the latter very generously stood half the rise. The rye market has been a marvel to the producers of the cereal in this vicinity. I met a man on my suburban train the other morning who lives in the heart of the rye-growing section west of Chicago fifty miles. He told me that such prices as had been realized the past year were unprecedented. The dollar mark was very nearly reached, and all that was in sight was eagerly brought up and more called for.

California goods are holding their own all right, and the future for them is brighter than it was six months ago. Some things have happened of late, however, which have had a tendency to do some left handed booming for California wines. A man giving out that he was an Hungarian Count has been buying California wines wherever he could secure them, and after duly "doctoring" it, has gone out on the street and sold it as Hungarian Tokay at prices ranging from \$5 to \$8 a gallon. The *Tribune* got after him and exposed his game, and he sued the paper for \$50,000 damages, but was very careful not to press the suit, and finally it was withdrawn altogether. The paper then set about to gather all the facts possible about the man and his methods, and on Monday last it gave him a great setting off. All his methods were exposed, and the place where he made his headquarters, as alleged in the write-up, was given a fine lot of free advertising. The chances are that the Count (?) will not find it as easy now to palm off cheap grades of California wines as fine imported Hungarian brands, and at prices that are simply appalling when the fraud of the thing is considered. It was also developed during the excitement which followed the expose of the Count's methods, that it was not as uncommon as it might be for some dealers in California wines to put up goods and affix any sort of label to the bottles that might be furnished by the purchaser, be they foreign or what not. The result is that people are beginning to think there is but one way to get exactly what is represented and that is by buying only such California wine as and that bear the producer's or reputable dealer's label.

Some California wines and brandies were sold at public auction here last week at a wreckage sale. The brandy brought \$1.90, and the wine from 20 to 90 cents. I was unable to learn the age of the brandy, but was told by the auctioneer that the sale was up to full values, as the stock was damaged more or less.

The California Viticultural Restaurant is closed up and the furniture has been carted off to the auction rooms. This is a sad ending of what might have been one of the best businesses that was ever opened in Chicago. But mistakes will occur, and this is one of the worst yet. The whole thing was bungled from inception to fiasco. These are not pleasant things to say, but remember it is your friend who points out your mistakes and warns you against their repetition.

The South Side Retail Liquor Dealers Association has begun legal proceedings against the "Boston" Store, Siegel, Cooper & Co., C. H. Slack, and C. Jevne & Co., to compel them to take out

a retail dealers' license. The first two named firms have paid the license as their refusal to do so would involve trouble with the Association those wholesalers who are supplying them, but Messrs. Slack and Jevne & Co. state that they will contest the matter to the bitter end. They claim that a Government retail license allows them to sell bottled goods, and that a municipal license is not required of them.

A. T. Crank, representing the Sierra Madre Vineyard, is spending a few days in the city, the guest of Messrs. Nolan & Co., the efficient Chicago representative of the Sierra Madre Vineyard Company.

James Barrett, of "Unrivaled" prune juice fame, has been doing Chicago, and left, we presume, for the West. He travels so fast that it is almost impossible to keep track of him. His competitors, however, can always tell where he has been by the marks he leaves behind him in the shape of new sales and new customers.

L. L. PALMER.

AUSTRALIAN WINE MAKERS' TROUBLES.

E. Burney Young, of Adelaide, has some interesting observations in the last number of the *Australian Vignerons* regarding the difficulties which prevent the wine makers of that country from producing a fine claret. He says:

I have always held what might be considered a rather extreme view as regards Australian wine making—that in place of our making the wine, the wine makes itself. Whatever our methods, in these scientific times, they are crude. The real effects of fermenting wine at high temperatures appear to be very little understood, and consequently any proper system of regulating the temperature has never engaged the attention of wine makers. In but few districts of Australia has there been produced anything like an approach to a light claret of the Bordeaux type. The Hunter River wines, perhaps, most nearly resemble this description, and this, no doubt, is chiefly owing to the climate.

In all cases the temperature of the must being allowed to run too high causes ferments to start in certain constituents of the wine which are required for its future proper development, and leaves what might be called diseases in the wine. If it be attempted to make such wines light clarets, robbed of their preservatives (alcohol and tannin), these ferments continue their course and produce undesirable acids. Thus, by way of example, the glycerine, which plays an important part in the quality of the wine, if allowed to start a ferment (the result of too great heat) develops the malic acid. Upon examining the wine after perhaps a couple of years or so, when it will be expected to have approached maturity, it will be found that it has not so matured; its progress seems to have been retarded, and it does not display its proper bouquet and flavor; if the wine be kept another year it will probably be found to have become very acid, and later still almost undrinkable.

I have known such to occur in wines of very great promise, which have even been bottled as sound wines, and afterwards have turned out quite undrinkable.

Had the same wine been allowed to contain a considerable quantity of alcohol and tannin these "disease ferments" would have been held in check, and though the wine would have taken longer to mature and would not be considered a wine of the "Bordeaux class" at the same time it would have undoubtedly been a good, sound, palatable, high-class wine. On the other hand, had the same wine been properly fermented, and no disease ferments allowed to start, there is little doubt that its keeping would not have been impaired, though made as light as a good Bordeaux claret, and if carefully handled would probably have answered to the description of our prototype. It is disease contracted in its first stages that destroys the wine, caused through fermenting at high temperatures.

All are agreed that Australia is one day destined to become one of the best wine-producing countries of the world, but the day is far distant until we have thoroughly mastered the science of wine making. We must do by science what nature has done to a considerable degree for France, and we cannot too strongly or too often impress upon our wine makers the necessity of regulating the fermentation.

Were we not in the experimental stage, so to speak, of wine making, I would not have presumed to offer these remarks, which I now do in the hope that if the theory I have advanced is not a correct one, some of your readers will be good enough to solve the question—"Why we cannot produce a claret of the Bordeaux type."

FRENCH WINE PRODUCT OF 1890.

A report of the wine crop in France for the year 1890 has recently been issued by the minister of Finance, whose resume, as usual, is framed from the statistics furnished by the general directors of taxation. The returns gathered and published by this executive, comprise the total production of wine in France and its colonies, together with the number of acres planted with vines and the intrinsic value of the wine in its natural state. From this official estimate it is apparent that the product, in point of quantity, is greater than for several years past, (the year 1888 excepted), being, in fact, as much as one-seventh part in excess of the crop of 1889. In quality it is presumed to be of ordinary excellence, though the quality of red wine is, as a rule, determined only after it has been two years within the cask. As near as can be approximately ascertained, however, the value of the crop of 1890 amounts to fully \$89,764,000 an increase of \$20,000,000 over 1889.

The land covered by vineyards is estimated at 4,541,360 acres. In 1889, 4,544,467 acres of land were given over to the culture of the grape; hence we find a decrease of 1,107 acres. Journals devoted to the interest of the wine and spirit trade attribute this not altogether insignificant decrease to errors contained in the returns presented to the minister; but more careful investigations indicate that mildew has destroyed large tracts of vineyard, aided and abetted in its ravages by the phylloxera, a little insect to which German bacteriologists may eventually direct their attention to the end of finding some chemical injunction wherewith to stop him in his devastating work. The quantity of wine made during the vintage of 1890 was 603,426,160 gallons, the product being equal to about 133 gallons per acre, or a fraction less. Precisely how the product of last year compares with that of previous ones can be judged from the accompanying table.

	Gallons		Gallons
1880.....	652,970,670	1885.....	628,080,683
1881.....	732,587,930	1886.....	551,644,223
1882.....	679,800,860	1887.....	535,575,581
1883.....	792,998,290	1888.....	662,548,344
1884.....	735,529,810	1889.....	511,150,819

The increase in the crop of 1890, according to the statements of the official summary, has shown itself in forty-five districts, though principally in the lower-Alpes-Maritimes, Aveyron, Savoy, Var, Rhone, Drome, Vienne, Allier, Loire-Inferieure, Isere, Puy-de-Dome, Pyrenees-Orientales, Loire, Haute-Savoie, Bouches-du-Rhone, Gard, Vendee, Ain, Herault, Aude and Saone-et-Loire. On the other hand, there was a decrease in thirty-one districts, more apparent in Morbihan, Vosges, Haute-Marne, Coreze, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Eure-et-Loir, Aube, Sarthe, Gironde and Haute-Saone. In far greater quantity than heretofore have growers employed low-tariff sugar in the manufacture of the lower-class wines. The quantity of sugar declared for this purpose, which, during the first ten months of 1889, amounted to 42,900,000 pounds, was, during the same period in 1890, 72,380,000 pounds, an increase of 29,489,000 pounds.

Of wine made from dry grapes, or the residuum of the press, to which I called attention in my report of the vintage a year ago, great quantities have been manufactured. The figures show for wine made from skins and pulp after pressing, 42,847,505 gallons; wine made from dried grapes, 94,585,628 gallons. Importations of wine into France during 1890, for blending and other purposes, show a slight increase over the preceding year. The comparison, quantities and value are shown in the following table.

	1888. Gallons.	1889. Gallons.	1890. Gallons.
Whence imported.			
Spain.....	170,709,912	151,525,974	168,515,140
Algeria.....	26,910,857	34,792,782	43,118,272
Italy.....	24,990,837	2,233,533	436,040
Portugal.....	24,459,009	18,757,054	4,302,800
Other countries.....	17,317,424	17,191,725	15,156,636
Total.....	264,388,039	224,511,068	231,528,888
Estimated value.....	\$81,142,252	\$69,107,921	\$71,057,594

From Spain, it will be observed, is imported the usual

quantity. Italy, on account of the expiration of a commercial treaty for a long time existing between France and herself, now sends very little wine, or, in fact, merchandise of any description to the last-named country. In the importations from Portugal there is a decided falling off, while the product in France's most important wine-growing colony shows a steady upward tendency. Viticulture in Algeria is decidedly on the increase, though the quality of its wines is inferior. They are earthy, heavy and alcoholic. Time alone can remedy these defects. There are at the present moment 253,394 acres of vineyards under cultivation in Algeria, the same having produced in 1890, 61,939,000 gallons of wine, an average of 244.43 gallons per acre. Returning to France, we find that in the department of the Gironde, in which district are produced all the foreign clarets and white wines known to, or drank in America, the crop of 1890 falls far below that of 1888 and 1889, though it compares favorably with the average vintages of past years. The following summary is sufficient to demonstrate this fact:

1880.....	36,541,772	1887.....	25,077,467
1881.....	28,084,760	1888.....	58,690,435
1882.....	24,519,140	1889.....	47,288,837
1883.....	41,104,973	1890.....	35,082,641
1884.....	29,453,427		
1885.....	23,683,992	Total.....	377,928,600
1886.....	24,401,156		

In 1888 there were 345,619 acres in the Gironde devoted to the vine; in 1889, 346,410 acres; and in 1890, but 339,084 acres. These figures are more than evidence of the deadly work wrought by mildew and phylloxera. How much land will, in the next few years, be successfully replanted with new vines, remains to be seen. Growers are apparently hopeful, and the general feeling in the wine trade is a healthy one. The following summary gives the extent of the crops in this consular district for 1889 and 1890, the average yields per acre, quantity of wine produced during 1889 and 1890, and the average crops for the past ten years:

Districts.	Total yield.		Average yield for last 10 years.		Extent of vineyard.		Average yield per acre.	
	1889.	1890.			1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.		Acres.	Acres.	Gals.	Gals.
Gironde.....	47,288,837	35,082,641	34,284,595		346,410	339,084	136.51	103.46
Lot-et-Garonne.	4,952,206	5,080,590	8,716,840		140,853	140,182	35.15	36.24
Basses-Pyrenees.	2,855,643	3,185,287	3,087,320		61,316	48,331	46.56	66.04
Hautes-Pyrenees.	1,469,256	2,018,087	3,082,940		40,190	40,216	36.55	50.18
Landes.....	6,191,171	6,048,360	4,372,792		45,606	45,233	133.75	111.6

—Consul H. G. Knowles, of Bordeaux.

The demand for Australian wines has been fairly good, and the imports into London during the first six months of 1891 have been 192,796 gallons, as compared with 177,403 gallons in 1890, and 153,599 gallons in 1889. This steadily increase must be very satisfactory to the vignerons of Australia. Cheaper money has had a good effect upon the trade in wines and spirits generally. The Australian wines that sell best here are the strong, heavy, full wines, with a little sweetness, such as the Murray wines of Victoria and New South Wales, and but little attention seems to be shown to the finer qualities. The wine is not, as a rule, held longer than is absolutely necessary, in fact in many cases they are cleared from the Customs as quickly as possible after arrival, fined, bottled and despatched to consumers within probably one, two or three months after arrival. In fact, wines have actually been sold in bottle here which were barely 12 months old, though probably blended with wines two years old or small lots of odd ages, and, consequently, it will be seen that justice is not done to your wines, as their finer qualities are not allowed to develop with age, and thus the consumption is confined almost entirely to the middle classes. The wines are certainly sound and good, but they are coarse and crude, because they lack the great desideratum *age*, which all wines should possess. Delicacy of character and quality are not sufficiently appreciated in my opinion.—London corr. Aus. Vignerion.

ICE WATER DID IT.

Bradford, Pa., October 17th, (Special Correspondence.)—One hundred delegates of the State W. C. T. U. in session here were taken violently ill yesterday as the result of something they had eaten. There is no evidence, however, of intentional poisoning.

—Voice.

Ice water did it.

THE VINTAGE AT INGLENOOK.

A month ago it was feared that on account of the unfavorable weather and the tardiness with which the grapes ripened, there would be no wine-making at Inglenook. Capt. Niebaum declared that he would not have the grapes picked until they were thoroughly ripe, if he lost his entire crop, representing in average seasons 90,000 gallons. He stuck by his declaration and the result of the vintage which is now in progress at his place proves the correctness of his policy. While other wine-makers, who began picking early in the season have been greatly bothered with bad fermentations and "stuck" tanks, everything has progressed at Inglenook in the most satisfactory manner. The fermentations have been perfect and quicker than ever before, and there is no doubt that this vintage will be the best that has yet been produced in the vineyard. If the greatest care in the gathering and preparation of the grapes goes for anything, this will certainly be the case. Only those bunches are picked that are found to be "dead ripe" and they are then carefully assorted four times before they are allowed to go into the crusher. This picking over is done by experienced men who take from the bunches every unripe or over-ripe grape and after this is done they pass under a strong blower which removes all dust, dead leaves and other foreign matter so that only the clean, rich, ripe grapes that have been cooled over night find their way into the must.

Mr. F. A. Haber, the world's agent for Inglenook wines is very enthusiastic over the prospect of the '91s which he is confident will, when placed on the market four years hence, surprise connoisseurs by their excellence. The '88s and '89s are turning out splendidly and are destined to add to the reputation of Inglenook. The wines are making friends all the time and one of the principal difficulties is to keep up with the orders.

The progress of the vintage at Inglenook indicates that the crop will be about 50 per cent short this year.

ITS LEGITIMATE RESULT.

The recent circular of the Trust notifying its patrons that the purchase of the so-called quick ageing whiskies from outside sources would lead to the forfeiture of money held on rebate has led to one of its legitimate results, which cannot fail to bring the Peoria concern and many of the distillers of legitimate, honest whisky, into conflict.

A certain Eastern dealer, whose name is withheld, wrote to the Trust direct, asking if he purchased a brand which he named, his rebate vouchers would be invalidated. In due time he received this answer:

Office of Distilling & Cattle Feeding Co. }
Peoria, Ill.

Gentlemen:—We have your letter, asking if a purchaser of —whisky, made by—, invalidates rebate vouchers.

In reply, we wish to say that we cannot specify any brands of whisky. We are governed entirely by the age of the whisky purchased; that is, any brand that is withdrawn from bond in less than two years will be considered quick-aged whisky, therefore a violation of the conditions governing the rebate.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) O. A. MYERS, Manager.

The trust officials have escaped certain legal complications of a very troublesome nature by refusing to specify brands, but in considering all whiskies as quick-ageing which are unbonded in less than twenty-four months from the time of production another avenue of difficulties is opened.

This action is a step in advance of the September manifesto. It cannot fail to place every Kentucky distiller in direct antagonism to the trust and it would not be surprising to see many of them enter into the manufacture of goods in direct competition with that concern.

They are amply supplied with the ways and means to cause the Peoria institution to let the double stamp whiskies alone entirely.

MR. DENICKE LEAVES.

E. A. Denicke has been relieved of his position as manager of the San Francisco Breweries, Limited, and for the present C. B. Stone, grain merchant, politician, etc., is in charge.

"Ill health" is described as the reason for Mr. Denicke giving up his position, but we might suggest that his recent trip to England may have been the cause of his retirement. Mr. Denicke's prediction for low prices of barley and hops is scarcely carried out by the existing market for these two prime necessities of the brewers' art, and, all in all, it probably seemed best to the Englishmen who put up \$5,500,000 for the plants of the San Francisco Breweries, Limited, that Mr. Denicke should go.

Mr. Denicke's future is therefore, hardly mapped out, as yet. The Fredericksburg brewery is not yet for sale and cannot be re-acquired by him—for the present at least. There are some rumors that Mr. Denicke will go to Europe for his health and await developments. All San Franciscans will wish him God-speed and an early return to power at San Jose.

NOT RESISTANT.

Serious damage has been done to the vineyards in the Windisch Buehel district, South Styria, by the phylloxera, which has been discovered on the American plants on which the indigenous vines had been grafted. The hope entertained that the damage done by the phylloxera to vine culture generally might be repaired by the importation of the American plant will thus be greatly shaken in all vine-producing countries by the discovery just made in South Styria. The probability is that the particular varieties that have suffered in that country were not of the resistant variety.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

NICHOLAS RATH & CO.

30 South William Street, New York.

—Sole Manufacturers of the—

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PRUNE JUICE.

N. B.—Imitations Bearing Similar Names are Useless as Substitutes.

WALTER H. CRAMER,

211 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENT FOR—

SACCHARINE and EGG ALBUMEN.

A large stock on hand at low prices.

FLINT GLASS BOTTLES AND FLASKS,

Manufactured by J. T. & A. HAMILTON of Pittsburgh.



G. MIGLIAVACCA,
Wine Manufacturer and Distiller

VAULTS, NAPA CITY, CAL.

AGENCIES: NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, HOBOKEN, GALVESTON.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19, 1891.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review:—These lines are written with a new pen dipped in Port wine, made September 20th, from the Norton's seedling grapes grown on R. Portner's sixty-five acres at Manassas, and crushed by Chr. Xander in his winery in Washington.

The small berried Norton's grapes are splendid material for claret, but for Port they can vie with any of the Viniferas. The 1891 grapes may be of exceptional perfection, just as, by intense cultivation, R. Portner's product may be elevated over the ordinary Nortons.

This year they have had the benefit of ten days hot sun after they had reached maturity. Anyhow, the previous vintages of X's Port demonstrate by their fruit aroma, which is no more the objectionable foxy flavor and by the grand fruitiness, that the Norton's grape Port of X. comes quite close to an ideal rich, that is, vinous Port wine. Dilution does not ruin its vinosity, while diluting vinifera Ports does bring to the fore only their spirituous nature.

The lesson to be drawn from this for California, would be to extend the probation for Port types to the variety of Norton's seedling. It may prove useful as this vine would probably become still more perfect in California soil.

The coloring matter in the '91 grapes was deeper than ever Teinturier grapes show.

F. POHNDORFF, SR.

ANAHEIM, October 21, 1891.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review:—Will you publish the Sweet Wine Regulations governing the making of Sweet Wine in full?

Respectfully yours,

C. O. RUST.

[They would fill about four issues of this journal, and as copies can be had of the Internal Revenue Collectors in pamphlet form, each sweet wine maker is better served by the Government than by us.—ED. REVIEW.]

TRADE CIRCULAR.

From Hoffheimer Bros.

CINCINNATI, October 1891.

GENTLEMEN:—We beg leave to inform you that we have opened a Chicago office at 316 Stock Exchange Building, which will be in charge of our agent, Mr. S. Stein, where we will keep a full line of samples of our goods.

We call your attention to the fact that we are the owners and control the "White Mills Bourbon," "White Mills Rye" and "W. B. Samuels' Sour Mash," and that we also handle all other prominent Kentucky bourbons, Eastern ryes, a large line of blended goods, cordials, etc.

Thanking you for past favors and trusting to be favored with a share of your trade in future, we remain,

Very truly yours,

HOFFHEIMER BROS.

F. A. HABER,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WORLD FOR THE

Table Wines and Fine Brandies

GROWN and BOTTLED at the Celebrated

INGLENOK VINEYARD.

OF RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO. CAL.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines Produced in California.

GLORIETA

VINEYARD & FRUIT RANCH.

MARTINEZ, CAL., October 23, 1891.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review:—I am in receipt of the REVIEW in which your article "To Sweet Wine Producers," states "If the production of sweet wines in the two districts of California for August and September is to be maintained until the end of the season April 30, 1892, we fear that there will be more sweet wine in stock than the producers and dealers can handle satisfactorily."

Such statements are misleading. Sweet wine cannot be made from dried grapes or anything but pure grape juice and grape brandy under the Sweet Wine law, and all the season for sweet wine making is practically from September 1st to December 1st, except for stuck wine which may be fortified up to April 30th.

From January until April sweet wine makers will only use their bonded sweet wine rooms for racking and re-stamping—not for manufacturing.

Owing to short crop of grapes, I for one, will not make over two-thirds the sweet wine proposed and will probably return brandy withdrawn to bonded warehouse as we are allowed to do under the new law. Many others will do the same.

All through this section the grape crop (wine grapes) is fully one-third short.

This is the first season that small producers have had a fair show to make sweet wine and I dislike to see any statements made that tend to discourage or bear the market.

Yours truly,

B. H. UPHAM.

[According to the official reports made to us last June by Collectors Quinn and Byington and published in the REVIEW of June 5th and June 20th, the heaviest producing months were October, November and December—and particularly in the latter months. Our production in September of 1891 ran away beyond what was reported for either October, November or December of last season. It will also be noticed that there was a very material product returned in the early months of the year.

We have not the slightest interest in influencing the wine market one way or another except to improve it, and from the figures presented up to September 30th it would seem that the production may go out of bounds. There is, according to the estimates of those best posted, a market for about 2,500,000 gallons.—ED. REVIEW.]

We have received from F. Pohndorff the subjoined interesting letter, which to all appearances was penned in purple ink. The letter is as follows:



122 SANSOME STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM PRODUCERS AS WELL AS DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

One of the most stubbornly contested trade mark litigations that has claimed the attention of the Federal Courts for a long time has just been settled in St. Louis. The Society Anodyne brought a suit nearly three years ago against the Western Distilling Company of St. Louis, to restrain its officers and agents from manufacturing or selling an imitation of plaintiff's liqueur, the well-known Benedictine, and for an accounting for profits realized from such sales. A preliminary injunction was granted restraining the defendant, its officers and servants from manufacturing or selling any cordial or liqueur under the name of Benedictine, and from using any of the industrial marks adopted and used by plaintiff. The defendant undertook to justify the use of the trade-marks sought to be restrained by charging that the plaintiff's representations concerning its product were fraudulent and untrue, and relying on the familiar principles of equity, that plaintiff not coming into court with clean hands, could not be afforded the protection that might otherwise be extended. After the service of the injunction papers, the defendant sold all the liqueur it had on hand in bulk, together with all the labels, bottles and other paraphernalia used by it in marketing the spurious article. The purchaser, one Halvoman, then proceeded to bottle the liqueur and sell it in precisely the same form that the defendant had been accustomed to. Upon learning these facts the plaintiff caused the arrest of the President of the defendant corporation, who after spirited opposition in the courts, was condemned and fined for contempt of court. The defendant also relied upon the alleged claim that Benedictine in appearance, as now, was a well-known article of commerce in this country and Europe before plaintiff claimed to have adopted its distinguishing trade marks and designs. Testimony was taken by both parties in various parts of this country and Europe, counsel being sent to France by both litigants to conduct the examination there. The case was tried in the United States Circuit Court, who, after holding the case under advisement for several months handed down an opinion in which all the claims of the plaintiff were sustained and the defendant, by decree, ordered to account to the plaintiff for all sales of Benedictine made by it. In the accounting proceedings the Master found that the defendant's profits amounted to nearly four thousand dollars, which it was directed to pay to plaintiff. Defendant then appealed from the adverse decisions, but last week thought better of it and terminated the litigation by paying to plaintiff the full amount of damages assessed, together with the taxable costs.

NOTES.

The *Christian Union* thinks that moral agitation against drunkenness, "if less promising in its immediate results is far more efficacious" than legislative enactments against the liquor traffic. It says: "Public sentiment without law is immeasurably better than law without public sentiment."

Something has been said about condensed or solid beer for the export trade in hot climates. This is nothing new, it appears.

The Swiss have a concentrated beer of like nature, and the brewers of Tasmania, an island to the south of Australia, ship solid blocks of ale to India, where it is much esteemed as a luxury.

Some time since (writes a London correspondent) there was a big boom on this side of the water. A busy syndicate, or syndicates, went about buying up all the Yankee breweries that were accessible. Companies were promoted in England, and the cash of the British investors went into the pockets of Americans to pay for these bargains. I regret to learn that there is occasion for concern on the part of the persons who have thus invested their savings. In one case the vendors were bound down by agreement not to start another brewery within a thousand miles of the one they had sold. This agreement was to be in force for a period of three years. One year has elapsed and the vendors have torn up the agreement and started a rival brewery. Counsel's opinion has been taken, and is to the effect that no proceedings can be taken to enforce the agreement in America, as it is one in restraint of trade. Much anxiety is felt also lest other American breweries bought by British companies under similar conditions should be attacked in the same way.

Consul-General Goldschmidt, at Vienna, has submitted a report to the State Department on the subject of the commerce and industries of Austro-Hungary. It makes a printed volume of seventy-five pages and includes valuable tables. On the subject of Hungarian wine and American vines Mr. Goldschmidt says the fruit there has proved a total failure, but the vintage, both of Austria and Hungary, has turned out above "middling good," not only in quantity but also in quality. To counteract the spread of the peronospora, Parliament has granted to wine growers the importation of blue vitriol free of duty, and the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture contemplates utilizing the large sandy plains of the country for the plantation of vineyards. It is proposed to plant about forty thousand acres with vines imported from the United States, as these have hitherto defied the phylloxera. Not only the wine growers of Austria dependent on the American vine, but the vine growers of other parts of Europe are equally dependent thereon. It is not many years since people in general looked up inquiringly and shrugged their shoulders distrustfully when they first heard of the vines of California. To-day we may point out to skeptical Europe that our vines even at present are saving the wine growers from total extinction.

HASN'T ANY.

Sutter county, Cal., has gone prohibition. What about its wine interests?—*Criterion*.

Hasn't any. There are only thirty-eight acres of wine grapes in the whole county.

ON November 1st the Mexican tariff imposing a duty of \$4 per keg of eight gallons of beer, went into effect. This amounts to a tax of fifty cents per gallon and makes beer drinking a decided luxury among the greasers. California wines ought, therefore, to become more popular in that market.

BURNT SUGAR COLORING.

TO COMPOUNDERS:

Does the sugar coloring you are now using give perfect satisfaction? Are your goods not occasionally cloudy or opaque in appearance, and is there not sometimes a slight precipitation at the bottom of the package.

If you have any such trouble we confidently recommend that you try our Burnt Sugar Coloring. We promise that you will be more than pleased. Complaints about our coloring are wholly unknown. We guarantee perfect satisfaction. This, from a reliable and responsible firm ought to carry weight.

MESSRS. C. W. CRAIG & CO., 205 Battery Street, San Francisco, carry our Burnt Sugar Coloring in stock, and will be pleased to supply the Trade of the Pacific Coast, at a slight advance on cost and freight.

DRYDEN & PALMER,

19 HUDSON STREET,

NEW YORK.

THE OUTLOOK.

Prospects of the California Wine Trade According to Eastern Dealers.

We publish below, the opinions of Eastern dealers regarding the status of the vintage and the outlook for the California wine trade during the coming season. The views expressed being based on the situation in the early part of October, are, perforce largely to be qualified with an "if." We publish them as being of interest to the trade and industry, but prefer to wait till a later date to present the estimates and views of the trade and producers in California, as they will then be better qualified to speak.

LUYTIES BROS., NEW YORK.

We beg to report that from advices from California the crop of dry wine of '91 will be considerably smaller than last year. The quality will not be very good, and in many instances perfect fermentation will not be attained. In consequence of this the present price of dry wines will probably advance somewhat, especially for the better qualities.

In the opinion of many California merchants a smaller crop is the only salvation for the grower. We ourselves are inclined to believe that with an improvement in the quality, even a larger crop will find a ready market for home consumption or for export.

The greatest difficulties in the California wine business are that most of the dealers are used to such very low prices, and although they appear to take great interest in the quality, they will only take this better quality, if they can get it at the same price as they have been paying for poorer wines.

The care and treatment of the wines is connected with a great deal of expense, and the California wine business can never reach a flourishing state until the trade and the consumer discriminate more carefully between the qualities.

As a flattering sign we may report that we are receiving some orders for California wines for the other side; that is, for wines which deserve the name and go into competition with some of the French wines. The connoisseurs to whom California wine samples have been submitted, agree that the good qualities of these wines possess some characteristics superior to the wines from the south of France, and far superior to those of Italy. Even the connoisseurs in Bordeaux have admitted, that while the California wines can never compete with the famous wines of the Gironde, they will, in the course of time, with proper care and attention, produce qualities in California that will be pronounced useful all over the world. It is quite certain, however, that unless the wines are perfectly fermented, unless they are properly cared for, and unless the dealer discriminates carefully between the qualities, and is willing to pay for the extra care, the wines can never attain any high reputation, and that the business for the grower will not prove a profitable one.

Of the first wines which have been in our cellars some time, we take the pleasure to send you some samples. We would be obliged to you if you would show them occasionally to unprejudiced connoisseurs who neither condemn California wines indiscriminately, or praise them unduly on account of patriotism. A comparison of these wines with the cheaper grades of white and red European wines will prove an interesting study.

F. O. BOYD & CO., NEW YORK.

At the vineyards of Senator Leland Stanford in Vina and Menlo Park we are now engaged in the work of the vintage. The crop will be smaller than last year, in consequence of the extreme hot weather which prevailed during the summer months. The entire crop of the State is reduced by 30 to 50 per cent, as estimated by various observers reporting from various localities. The extreme hot weather, which has occurred at intervals since the last week in June, has resulted in burning the grapes throughout the State to a greater or less degree; the injury in some places is severe.

Of course these grapes are not altogether lost, as many can be distilled to advantage, but altogether it will amount to a considerable reduction in the output of merchantable wines. This may possibly be a blessing in disguise, but the loss will fall heavily upon some parties, who are not in a situation to lose anything which they may raise, even though unable to obtain what would be called a good price for the same.

The Barton Estate Co., Limited, reports: "The crop of this

year's vintage is much below the average, and you will find it so in this and other California districts."

SONOMA WINE AND BRANDY CO.

Mr. Kittridge, of the Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co., says that their advices from their correspondents in California lead them to expect the crop to be about 25 per cent short. In Livermore the crop has suffered considerably, the grapes burning and drying on the bunches. In Napa, Sonoma and Santa Clara counties the crop is in a good condition. He gathers from the papers that there will be an average crop of sweet wines and a short crop of dry wine.

"Owing to the short crop the prices paid for grapes are higher than they were last year." He also says that when the reports indicate a short crop it is always shorter than people imagine, and when the indications point to a large crop it exceeds all estimates, as was the case last year.

Mr. Bohrmann, of Kohler & Frohling, says that the quality of the present vintage is not considered so good as that of 1890. As to the quantity, we think the crop will come up to last year's, notwithstanding the fact that the vineyardists at this time of the season speak of shorter crops.

Considerable more sweet wines will be made than ever before owing to the new sweet wine law being in operation, under which pure sweet wines can be fortified with grape spirits free of taxation. As a consequence of the large production of sweet wines, dry wine prices are apt to stiffen.

Brandies are holding their own. The prices of grapes are about the same as they were last year, and in some instances cheaper, depending upon locality. We have had an excellent spring trade. The fall trade has not been so brisk, but it is not behind what it was in 1890.

Mr. P. Stern, of Chas. Stern & Sons, says that their reports from Fresno and Los Angeles point to a shorter crop than was expected. Judging from the prices paid for grapes the price of wines should go up, but it is his opinion that owing to the sweet wine bill such will not be the case.

"The price paid for grapes is a little higher than last year. There will be a larger yield of sweet wines this year than last, owing to the sweet wine bill.

"Trade in general is very good, the demand being mostly for sweet wines and brandy.

"The sweet wine bill has had a good effect, as it has increased the production of sweet wines." In their opinion "not a gallon of California brandy will be used to fortify eastern wines."

TYSEN & TOTTEN, NEW YORK.

To properly reply to your request for our views on the quality of wines of California, would take up too much of your space. It is also rather a delicate subject for one interested in the business to handle. California wines and brandies are not usually judged on their merits. For instance, suppose you show a sample of brandy. Instead of considering it on its merits as a California brandy, just as a sample of whisky would be, the buyer asks himself, Does it taste like French brandy? If so, he pronounces it good; otherwise, it is not good. We consider this altogether wrong. We hold a lot of brandy that tastes like French brandy, but which we consider decidedly inferior to other lots that do not at all resemble the French. The same remark will also apply to wines.

Port Wines—Our judgment is that these wines when properly made are of excellent quality, much better in fact than the trade generally credits them with being. We have found that certain choice selections, when properly aged, develop into wines comparing favorably with a very high grade of Oporto. This applies as well to Angelica and Muscatel.

Sherries—So far, the most that can be said for California sherries is that they are good ordinary quality wines at low prices. Perhaps in the future, if some one plants a large vineyard, in a favorable location, with the Spanish sherry grapes, and handles the wines in the same manner as in Spain, we may have some really fine sherries. So long as they are made on the basis that when a grower has an odd lot of wine that he does not know what to do with, he puts it into the oven for sherry, we cannot expect to have fine qualities.

White Wines—Of these it is difficult to treat briefly. In general we would say that they are a very good quality, and some are of very good merit. We have seen different wines sold under the name of Sauterne, but have not usually found them of Sauterne type. A few months ago we received some samples from a grower, among which we found one that would pass anywhere for a high grade Sauterne.

We have ourselves had some Semillons (the finest Sauterne grape) which developed in bottles into a very fine Chablis.

In red wines, the improvement in quality has been very great. To say, however, that our finer wines are equal to the very finest French clarets and burgundies is simple nonsense.

The Zinfandel produces a good wine for general use at a low price, and selections from favorable locations, when properly aged and bottled, develop into a wine that no one need be ashamed to set before a guest.

The finer varieties produce wines of much finer type. At present, we have found those of '86 and '87 vintage to be rather heavy in body and color, but we think this fault will diminish as the wines grow older.

From the accounts we have received of the quality of the wines from last year's vintage, we expect very much finer qualities than have ever before been shown.

The great difficulty is, that there is no encouragement for any one to make good wines. One sees a great deal in the papers about the poor quality of the California wines; growers ought to do this, and they ought to do that. The fact is that the buyers, more particularly those who buy in large quantities, do not want good wines. They want the cheapest they can get. The man who sells at the lowest price is the one to deal with. As long as this practice lasts, how can you expect fine wines? If a stranger should go among the trade in this city and offer to buy twenty barrels of the finest assorted California wines that he could get, without regard to price, if the quality warranted it, the dealers would look upon him as a swindler; would demand cash in advance, and he would run some risk of being arrested as an escaped lunatic.

ALLEGED REMEDY FOR PHYLLOXERA.

Experiments have been in progress in France during the past eight years for the purpose of discovering some means by which this pest can be destroyed and the vines saved. The *Wine Trade Review* in its last issue states that a remedy seems at length to have been found which will do the work, and bases its statement upon the results of experiments that have been conducted by Messrs. Ernest Irroy & Co., the well-known vineyard proprietors on their estates at Ambonnay, in the presence of leading shippers and growers. Our London contemporary says:

"Instead of uprooting the vines, Messrs. Irroy & Co., have adopted the method discovered by Leonce Bocquet, of Savignyles-Beaune, and successfully employed by him during the past eight years. The results of the treatment on Mr. Bocquet's properties are stated in comprehensive terms. It is said that when it is applied in vineyards free from phylloxera, the insect has never made its appearance; in vineyards recently or slightly attacked nearly all the insects have been immediately killed, and the vigor of the plants and the quality of the wines greatly improved; and five or six treatments have, in three years, restored their former healthy aspect to vineyards nearly destroyed. Some of the growers in Champagne have paid a visit to Burgundy for the express purpose of personally inquiring into the matter, and came away convinced that the treatment was thoroughly successful. The only question which remained to be decided was whether it would be equally effective in Champagne, where the soil and the general conditions of cultivation differ greatly from those in Burgundy. Messrs. Irroy & Co., seem to have settled any doubts that were entertained on the subject. Certain portions of land not affected by the phylloxera, but nearly destroyed by another insect called *gribouri*, were treated last April, and the result is that on those parts there are leaves giving indication of a vigorous growth, while all round the land has a desolate appearance. Happily, there has been no opportunity in Champagne of experimenting upon vines already attacked by the phylloxera, for the satisfactory reason that until two or three months ago no trace of the insect had been discovered in the department. But it is considered that the experiments on Messrs. Irroy & Co.'s property have proved that the treatment would be quite as successful in Champagne as it had been in Burgundy, and, instead of harming the vines would contribute to their development.

The nature of the treatment may be explained in a few words. By means of a syringe, the soil is treated with a mixture, in equal proportions, of bi-sulphide of carbon and essence of petroleum. Of course, bi-sulphide of carbon is well recognized as a remedy, but Mr. Bocquet added the essence of petroleum with the

view of preventing its too rapid evaporation from the soil, and thus lessening the danger that frost might kill the smaller roots of the vines. The treatment has to be applied twice in the year—first, in April, at the time of the hatching of the phylloxera, and then in August, when the insect called *meves-pondeuses*, lay their eggs. It is estimated that this will mean an additional cost of 12l. an acre each year, which certainly seems a formidable amount, but the high prices the growers have obtained in recent years should encourage them to make the outlay, for after all it is small in comparison with the profit they obtain from a good crop of grapes. We congratulate Mr. Bocquet upon his discovery and Messrs. Irroy & Co., upon their prompt experiments, and we hope events will prove that a sure method of defending not only the Champagne but all other vineyards against the phylloxera has been found."

We are inclined to take this assertion of the discovery of a remedy for phylloxera, with a large sprinkling of salt. When it is announced that the French Government has paid the standing reward for the discovery of such a remedy it will be time to accept such statements. In any event the alleged destroyer of the pest is entirely too costly for the vineyardists of California.

AN EXPLODED FALLACY.

Nearly every vineyardist in California long since gave up the fallacy that first-class wines could not be produced from the finest varieties of grapes grafted on resistant roots. Years of experience, here and in France, have proved the contrary, but nevertheless here is the grave manner in which the esteemed editor of *Ridleys*, of London, descants on the subject:

There is an axiom well known among growers that "*le cepage est le genie du vin*," and we can well believe that the attempt to destroy the phylloxera by means of the introduction of American stocks would be a case of avoiding Scylla but falling on Charybdis. The remedy might well be found more serious than the disease.

In writing thus adversely to the use of American stocks, we do not wish to be misunderstood. We only wish to imply that the evidence at hand is against their being used in those vineyards where high-class wines are produced. With cheaper wines the matter is altogether different; their special characteristics are not likely to be affected to any extent by the use of the foreign *cepage*, and the use of the latter may therefore, as being cheaper, be more advisable in their case than those remedies which M. Bocquet advocates. The Wines of Champagne and those of the better districts of Burgundy stand on a footing altogether different from those of Herault and such like neighborhoods.

This is plain and ordinary, if solemn, rubbish. It emanates from just such people as Mr. G. H. Mumm who in New York made the surprising statement that "California could never produce a champagne because he did not know of any chalky soils to put the gas into the wine." It is entertained by such people as are fighting the notion that the phylloxera does not exist in the Marne and the same as who in the Burgundy districts fought all measures calculated to repress the ravages of that insect.

There is a vast deal of humbug about the French vineyardists and their wines; also the English wine trade journals. It is all the more harmful because it tends to bias the unthinking in the wrong direction.

We might inform *Ridleys* in conclusion that the California wines which received a gold medal at the Paris Exposition were made from grapes grown on resistant roots.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.



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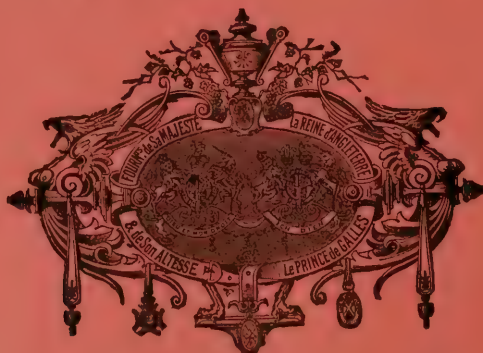


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THE CHARENTES VINEYARDS.

The English and American Consuls pay attention now and then to the state of the vineyards in the Charentes. They accumulate figures to show the decline there is in the production of wine, and are always mentioning the incomparable crop of 1875, in order to compare the meagre vintages of the last few years with it. That is making a bad use of statistics. Those Englishmen and Americans, who are always calling to mind the phenomenal figures of 1875, would do well to go and pass a term at one of those Statistical Seminaries founded by these so called congeners in Germany. The would there learn that the legal maxim *Testis unus, testis nullus* is still more true in statistics than in judicial matters.

We are going to be charitable enough to furnish them with a few unknown documents as to the state of the Charentes vineyards. These documents consist in the extent of ground planted with vines in the two departments composing the Charentes district, and the successive variations to which that extent has given rise since 1883. These documents are followed by a few remarks which we make in the way of commentary:

Year	Charente In hectares	Differences	Charente-Infer. In hectares	Differences
1883.....	59,450		94,173	
1884.....	34,053	25,397	82,164	12,009
1885.....	26,023	8,030	59,217	23,947
1886.....	23,457	2,566	51,604	7,613
1887.....	23,337	120	42,067	9,537
1888.....	25,705	2,368	39,685	3,382
1889.....	22,917	2,788	37,601	2,084
1890.....	19,390	3,527	34,573	3,028

If we add together the difference in the two departments, we shall find that the extent of ground planted with vines in the district was successively:

Year	Totals	Decline in hectares
1883.....	153,623	
1884.....	116,217	37,406
1885.....	85,240	30,977
1886.....	75,061	10,179
1887.....	65,404	9,657
1888.....	65,390	14
1889.....	60,518	4,872

We do not hesitate to acknowledge that the decline has been a constant one, but it is on the decrease. It is, moreover, certain that the reconstitution of the vineyards has made great progress during the last three years. Our editor, who has just made a tour through the Charentes, was surprised at the number and extent of the replantings. If the decline has not yet gone down to its lowest ebb in 1891, it very nearly did so. Next year the decline will be an insignificant one. It is just possible here may be an increase, so anxious are the owners just now to get their vineyards back to their former prosperous state.

Besides, the present figures are not to be disdained. The whole of California, the wine-cellar of the United States, has only got 155,272 acres of vines. England has still less vines than one of the Charente departments, even when the old vineyards of the Cape and new vineyards of Australia are put together.

Wait a few years, my good Anglo-Saxons, and you will see if the Charentes district does not grow as much wine as all your colonies of the New World.

In the mean time be contented with buying our best brandies and with asking our merchants if there is no more brandy at Cognac. If our great Charentes firms only sold you beet root or maize brandies, you would no longer care about carrying off at the highest bid, and at the cost of any amount of dollars or sovereigns, the precious produce of our stills.—*Revue des Vins et Liqueurs*.

CHAMPAGNE GOING UP.

An occasional correspondent of the *London Wine and Spirit Gazette*, writing from Reims says:—

I yesterday went through the vineyards of Sillery, Verzenay, Mailly, Ludes, and Rilly, and it is impossible to describe the dreadful condition of the vines. A great many have not a single grape on them, as the grapes have dropped off during the cold and wet Spring and Summer, whilst others that had a few bunches on them suffered so severely from the two hail-storms (one in June and the other at the end of August) that the bunches and leaves present the appearance of having been fired at with a shot gun.

This, added to the great unripeness of the grapes, will make the vintage of 1891 the worst we have had for fifty years.

In some vineyards the few fairly ripe grapes will be picked shortly, and the green ones left to drop off, whilst in others no picking will take place at all.

There are several opinions as to the cause of the bad state of the vines, and the Government have now been struck with the situation, and have ordered the Committee of Viticulture to meet and discuss the matter.

They met for the first time at Epernay, on the 28th ult., and in my next letter I shall give you their report.

The general opinion is that the great weakness of the vines, added to a most severe winter and subsequent inundations of rain, has caused rottenness in the roots, and so the vines had not sufficient strength left to keep their fruit and it dropped off.

Also in most places the mildew, in spite of the treatments, did some harm, and in some of the best growths there are only a few leaves left on the vines.

For the last three weeks the weather has been all that could be desired, the sun being hot in the day time, and the nights not nearly so cold as might be expected at this time of year, and in consequence the grapes have made rapid progress towards ripening where the vineyards have escaped destruction from the hail.

In La Petite Montagne de Reims, the vines have a better appearance than any I have seen, and a fair wine may be made there, but as the majority of districts are so bad, it will be impossible to ship the 1891's for English consumption.

With regard to prices, they are certain to be high, and if rumor be true, buyers will have to pay quite as dearly as in 1889, but the Committee of Shippers meet next Saturday to come to a final decision.

GOT WHAT HE WANTED.

He slushed into a saloon on Jefferson Avenue, and coming to a dress parade with his front resting on the counter, said to the man behind the white apron:

"Got any elixir of life?"

"Yep," responded the barkeeper.

"Fountain of youth?"

"Yep."

"Golden glory of joy?"

"Yep."

"Nectar of the gods?"

"Yep."

"Distilled delights?"

"Yep."

"Liquid tenderness?"

"Yep."

"Fluid extract of perfect happiness?"

"Yep."

"Angels' Food?"

"Yep."

"Essence of tasseled field?"

"Yep."

"Oil of gladness?"

"Yep."

"Hope of my soul?"

"Yep."

"Well, gimme 'em all," he said, laying down a quarter, and the barkeeper, without a single question, reached under the counter and handed him out a bottle of genuine old bourbon and he took it eagerly.—*Detroit Free Press*.

SPOT CASH A remarkably fine Piano with stool and seat for \$298.50 spot cash, f. o. b. The best and cheapest Piano, and the most for the money ever offered to the public. Other Pianos are sold on instalments, exchanged or rented by us, but not this one. Five years guarantee. Call and see it or send for a circular. Also one still lower at \$236.00.
A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,
Removed to 303 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

PIANO

HOW CHAMPAGNE IS MADE.

Champagne did not become an article of commerce till the beginning of the eighteenth century, but it was nearly a hundred years later before the "vin mousseux" became at all generally known in England. It was Sir Walter Scott's favorite drink and Byron celebrates.

Champagne with foaming whirls
As white as Cleopatra's pearls.

Within the last twenty or thirty years the consumption of champagne in this country has increased by "leaps and bounds," and Mr. Goschen's extra duty is not likely to have any market effect in checking importation. So we learn from a writer in the *Cornhill Magazine*, who gives some interesting particulars of the inside of a champagne establishment at Reims:

The establishment of Messrs. X. occupies a commanding position on the one hill that rises from the flat plain by which Reims is surrounded. It is an enormous place. You enter an immense hall, which cannot be far short of 200 feet in length, and the temperature of which is carefully regulated by various devices, so as to keep it uniform. Most conspicuous is its gigantic tun, capable of holding 120 hogsheds of wine; and around this are some thousands of casks, tier above tier, containing the wine as it comes from the vineyard. Messrs. X. are themselves large vine growers, but they are unable to produce sufficient grapes for their own manufacture, and they have buyers who scour the country during vintage in order to obtain the choicest fruit. Like the other principal makers, they have their own wine presses in the neighborhood of the vineyards; and the greatest care has to be exercised in order, on the one hand, that no grapes which are small and sour, and, on the other, none which are over-ripe and rotten, shall enter the press.

After being pressed out, the grape juice is allowed to run into large tanks, where it deposits its lees in the course of a day or two. It is then drawn off into new casks, in which it remains from the time of the vintage till about Christmas, when it is brought to the hall above referred to, and begins the process of fermentation. After this is completed, it is ready for mixing. The composition of the blend differs with various manufacturers. As a rule, the juice of white grapes is mixed with that of black in a proportion of one to three, and some firms have a special liking for combining the growths of particular vineyards with each other. This point being settled, the contents of the cask are poured into a colossal vat in which the blending takes place, and the wine is afterwards again placed in barrels in order to undergo the process of fining. All these states occupy six or seven months, and it is ordinarily not till May that the bottling begins.

The quality of the bottles is an important matter. Unless their strength is very considerable there is sure to be terrible waste by breakage. After being bottled the wine is at once corked, the corks are secured with an ingenious contrivance which dispenses with wires, and the bottles are usually kept in the warehouse above ground, at a temperature warm enough to encourage effervescence, unless, indeed, the wine contains sufficient carbonic acid gas to make it possible to dispense with this stage. Then they are sent down to the cellars, are stacked in a horizontal position, and are left to mature from a period varying from eight or ten months to three or even four years.

When the champagne is considered ripe for the market, the bottles are placed in specifically constructed racks, with their necks inclining obliquely downwards, so that the sediment may attach itself to the cork. With the object of dislodging the deposit from the glass to which it has clung, each bottle is at this stage turned daily (with a slight shake) to the extent of one-eighth of its circumference, and though this work is done with extraordinary quickness, practice makes the manipulation so accurate that every bottle completes the circle in exactly eight days, in other words, it is just that time before the top side of the bottle becomes uppermost again. This operation is continued for six or eight weeks, at the end of which time all the sediment has

as a rule, descended into the neck of the bottle, leaving the bulk of the bottle clear and bright. When this treatment does not prove effectual, the bottle is placed in a shaking machine (*electriseur*) and is returned to the racks to settle.

The next operation is very important. The cork is unfashioned, and is discharged with a loud report, carrying with it the deposit which has accumulated. It is essential, on the one hand, that all the sediment should be driven out, and, on the other that none of the clear wine should be lost, and it is extraordinary to see the rapidity and accuracy with which this is effected. Then the liqueur has to be added. It consists exclusively of very old and rich wine which has been highly sweetened with pure cane-sugar. It is true that the taste for *vin brut*, that is, wine without any liqueur at all, has been steadily increasing, especially in this country, but the quantity of such wine at present exported bears only a small proportion to the whole.

The annual production of Messrs. X. is about 2,000,000 bottles, of which 800,000 come to England, between 600,000 and 700,000 are sent to the United States and the South American Republics, while the rest is mostly distributed between France and Germany. Some notion of the extent of the cellars of this one firm may be gathered from the fact that they occupy over five miles of tunnelling in the chalk, and contained last September about 170,000 dozen of champagne bottles, to say nothing of the wine stored in many thousands of casks. The total exportations of champagnes from the Reims and Epernay districts amounts to something like 25,000,000 bottles annually.

M. B. EDINGER'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, October, 1891.

Editor Criterion:—Agreeable to your request, as per your letter, regarding the state of the market, I beg to say, that we are beginning to see a little daylight as to the future of our line of business. The previous over-production of wines is somewhat stimulated by late reports from California of the 1891 crop, which seems to be positively one-third less than the vintage of 1890. The anxiety of the growers to place their products in the market, by consigning goods to New York, Chicago and other points has been stopped to some extent. We notice large vineyardists anxious to sell or lease their vineyards, all from the effect of unprofitable results. Prices have almost touched rock bottom, all of which caused mushroom firms to be started, as with an over-production credits were liberal. Such firms cannot survive a crisis as has been felt in our line.

The demand for good wine has been good right along, but prices have been disturbed on account of poor qualities which have been placed on the market and sold for whatever was given for it.

The unusual poor Summer season of 1891, which has been felt in every line of business, did not leave any marked difference in our line, but with the special good results of this season's crop of cereals throughout the West we are beginning to feel a healthier demand for good California wines and brandies, and while naturally the opening of the fall trade was retarded by large lots being carried over from spring purchases, our trade will have a healthy demand in late fall purchases.

The cry of low prices will soon cease to take place by advances through the whole line.

The idea of combinations by growers or the dealers I hardly think will ever be accomplished. The article we handle cannot be compared with combinations now existing in other lines, such as spirits, sugar, oil and others. Any person well acquainted in the wine interest will easily comprehend it. With the continual increase of demand for California wines and brandies, and with the frequent failures of large crops the turning point will soon be reached and the business come back to its original legitimate results. Will dwell on other points later on.

Yours truly,

M. B. EDINGER, of Edinger Bros. & Jacobi,
—In *Mida's Criterion*

DR. GRANVILLE AGAIN.

Dr. Mortimer Granville, the London physician, has proved a fearful stumbling block to the disciples of cold water in England. His latest contribution to anti-prohibition literature is a remarkably able document concluding as follows:

That drunkenness is, or rather was, a hideous and devastating curse to this country cannot be denied. I question whether even Sir Wilfrid Lawson (teetotaler) himself would estimate its enormity at a higher point on the scale of evil than I do. I am perfectly certain that if—pardon the audacity of the supposition—I were in Parliament and brought in a little bill that would embody my idea of an adequate measure to "put a stop to drunkenness" he would not only oppose it, but denounce its author as a monster of cruelty; for I have not a particle of compassion for the habitual drunkard, and would hound him out of the community less scrupulously than I would drive away a man-eating tiger. The one is governed by the legitimate instincts of its brutish nature, while the other is a monster of loathsome imbecility in the guise of a man; but I would never consent to any expedient that tended to impair the sense of self-respect and self-reliance in man, or that, even indirectly brought about the degradation of his free will, like the policy which discredits the philanthropy of the Prohibitionists. I would infinitely rather see England drunken and free than sober and teetotalized. These are strong assertions. If teetotalers could only know how strongly I feel on this subject, they would not wonder how I find it difficult to adequately express my abhorrence of the whole business of these benevolent reformers, who would make England abstinent at any price. Let health, self-respect, free-will, anything, everything go, if only, in his craven fear of drinking too much, a man will give an undertaking not to drink at all. Alcohol is a necessity of healthy mental and muscular life. Those who abstain are, with the rarest exceptions, deficient in some one or more of those qualities of man's nature with which their racial development ought to have endowed them. The communities that have for a long time eschewed alcohol are weak of body and slow of mind. They are the creatures of passions and vices other than that of drink, and they are the subjects of a morbid fatalism and a belief in destiny, which deprive existence of its highest motive and rob it of its noblest aim, leaving it without the spirit of enterprise, of energy, of hope. Abstinence, all the world over, and in all ages, has taken and still takes the backbone out of a man, and leaves him a limp, invertebrate animal with a pulpy brain, a feeble intelligence, and a will which lacks the power to assert its authority over the instincts and propensities it was made to control. Drunkenness suspends the action of the will, and, if often repeated, it destroys the power it has too frequently enslaved; but a moderate and wise use of alcohol, in suitably-apportioned quantities is not only desirable but advantageous to the healthy not less than to the sick.

Let drinking be put on a rational basis; let the people be taught how much absolute alcohol they ought to consume in twenty-four hours—never more than two ounces—and let them be told, or take pains to find out for themselves, precisely how much of absolute alcohol each favorite beverage contains, and arrange their "drinks" accordingly; and drunken England will be drunken no longer, though, as one of your correspondents has pertinently remarked of a section of the community in which the amendment of habits of intemperance has been conspicuously achieved, "the teetotalers have not had the smallest share in bringing this about."

SHIPPERS OF WINE BY SEA.

So far as we can learn, the wine and brandy shippers of California are taking considerable interest in the new Atlantic & Pacific Steamship line which is to ply between this port and New York, and the initial steamer of which is to arrive here shortly. This interest lies in the fact that the Steamship Company propose to offer special inducements to those who desire to ship wine and brandy to New York by sea. They promise to lay down goods at that port at a reasonable freight rate in sixty days from San Francisco. One of the advantages claimed by the Company is the fact that goods when stored in the hold here are not disturbed until docked at New York. This will certainly enable shippers to land their wines in much better shape than by trans-shipment over other lines. The Johnson-Locke Mercantile Co., are Pacific Coast Agents. *

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Wines and Brandies,

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California Viticultural Restaurant and Cafe,

315 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

The attention of the wine men of California and elsewhere, is called to this excellent Cafe, which is conducted under the auspices of the California State Viticultural Commission. It is doing valuable work in the interest of the wines of this State and should be given the support and encouragement of wine men generally whenever they are in the city.

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Chateau Giraud, 1884.....	27.50
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oo.....	16.00
ooo.....	19.00
ooVoo.....	21.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO. 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux Clarets, per case.....	\$8.00 to \$28.00
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux Sauternes, per case.....	12.00 to 26.00
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D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port wines per case.....	15.00 to 20.00
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Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries in wood per gal.....	2.00 to 5.50
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South Side Madeira.....	2.00 to 2.50
St. Croix Rum, L. B.....	3.50
Arrack "Royal" Batavia.....	5.00 to 6.00
Bard & Son, London Dock Sherry, per case.....	12.00 to 15.00
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Per Gallon.	
Our Favorite O.K.....	\$2.75 to \$3.50
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C " " ".....	3.00
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Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from	3.50 to 5.00
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CHARLES MEINECKE & CO., 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
John Gibson's Son & Co., Philadelphia, Bourbon	
Rye and whiskies.....	\$2.00 to \$3.50

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN, 322 Sansome street, San Francisco.	
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KUHLS SCHWARKE & CO., 123 Butter street, San Francisco.	
O K Goldwater.....	\$4.00
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Phoenix Old Bourbon, A.L.....	\$2.75
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" " A.L.....	7.50
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Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co., Boutelleau & Co. man- agers Cognac in Octaves per gal.....	\$5.25 to \$8.50
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" " " " per cs. 4 doz	6.00
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Old Tom Gin, per case.....	11.00
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" Sarsaparilla, ".....	7.00
" Orange Bitters, ".....	9.00
" Raspberry Vinegar ".....	7.00
" Lime Juice Cordial ".....	6.00
" Lime Juice, ".....	3.50
Meinhold's Cider, per case	12.00
" " " " ".....	13.50
Burke's Jamaica Rum ".....	13.50
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Loma Prieta, - - - - Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

C. CARPY & CO.



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CALIFORNIA.

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WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES,
NAPA AND SAN JOSE, CAL.

CARPY & MAUBEC, 7

18 CEDAR STREET, - NEW YORK, N. Y.

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—Manufacturer and Dealer In—

Syrups, Cordials, Bitters, Extracts

Pure Sugar Coloring

A SPECIALTY.

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TELEPHONE 17.

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H. A. MERRIAM, Superintendent.

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ANGELICA, ROYAL NECTAR, ZINFANDEL, GUTEDEL,
SHERRY, RIESLING,

FROM FOOTHILL VINEYARDS.

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Branch Office: 478 Tenth Street, Oakland, California.

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Office and Salesrooms

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California Wines and Brandies

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

GROWERS,

DISTILLERS.

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WINE

ONLY.

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JAMES SHEA.

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Lachman & Jacobi

— DEALERS IN —

California Wines AND Brandies

BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents,

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CHAS. W. SPRUANCE,

JOHN SPRUANCE.

Spruance, Stanley & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FINE

Whiskies, Wines and Liquors.

Sole agents for the Celebrated African Stomach Bitters.

410 FRONT STREET, - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Quotations at Cincinnati and Louisville.

These prices are for lots of not less than twenty-five barrels and upwards, cash, and if in bond, original gauge, accrued charges paid.

TAX PAID.

BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Anderson.....		70	60	55									Spr 82 325	Lou C H
Anderson Co. Club.....														
Anderson Co. Sour Mash.....		57½	42½	40		37½						255		
Ashland.....		52½		37½		35					230		Spr 82 280	
Astor.....														
Atherton.....		57½		37½							227½		Fall 81 275	Lou C H
Ballard & Lancaster.....														
Beechwood.....														
Bel-Air.....				50		40								
Belle of Anderson.....		65		50	47½	42½	40							
Belle of Anderson Co. (E. Murphy).....	57½	52½									235			
Belle of Louisville.....														
Belle of Marion.....	65	60		42½										
Belle of Nelson.....		85		67½		55								
Belmont.....														
Berkele, Wm.....		60		45										
Berry, E. C.....		47½		37½										
Big Spring (Nelson Co. Distg. Co.).....		57½		42½		35								
Blakemore.....														
Blue Grass.....	62½	55	45	40	37½	37½					225		Spr 82 285	
Bond & Lillard.....	85	85	67½	65	62½	60		215		237½	250		Fall 85 255	
Bond, M. S.....		42½	32½	30										
Boone's Knoll.....		75	62½	60	55	52½								
Bowen, H. C.....													Spr 80 325	Nev Ex
Bowen, J. A.....		55		40		35								
Brownfield, W. W.....														
Buchanan.....				55									Spr 81 300	NY CH
Callaghan.....														
Carlisle.....		52½									230		Fall 81 290	
Cedar Run.....														
Chickencock.....		52½	42½	40				185						
Clay, Samuel.....		40	37½	36½										
Cliff Falls.....		50												
Clifton.....														
Commonwealth.....		45												
Cook, C. B.....		42½									225			
Coon Hollow.....		70		55		47½								
Cornflower.....														
Craig, F. G.....				37½							225			
Cream of Anderson.....		75		60		50								
Criterion.....			40	37½		32½								
Crystal Spring.....								195		220			Fall 80 300	
Cumberland.....		65	55	50	47½	45								
Cummins, R. & Co.....														
Dait, J. W.....														
Darling.....				40										
Daviess County Club.....		57½												
Dedman, C. M.....				42½						225				
Double Spring.....											235			
Dundee.....		65		55		45								
Durham.....		62½		52½		37½								
Early Times.....	70	67½		55	52½	50			205					
Edge Cliff.....		80		65		55								
Edgewater (T. J. Megibben.).....		57½		42½		40							Spr 81 275	
Elk Run.....		37½	32½	31		26½								
Excelsior (Megibben & Bro.).....		45		37½										
Fall City.....														
Fern Cliff.....		50		37½	35	32½								
Fible & Crabb.....								190						
Field, J. W. M.....		60		35½										
Franklin.....				47½										
Frazier, W. J.....		77½	65	62½		50								
Freeland.....														
Garland.....				35										
Gladstone.....				35	30									
Glenarme.....			37½	35										

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 IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE
WINE & LIQUOR MERCHANTS
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 — SOLE AGENTS FOR —
DAVY CROCKETT WHISKY,
 BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.
 NO. 215 SACRAMENTO STREET, - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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PERUVIAN BITTERS.
 A SUPERB APPETIZER. A ROYAL TONIC. CURES DYSPEPSIA.
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 216 California St., - San Francisco, Cal.
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MARTIN HENCKEN. HENRY SCHRODER.
Hencken & Schroder,
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HENRY BRICKWEDEL & CO.
 Importers and Dealers in
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 Sole Agents for Dr. Schrader's Hamburg Bitters, and
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WINES AND LIQUORS
 — Sole Agents for —
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CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES,
 GOV. STANFORD'S VINA BRANDY, VINA.
 BARTON'S CELEBRATED SWEET WINES, FRESNO.
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 Advances Made on Consignments.

LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE
 The Highest Grade Champagne in the World.
WHITE LABEL, "CARTE BLANCHE," **BROWN LABEL, "GRAND VIN SEC,"**
 A Magnificent Rich Wine. Perfection of a Dry Wine
 See that every Bottle bears the private label of
MACONDRAY & CO.,
 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.



BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Glencoe.....														
Glenmore.....				40	35									
Glen Springs.....													Spr 81 300	
Greenbrier.....														
Greylock (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....														
Greystone.....		65		50										
G. W. S.....		65		50				190						
Hackly, S. O.....				50		45								
Hanning, Jno.....	55	50	42½	40										
Harris, N.....														
Hawkins.....														
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....														
Head, F. M.....														
Head, W. H.....			45			35								
Hermitage.....	95	85	72½	70	65						275	300	Spr 81 400	
Hill & Hill.....		60		40				200		235	260			
HorseShoe (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....			40	37½	32½									
Hume.....		52½	42½	40									Fall 81 285	
Indian Hill.....														
Jessamine.....				35										
Jockey Club.....		60		40										
Kellar, A.....		52½		37½										
Kentucky Club.....			50	50							120	EG		
Kentucky Comfort (Paine's).....		50		37½										
Kentucky Cyclone.....														
Kentucky Dew.....														
Kentucky Tip.....														
Lancaster, R. B. (Maple Grove).....														
Lancaster, S. P.....		55		37½		32½								
Limestone.....														
McBrayer, J. A.....														
McBrayer, J. H.....		57½												
McBrayer, W. H.....	105	100	75	70	67½	65					325			
McKenna.....														
Marion Co. Distilling Co.....		50		37½						215				
Mattingly & Son, J. G.....		50		35							225			
Mattingly & Moore.....		57½												
Mayfield.....		62½		45										
Medallion.....														
Mellwood.....	62½	57½	45	41½				185		215				
Mercantile Club.....			45											
Miles, E. L.....		55		37½		35								
Monarch, M. V.....		65		47½										
Monarch, R.....		62½		45	45									
Monarch, T. J.....		57½		45		40								
Moore, D. L.....													Spr 81 140EG	
Moore & Grigsby.....				50	47½	45							Spr 80 325	
Murphy, Barber & Co.....													Spr 82 285	
Nall, A. G.....		60		50		45								
Nelson.....		55		40								235	Spr 81 280	
New Castle.....								170						
New Hope.....		65		47½									Spr 82 300	
Nutwood.....		52½		40						215				
Oakwood.....		72½		57½		50		200						
O. F. C.....		70	57½										Fall 81 325	
Old Charter.....		50												
Old Crow.....	105	100	77½	72½							325	350		
Old Lexington Club.....				40										
Old Log Cabin.....		70		57½		50								
Old Oscar Pepper.....		85		65				235		260				
Old Tarr.....		60		45										
Old Time (Pogues).....		60	50	47½	42½									
Old Times.....		50	37½	35	30									
Parkland.....														
Parkhill.....														
Patterson.....		57½												
Payne, P. E.....			40											
Peacock.....				50		45								
Pepper, (Pepper, Jas. E. & Co).....		95		60							325	350		
Pepper, R. P.....		65		50									Spr 82 315	
Pilgrimage.....				60		50								
Purdy & Co.....														
Rich Grain.....		47½	40	35										
Richwood.....	62½	57½	45	40	37½									
Ripy T. B.....		52½								225			Spr 81 285	
Rohrer, D.....														
Rolling, Fork.....		57½	42½	40		37½								

Lou C H

Kohler & Van Bergen,
CALIFORNIA
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LIVERMORE VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

PARIS EXPOSITION.
1889.
GOLD MEDAL

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OAKVILLE,
NAPA CO. - - CAL.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS
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WORLD'S AGENT,
308 CALIFORNIA ST., S. F.
CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.

Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin
The Most Delicious Champagne of the Age.

Yellow Label, Dry.  White Label, Rich.

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[Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast.]
429-431 Battery Street - - - San Francisco, Cal.

M. Blumenthal & Co.,
— DISTILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF —
SYRUPS, CORDIALS, BITTERS, EXTRACTS,
Pure Sugar Coloring a Specialty.
ALSO PORT AND SHERRY COLORING.
Wine and Liquor Merchants.
658-660 Mission St., Bet. Second & Third, San Francisco, Cal.
GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST FIGURES. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

C. JOST, SR. **CALIFORNIA DISTILLING CO.,** C. JOST, JR.
— Distillers and Rectifiers of —
SPIRITS AND ALCOHOL
Office: 306-308 Clay Street,
DISTILLERY AT ANTIOCH. SAN FRANCISCO.

Pure California Wines & Grape Brandies.

THE San Gabriel Wine Co.
OF SAN GABRIEL,
Los Angeles County, Cal.

Are now prepared with a large stock of wines and brandies of their own growth to supply the trade and the market generally. This Company owns the largest vineyard in the world, covering over 2,500 acres. They have held their vines and brandies for several years in their own cellars, and do not offer any of their product until it has become properly matured. Their large stock of matured wines and brandies thus accumulated is now open to the purchaser. All goods under their trade mark are warranted pure and unadulterated. Being the successors to B. D. WILSON & Co., and to J. DE BARTH SHORE, they have become possessors of the "SHORE" BRAND OF BRANDY, and "MOUNT VINEYARD" WINE. Correspondence solicited.

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No. 5 New York and Brooklyn Bridge Vault,
FRANKFORT ST., NEW YORK.

J. DE BARTH SHORE,
President San Gabriel Wine Co.
SAN GABRIEL, CAL.

H. H. HARRIS. M. L. REYNOLDS. THOS. KINGSTON.

Harris, Kingston & Reynolds,
WINE GROWERS, DISTILLERS AND
Dealers in PURE CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES



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VAULTS: 123-127 Eddy St.
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NEW YORK.
Model and Mammoth Wine Cellars
Under Approach of Brooklyn Bridge, Block E. & G.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE ENTRANCE, 204 WILLIAM STREET.
Correspondence Solicited.
ADDRESS LETTERS, Luyties Brothers, 204 William St., New York.

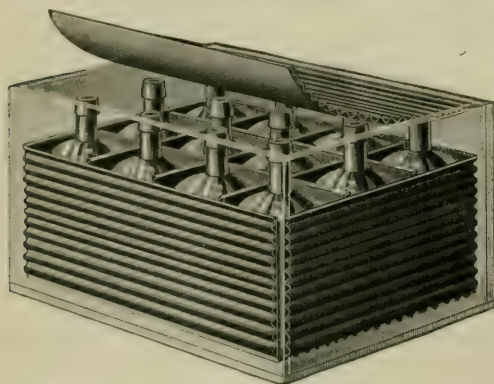
BRANDS.	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Spr'g	Spr'g	Old
	'88.	'89.	'89.	'90.	'90.	'91.	'91.	'88.	'87.	'87.	'86.	'85.	Whiskies
Saffell, W B.....													
Samuels, T. W.....		65		47½		42½					255		
Samuels, W. B. & Co.....		60	45	42½									
Searcy, J. S.....								190					
Searcy, Wiley, (Old Joe.).....													
Sharpe.....		55											
Shawhan.....				45		40							
Small Grain.....						40							
Smith & Smith.....													
Snyder (Freiberg & Workum).....		52½		40									
Southall.....		60		50									
Sovereign.....				37½									
Split Rock.....													
Spring Hill.....		65		50							245		
Spring Water.....		70		55		50		210					
Stone, W. S. (Old).....		60	50	45						215	235		
Sweetwood.....													
Tippecanoe.....				37½									
Taylor (Old).....		75	60	55				225					
Tea Kettle.....		57½	42½	40	37½	35							
Tenbroeck.....													
Tip Top (Rock Spring Dist'g Co.).....	62½	57½	42½	40									
Van Arsdell.....													
Van Hook.....													
Walker, F. G. (Queen of Nelson).....		52½											
Walker, J. M.....	55	52½											
Warwick.....		55								220			
Waterfill & Frazier.....		80	70	52½	57½	55		210					
Wathen Bros.....	55	52½	42½	37½	35	32½							
Welsh, J. T. (Davies Co.).....		62½		55									
Welsh, J. T. (McLean Co).....		67½		60									
White Mills.....		50	40	35	32½								
Willow Run.....				32½									
Woodland.....		52½		42½									
Zeno.....		75	60	57½	52½								

WESTERN RYES.

Ashland.....		55									
Atherton.....		67½		50							
Belle of Anderson.....											
Belle of Louisville.....											
Belle of Nelson.....											
Blue Grass.....	87½	82½	70	65	57½	55					
Clarke's.....			63½	58½	53½	45					
Criterion.....											
Crystal Spring.....											
Curley, J. E.....											
Edgewater.....		60								Fall 80	335
Excelsior.....											
Franklin.....											
Greylock.....											
Greystone.....											
Hermitage.....			82½	80	75		285			Fall 85	300
Highland.....	65										
Horse Shoe (Mill Creek Dist'g Co.)..											
Lynchburg.....											
Marion Co. Distilling Co.....			60								
Mattingly & Son, J. G.....											
Mellwood.....	70			50							
Miles, E. L.....		70	60		50						
Millcreek.....		62½	55								
Monarch, M V.....							250				
Nelson.....			70		55						
Normandy.....		85	65		55						
Paris Club.....							310	335			
Pepper (Pepper Jas. E. & Co.).....	100	60	60								
Peacock.....				55		50					
Pepper, R. P.....											
Rolling Fork.....	75		60		50						
Short Horn (Dougherty's).....		62½									
Sovereign.....			55	50			250				
Sunny Side.....		62½									
Susquehanna.....	70	60	55	52½	50						
Sylvan Grove (Fleishmann's).....	55	50	40	35							
Wathen Bros.....	75		65		52½						
White Mills.....		55	47½	42½	37½						

LEADING DISTILLERS.

ADDRESS, INSURANCE.	BRAND.	ADDRESS, INSURANCE.	BRAND.
BOURBONS.			
ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'S CO. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distilleries Co., Louisville. Rate, 90c.	Anderson. Nelson.	JAS. E. PEPPER & CO., Lexington. Rate, 85c.	Pepper.
BELLE OF ANDERSON D'G CO. Add: S. J. Greenbaum, Louisville. Rate, 1.25.	Belle of Anderson, Glenarme, Jessamine, Arlington.	E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS, Frankfort. Rate, 85c.	Old Taylor.
M. P. MATTINGLY, Owensboro, Ky. Free W. H., 1.50.	Old W. S. Stone.	BELLE OF NELSON D'Y CO. Add: Belle of Nelson Distillery Co., Louisville. Rate, 85c. and \$1.25	Belle of Nelson.
J. G. MATTINGLY CO. Louisville. Rate 85c.	J. G. Mattingly & Sons.	RYES.	
MELLWOOD DIST'Y CO. Louisville. Rate, 85c.	Mellwood, Dundee,	J. A. DOUGHERTY & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa. Rate, 90c.	Dougherty.
MOORE & SELLIGER, Louisville. Rate, 85c.	Astor, Belmont, Nutwood.	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add: A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate, 80c.	Overholt.
ED. MURPHY & CO., Lawrenceburg, Ky. No. 1, 1.35.	Belle of Anderson County	S. DILLINGER & SONS, Ruft's Dale, Pa.	Dillinger.
THE R. F. BALKE CO. Louisville. Rate 85 c.	"G. W. S."	THOMPSON DIST'G CO., West Brownsville, Pa. Add: Office 134 Water St., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate, 80c.	Sam Thompson.
OLD TIMES DIST'Y CO., Louisville. Rates, 85c. & \$1.50.	Old Times. Gladstone.	SUSQUEHANNA DIST'G CO., Milton. Add: Jas. Levy & Bro., Cincinnati. Rates, 85c & 1.25.	Susquehanna.
		NORMANDY DIST'G CO., Louisville. Add. Box 48, Louisville, Ky. Rate 85 c.	Normandy.



DOUBLE-FACED PARTITION PACKING, WITH TOP PAD.

BOTTLE PACKING
OF CORRUGATED AND CORK PAPER.

The standard and only packing for all kinds of bottled goods. In general use through the trade.

Samples with estimates furnished on receipt of bottle or the exact dimensions stating the width each way and the height to shoulder and top.

THE THOMPSON & NORRIS CO.,

10 TO 39 PRINCE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

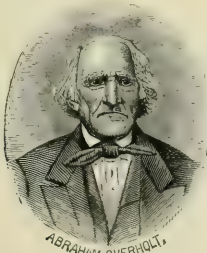
OLD W. S. STONE

KENTUCKY HAND MADE SOUR MASH WHISKY.

M. P. Mattingly, - - - - - Owensboro, Kentucky.

EASTERN RYES.

BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Fall '86.	Spr'g '86.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Braddock.....				75	67½	62½								
Bridgeport.....	105	90	75	65	57½	55								
Brookdale.....		80		60	55	60								
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....	90	77½	67½	60	55	50								
Dougherty.....		105	85	72½				265	300					
Finch's Golden Wedding.....	102½	95	77½	72½				245						
Frontier.....	70	65	57½	50	45	40								
Gibson.....	122½	100	82½	72½	65			265	280					
Guckenheimer.....	95	87½	75	65	57½	55		235	260		285	335	Spr 81 500	
Hannisville.....		92½	80	72½	65	57½			255	310	325		Fall 85 340	
Jones, G. W.....	85	75	65	55	50	45				265				
Lippencott.....														
Meadville.....	97½	80	75	67½	62½	57½	55							
Melvale.....	110	95	75	65	60	55		260					Fall 83 450	
Monticello.....		90	75	65	62½	57½				260		290	Fall 85 315	
Montrose.....	70	65		45	42½	40		180						
Moore, Tom.....				60	50									
Mt. Vernon.....	120	110	85	77½	67½	60		265	270		325	330	Spr 85 425	
Orient.....	82½	67½	55	47½	45	45								
Overholt.....	100	85	72½	65	57½	55		245		330	350	375	Spr 80 890	
Sherwood.....	105	90		72½	62½	60		250						
Somerset.....	65	55	47½	45	35	32½								
Stewart.....				65	57½									
Tompson, Sam.....			67½	57½	47½									
Vandegrift.....			65	55	47½									



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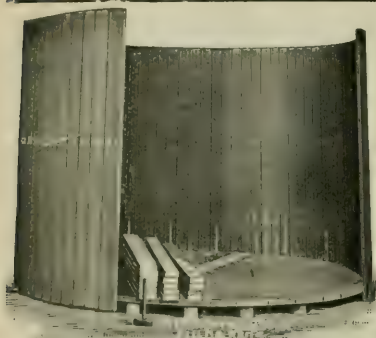
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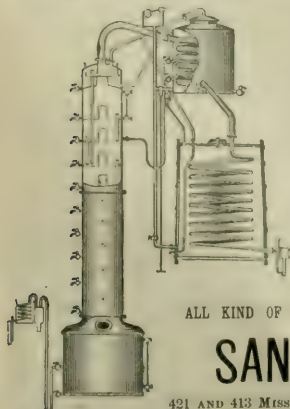
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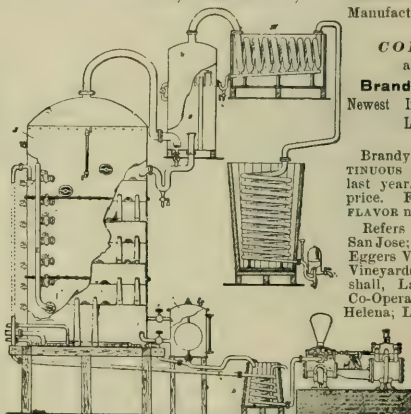
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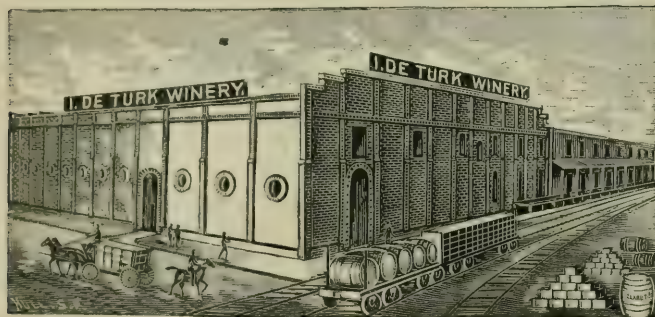


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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE

VOL. XXVII, NO. 8. SAN FRANCISCO NOVEMBER 20, 1891. \$3.00 PER YEAR

Issued Semi-Monthly.

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The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific Coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States.

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THE MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES—There is a better feeling prevailing among the trade generally regarding the outlook for dry wines, and while there is no notable advance in prices the market is stronger. From present indications the beginning of the New Year will bring a very marked upward movement in values, which we think can be sustained by the reason of the fact that with a decreased production and a rapidly growing demand there is no prospect for several years to come, of a surplus, such as swamped the market last year. Elsewhere in this issue will be found reports from producers in the various districts in which it is shown that the dry wine product this year is from one-quarter to one-third short of the average throughout the State, and we believe the latter estimate is the nearest correct. It will be noticed that there is only one district—namely Alameda county—not including the Livermore Valley, in which a heavy shortage is not shown. From this circumstance and the fact that the cellars in the interior contain less wine than at this time last year, it is easy to draw conclusion as to the situation. The ex-

ports of wine to domestic and foreign points continue of good volume, October showing an unexpected large total. As shown in our export tables the total for that month was 3,724 cases and 964,446 gallons, of which 640,093 gallons were rail shipments and the balance by sea. The total value was \$408,954, according to the usual basis of estimate. This is a gain of nearly 100,000 gallons over the exportation of October 1890. Receipts of wine from the interior have been of good volume. Sales of wine are few, holders at first hands preferring to wait for future developments in the market. Exports of wine by sea for the first half of November were 701 cases and 135,375 gallons.

We are enabled herewith to present a complete statement of the shipments of wine during the month of October, including the overland shipments by the Southern Pacific Company, and to give a comparative statement of shipments in October, 1890. The statement is as follows:

	Cases.	Bulk Gals.	Value.
By Sea.....	1,036	324,371	\$142,165
By Rail.....	2,688	640,093	*266,789
Total.....	3,724	964,464	\$408,954
October, 1890.....	† 861	868,879	352,875
Increase.....	2,863	95,585	\$56,079

* Estimating cases at \$4 and bulk wine at 40 cents per gallon.
† No overland report on cases.

It will be noticed that there has been a substantial and most satisfactory advance of exports from the State. There is no longer any question that 1891 will be the banner year as regards quantity in the wine exports from the State.

SWEET WINES.—There is no change in the market, which remains flat and somewhat deceptive, owing to the fact that there is no reliable way of estimating the product, except on the basis of the applications of producers to the Internal Revenue Department. The official reports from the two districts on the production in October, were not obtainable for this issue of the REVIEW, but from outside reports received by us we think the total product will not reach as high a figure as was supposed.

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.—There is a marked stiffness in values and if the report from the First District appearing in another column, is an indication of the production in the other district, an advance in values ought to occur at any early date. The production in the First District for October was less than 16,000 gallons. We hear of one producer who has a contract for all the brandy he can produce, without brand, this season at 45 cents naked, which is not a bad figure considering the condition of the dry wine market at the time the contract was entered into. Exports by sea and rail during October were 38,312 gallons, a figure slightly in excess of the exports for the same period last year. Receipts during the month from distilleries were only about 20,000 gallons. The official report of the product in the Fourth District is not yet at hand. Exports for the first half of November were 11,664 gallons to domestic and 2,822 gallons to foreign ports.

The statistics of the shipments of brandy from the State for

October, and in October, 1890, are as follows:

By Sea.....	13	6,820	\$13,043
By Rail.....	114	31,492	\$48,378
Total.....	127	38,312	\$61,421
October, 1890.....	1.....	36,881	55,009
Increase.....	127	1,431	\$6,412

* Estimating cases at \$10 and bulk brandy as tax paid at \$1.50 per gallon.

† No overland report on cases.

WHISKIES.—Business on the Coast is improving at a very satisfactory rate and the genial opinion is that the mid-winter trade will be good and that the period of activity will extend far into the spring. With all the leading houses shipments to fill orders for holiday trade are heavy while collections are steadily becoming easier. With regard to straight Kentucky whiskies, there has been no change, with the exception that old goods are more in favor and '89s are advancing in value. These goods are very popular in this market and should there be a product of '92s in harmony with the situation, the '90s and '91s which are now neglected, would undoubtedly come in for their share of favor when the proper time arrives. Jobbers are anxiously waiting to hear that the majority of Kentucky distillers have concluded to limit their production for this season, and if this is done confidence in the last two ages named will be established.

RYES are meeting with more than their usual demand and it is evident that the consumption of these goods in this market is increasing. It is merely a question of time when their merits will be as well recognized as they are in the East.

The importations of foreign wines and liquors have been very heavy during the fortnight and the outlook for a good holiday and winter trade is excellent.

A HEAVY LOSS OF BRANDY.

By the loss of the German Bark J. C. Pfluger on the English coast, the brandy shippers of this State suffer a heavy loss, not so much pecuniarily, as they are insured, but in the trade which their goods would have developed. The shipments on the Pfluger were all of exceptionally fine quality and would have resulted in further orders had they gone into consumption in the old country.

The Pfluger sailed from San Francisco in June bound for Bremen. The brandy exports were manifested as follows:—Walden & Co., 48,530 gallons; Natoma Vineyard Co., 20,211 gallons; B. Dreyfus & Co., 2,488 gallons; smaller shipments 994 gallons and 4 cases making a total of 72,223 gallons and 4 cases.

She also had 311 cases and 6,894 gallons of California wine, distributed among many exports.

Edward Walden, Jr., said recently that while the brandy shipped by the house was nearly all sold, he greatly regretted its loss. He was particularly proud of the '90 brandy which made up the bulk of the shipment and said that had it gone into consumption it would have found favor everywhere. He supposed that the buyers would want it replaced—at least some of them would—and extra efforts would have to be exerted to meet this demand.

Colonel Herman Bendel, of the Natoma Co., says that he dislikes to lose the brandy on the vessel, as all the company shipped was Folle Blanche brandy, which he thinks would have found favor wherever shown.

Later advices are that a part of the cargo may be saved in a badly damaged condition.

BRAZIL FOSTERING THE WINE INDUSTRY.

Late information as to the rapid development of the wine industry in Southern Brazil shows that a decided improvement has taken place in the quality of the product, though it still has a sharp taste. Notwithstanding the defects, good prices are obtained for it, far more remunerative than coffee. The Government has taken steps to foster the culture of the vine by granting for two years free transportation for vine products over the State railways, and has provided for the establishment of an oenological and phylloxera station, with a vineyard attached, for the diffusion of information as to vine culture.

THE WINE TRADE.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEMBERS ON THE OUTLOOK.

A General Belief that an Improvement in the Situation is at Hand—An Era of the Old-time Prosperity Predicted.

The following communications are in response to letters of inquiry to the trade, regarding the outlook for the California wine trade, in view of the heavy shortage in the '91 vintage. A perusal of them will show that the trade, as well as the producers believe that production and consumption are so nearly equal that better times may be confidently looked for in the California wine business.

FROM CHAS. KOHLER OF KOHLER & FROHLING.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 9, 1891.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review:—Replying to your favor of the 6th inst., which reached me this A. M., I will say that at present it is still too early to reply to your letter fully.

In the localities where we were making wine this year, viz: at Fresno, Windsor and Glen Ellen, the grape crop turned out differently at each locality. At Fresno the crop of wine grapes was short about twenty to twenty-five per cent; at Glen Ellen the crop was also shorter than last year and the same can be said of the crop raised near Windsor. The shortage at the two places, however, has been caused through the damp weather which we had before the vintage, at which time many bunches of grapes were damaged and were unfit for wine making.

Regarding the outlook for the wine business I will say that at present no change apparently can be expected in wine prices, the fall trade having not been quite as brisk as expected, but on the total, sales have held their own.

The demand for California wines has steadily increased and I think the time has come that the production is no larger than the demand. It may, however, be another year before any marked improvement in dry wines takes place, unless it would be caused by the distillation of considerable quantities of dry wines into brandy, for judging from all appearances, the quantity of brandy which is to be made this fall and to be stored in bonded warehouses, is smaller than the quantity produced in former years.

Yours truly,

CHAS. KOHLER.

FROM I. DE TURK.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review:—I do not look for any sharp advance in the prices until February. Until that time various small wine makers who have no capital to speak of will be willing to sell and get out. This will tend to keep prices between wine growers and merchants down until such minor stocks are done away with. And then? Well I expect to see an advance that will make our Eastern buyers think a bit. Once eliminate the poorer holders from the situation and you will see the San Francisco buyers hunt in vain for lower priced stocks. The day of the cheap will be over early in 1892. I. DE TURK.

FROM E. C. PRIBER, MANAGER OF THE NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.

The vintage of 1891 is ended. It was one of the most peculiar we ever had in California. The very hot weather in July had burned part of the grapes in the vineyard where the foliage was scant. The different showers during August and September made the bunches large and filled the berries, but damaged the soft skinned varieties in the valley to a great extent, and considerable loss was sustained by rot.

The hot north winds in September caused some trouble in the fermentation of Zinfandel grapes, especially where they had not been picked clear of dried grapes. But the weather in October was so exceptionally favorable, that not only the quantity gathered and pressed proved to be greater than anticipated, but also the quality of most of the hill wines will be excellent in consequence of a perfect fermentation and a sufficient quantity of sugar. The latter part of the season made fully good the shortages of the beginning. Never before had we such a clear

demonstration of the advantage of well cultivated and properly located vineyards as this year.

The hill vineyards which by proper pruning had not been exposed too much to the scorching rays of the July sun, will give a wine of 1891 which will delight the connoisseur, while the product from the low land or from neglected hill vineyards will mostly be fit only for distillery or sweet wines.

As far as can be ascertained at present, the total yield will fall short about twenty-five to thirty per cent. of 1890. The Zinfandel and most of the other red varieties did not set as well as usual and in very low vineyards the loss through rotten grapes was quite considerable. Very satisfactory was the yield of the white grapes, but as most of our white wines are produced in the parts of Napa and Sonoma Valley, which suffered terribly from the ravages of the phylloxera, even the amount of white wine produced this year will fall quite short of that of the previous year. Under these conditions it is natural that we hear a great many complaints from wine makers that they could not buy all the grapes they wanted and could not fill their cooperage.

As the demand for our wines here as well as in foreign countries is increasing steadily, we may expect with certainty that the trade will soon call on the still heavy stock of old wines in first and second hands; and when those stocks are gone and 1891 is called upon, the short supply must necessarily force prices up. So far very few sales, if any, of '91 vintage have been made and it may be that no higher prices than were paid at the beginning of this year for '90 wines may be offered at first. The depression in prices of sweet wines may influence somewhat the market in dry wines, but such demoralization as we have seen in wine prices here during the last five months will never be seen again.

Brandy is rather stiff, newly distilled goods being nearly ten per cent. more than they brought at the same time last year. At present we find in the market more buyers than sellers. This seems to be the first rays of the rising sun of the coming new era of prosperity in our wine industry.

E. C. PRIBER,

Manager Napa Valley Wine Co.

FROM A. G. CHAUCHE.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review:—In view of the heavy shortage in the wine crop and the steady growth of the demand for our wines, I think the wine industry has reached the turn for the better.

Speaking from my own experience and reports from other sections, I think the '91 vintage will be good as to quality and there is none too much of it. There was less than the usual carry-over stock in the interior cellars when this vintage came on, and considering these facts and that the '90 wines have proved to be the best ever made in the State, I feel confident that there are good times ahead for the California wine men. Of course it will take time to work off the low grade stocks that are held in the State and we may not feel the full benefit before the early part of '92, but it will come and I believe the reaction will be permanent because the production will not again exceed the demand until new vineyards can be planted and brought into bearing. Our wines ought to advance in value from now on and I am certain they will. So far as I am concerned, I am very well satisfied with the outlook.

A. G. CHAUCHE.

FROM JOS. MELCZER & CO.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review:—In reply to your circular of 6th inst., we beg to say that the outlook for both California wines and brandies has never been better, considering the shortage of this year's crop in dry wines, and the constant increase in demand for our better grades.

If our shippers would adhere more strictly to age and quality and not be anxious to make sales, to either meet competitors or undersell them, the Eastern people would soon begin to discriminate between whose wines should command the price asked for.

Well made '91 dry wines already command a price by 15 to 30 per cent in excess of similar grades and make of last year, and the trade is anxious to buy all they can.

Very truly yours,

JOS. MELCZER & CO.

FROM CAPT. J. CHAMON DE ST. HUBERT, CAL. WINE GROWERS UNION.

Trade is very dull all over the country although there seems to be indications of a revival and much inquiries are made. The growers seem to hold on well this year and from what can be

judged by their offers, first-class wine is scarce and is held at figures in advance of last year.

The crop is unlike any other we have ever had. The fermentations have been very irregular all over the country and those vineyardists who possess skill have had success. New sweet wine makers are sending out samples of their new product and they have some trouble ahead to perfect their wines. Although their products will not repay them this year, it will be an experience for future years. The Union is making fast progress in selling only aged wines, and little by little will only sell the best and abandon the cheap new wine trade.

CAPT. J. CH. DE ST. HUBERT.

FROM LANDSEBERGER & SON.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9, 1891.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review:—We received your communication of the 6th requesting our opinion on the outlook for the California wine business.

It is a conundrum hard to solve. The crop of 1891 has been short, and we expected a corresponding advance in values.

We suppose it will take some time before an improvement will take place.

Respectfully yours,

LANDSEBERGER & SON.

FROM EISEN VINEYARD CO.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review:—We are through picking this year's crop which was a little later than last year's and will probably run about ten per cent. less than the 1890 vintage.

The outlook for California wines we think is good. The demand for sweet wines of good quality is steadily on the increase and although the Fall trade is later this year than last, still it is more heavy we think and will be the best we ever had. In fact we have never been so busy.

EISEN VINEYARD CO.

Per L. Simonsen, Manager.

FROM GARNIER, LANCEL & CO.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review:—In answer to your note requesting our opinion with regard to the outlook for California wines we beg to state that in our opinion the outlook for a growing demand is as bright as it ever was. We have an unlimited field which only requires to be worked up. Our wines properly handled can be shipped all over the world and will find a ready market wherever wines are used.

With regard to the present vintage, it is generally conceded to be short of last year's yield. The average of quality also will probably be below that of last year excepting the hill wines which are with us, at least, of exceptionally good quality and color, most of the wines grown in the valley being deficient in color and body.

Very respectfully yours,

GARNIER, LANCEL & CO.

FROM E. A. KOLB OF KOLB & DENHARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11, 1891.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review:—From samples and prices submitted to me by many growers, I should judge that good dry wines of this year's vintage will be held from the first, higher than wines were held last year. Sweet wines are being offered somewhat cheaper than last year. I think that sweets generally will command less than last year, but that the holders of dry wines will be very fortunate this year.

Yours,

E. A. KOLB.

BIGOTRY IN OREGON.

Archbishop Gross of Portland, Or., and a lot of his followers are trying to bulldoze the city council into enforcing the Sunday closing law, which was passed years ago but has been inoperative. This statute like the California law, applies to all classes of business. Thus far the people of Oregon have shown their intelligence by permitting the law to be a dead letter, but the bigotry and persistence of this archbishop promises to spoil the Oregonian's present reputation for good horse sense. The law will doubtless be given a trial and we venture to predict that it will meet the same fate that upset the oppressive though dead measure that disgraces the statutes of this State.

If Oregon has an honest Supreme Court the bigots up there will be taught a wholesome lesson.

THE '91 VINTAGE.

REPORTS FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THE STATE.

The Shortage in the Wine Yield Averages From One-quarter to One-third. Views of Prominent Producers on the Outlook.

In order to obtain from Vineyardists and wine makers the status and prospects of the wine industry in the various sections of the state we sent early in the month, the following blank letter of inquiry to leading men in every well-known vineyard district.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6, 1891.

DEAR SIR:—Will you answer the following questions at your earliest convenience, for publication in the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW?

1. What is the estimated product of dry wine in your county?
2. As compared with last year?
3. What is the quality promised?
4. How have fermentations progressed?
5. What is the quality of 1890 and older wines on hand in your county, as compared with the wines in stock at the same time last year?
6. What do you think of the outlook for the coming year?

Respectfully yours,

R. M. Wood & Co.

The answers were as follows:

NAPA COUNTY.

John H. Wheeler, St. Helena.—Yield about 3,500,000 gallons, crop about one-third short. The wines will be heavy colored and heavy bodied. They are brightening well. Fermentations have progressed well (with few exceptions) assisted by proper methods. I should judge that there is only about one-half as much '90 and older wines in the cellars as there were '89 and older wines at this time in 1890. A marked shortage in the crop is one of the certainties. In my own purchases which I calculated for 2,500 tons, about two-thirds were actually delivered.

H. A. Pellet, St. Helena.—I cannot answer intelligently at the present time, the questions propounded. The wine growers will have a meeting in the course of, say, two weeks when I shall be able to give more correctly the result of the present vintage. I can however say positively now, that the output of good merchantable dry wines in this county will not exceed one-half of that of last year.

Charles Krug, St. Helena.—I estimate the product of the county at 3,000,000 gallons. Will soon be able to make a complete report. Some of the wine made from grapes raised in rich soil is not very good. The wine made from grapes grown on the lighter soil and on the hills will be very fair. Fermentations were slow, particularly with the Zinfandel. In some places the fermentation is not yet over. The quantity of old wine on hand is less than last year. All of our wine men hope that better times will soon come.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Frank L. Fowler, Livermore.—I estimate a two-third crop. Quality is good but not equal to last year's vintage. The earlier fermentations were very slow. Some tanks stuck at 2 to 10 degrees, but most have worked out since the late fermentations were good. The stock of older wine than the present is decidedly reduced, as compared with this time last year. I am fully of the opinion that the dark days in our business are over and that the prices of both grapes and wines will materially advance in '92. It is time.

Charles A. Wetmore, Livermore.—Cannot say as to the estimated yield of wines. The grape product was about 40 per cent. short in the Livermore Valley. Our yield of wine will be still shorter, owing to the heavy shipment of grapes out of the valley, particularly to Stockton and to a less degree to Mission San Jose and San Francisco. The red wines will be high in col-

or and reasonably low in acid. Comparatively few grapes were dried. At first fermentations were difficult but later on they were perfect. The business outlook is promising. I anticipate rapidly increasing prices next year for sound dry wines and prices next year both for wine and for grapes should be much better.

Aguillon & Bustelli, Livermore.—The wine product of the Valley will be half as much as last year. Quality promises good, but not so good as in '90. Our fermentations were good but slow. The wine on hand is somewhat less.

John L. Beard, Warm Springs.—Cannot say to total yield in the county. In our districts I should say about as much as last year. I will make 55,000 gallons. With us the quality promises better than last year. Fermentations have been good and have given less trouble than any season for the past six years. The cellars were pretty well emptied before this vintage began. Of course I always think that prices are going to be better.

A. Duvall, Livermore.—As regards my vineyard, this year's crop is exactly thirty per cent. of the 1890 crop. The quality promises well—quite equal to 1890 and some kinds better. The fermentations were first-class all around, except for a few tanks of Zinfandel, picked at twenty-six degrees of sugar, which had to be re-fermented. The cause of the short crop was the six days hot spell at the time of blooming, followed by many others, and the big hail storm of September last, this vineyard having been the center of a cloudburst. The vines look well, and have not lost so much foliage in the dry season as in former years; nobody can say what next year may bring forth, but in my opinion a big or a short crop will not brighten the outlook for the vineyardists who are not able to sell their products direct to the consumers.

A. G. Chauche, Livermore.—I cannot give the dry wine product exactly. It is fully one-third less than last year. Quality promises good. Fermentations good except for Zinfandel. Cannot estimate the quantity of old wine on hand. I think that we will get good prices for wine next season on account of the shortage of the crop.

Julius P. Smith, Livermore.—The yield of the thirteen principal wine makers in the valley will approximate 550,000 gallons. I place last year's product of the same makers at 770,000 gallons. The quality promised is exceptionally good. Fermentations were retarded at the commencement of the vintage by the hot spell, but suffered no prejudice thereby as far as I know. The cellars hold 185,000 gallons in excess of what was held a year ago. I look for an advance in prices on the shortage of the product.

SONOMA COUNTY.

I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.—In Santa Rosa township the product was about the same as last year. In Sonoma Valley, and north of Santa Rosa—in Healdsburg, Cloverdale, Geyserville, etc.—it was considerably less. The total product of the country is considerably less than in 1890. Quality is fair but hardly as last year. Fermentations with me were excellent. I did not have a single stuck tank. Less wine is on hand than this time last year. We ought to feel the effect of the shortage by February, but this depends to a certain degree on stocks in San Francisco.

George F. Hooper, Sonoma.—I cannot estimate the production of the county. My crop is one-fifth less than last year. Quality promises excellent and fermentations progressed splendidly.

P. C. Rossi, Italian-Swiss Colony, Asti and San Francisco.—In the Russian River valley between Cloverdale and Santa Rosa I do not think the product will reach 800,000 gallons. This is less than half of what it was last year. The quality promised is fair. The Zinfandels fermented poorly on account of some berries being dried. All other varieties fermented well. The stock of wines older than the present year's wine is only half of what it was last year. I think that owing to the shortage in dry wine and the increased demand, the price of wine may soon be double what it was.

W. D. Sink, Cloverdale Wine Co., Cloverdale.—Product one-third less than last year. From Asti to the north county line there must have been a shortage of 2,000 tons of grapes. Quality fair. Fermentations very good. Not as much wine on hand by one-third as last year. The outlook is very favorable.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Albert Brigden, Lamanda Park.—Cannot say as to dry wine product, but hear from neighboring wine makers that it

will be very light in quantity. Some wine makers are working entirely on sweet wine and others on brandy. Everything included, the crop is about one quarter short. Fermentations were very satisfactory. We had good weather. The saccharine strength was extremely low. There is very much less wine on hand than last year. The cellars of the small producers are entirely cleaned up. I think that the evident prosperity East and the short crop here must inevitably cause an upward tendency. We are very much encouraged and are holding on for better prices.

J. De Barth Shorb, San Gabriel.—Cannot say as to quantity of dry wine. It will be much less than last year. Fermentations were good. Prices are not satisfactory. Brandy, alone seems to hold steady.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Henry Mette, Mormon Island.—Crop about the same as last year and good quality promised. Fermentations very good. About the same quantity on hand as last year. The outlook is very encouraging.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

George West, Stockton.—Dry wine product for this county about 200,000 gallons, or one-third less than last year. Fermentations were good. About the same quantity of wine on hand as last year. Total crop in the county is only two-thirds of the average and I look for an early advance of prices.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Charles Otto Rust, Anaheim.—Fifty thousand gallons will cover the entire product, the vine disease having killed nearly all the vines. The quantity is from one-third to one-half less. Quality promises fair. Fermentations good. The wine on hand is undoubtedly less in quantity than last year. As regards prices I do not believe that they can possibly get any worse. Indications are that values are on the up grade, owing to short crops, reduced acreage, more extensive distillation and the development of markets for better matured wines.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

John T. Doyle, Cupertino and Menlo Park.—I cannot give you an estimate of dry wine production. It is short according to all I hear, probably thirty per cent. It is too soon to tell anything about the quality. Fermentations were perfect. I cannot give estimates of quantity on hand. Prices must be better than of late, but the vintage has cost more.

H. A. Merriam, Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Co., Los Gatos.—The crop is about two-thirds of what it was last year. The quality on foothill vineyards is very good. Fermentations were first-class with us and we did not have a single "stuck" tank. We have all of our '90 wines and much that is older, but most wine makers are clear sold out. The outlook is good, especially if the growers will have enough backbone to hold for the decent prices which the situation warrants.

J. C. Merithew, Cupertino.—I think that Santa Clara county will not produce over 2,000,000 gallons—one-third less than last year. The wines are generally low in alcohol. Fermentations as a rule were good, though some wine makers had trouble with Zinfandel. Stocks about a half less than last year. I think that the outlook is good for an advance of prices. Very little brandy will be made this year.

J. B. J. Portal, San Jose.—Quantity of wine at least one-fourth less than last year. Fermentations were good. Cannot say as to stocks of old wine. Prospects better than for years.

FRESNO COUNTY.

M. Denicke, Fresno.—Our dry wine production is simply nominal. It is all sweet wine of which the county will make, 800,000 wine gallons, as well as 100,000 gallons of brandy. The product is less than last year. Cannot tell as to quantity on hand. Outlook is fair.

Barton Estate, Lt'd.—The dry wine yield of the county will be only about 100,000 gallons or one-fifth of what it was last year. Fermentations have not been good with the red wines.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

B. H. Upham, Martinez.—I cannot state the yield of the county as I have not visited the principle wineries. Common report says that the grape crop was one-third short. It was so in this vicinity. Quality promises good. There are no very large makers of wine in the Alhambra valley, John Swett being the principal one. Fermentations have done fairly well, but

there was some trouble with Zinfandel. Cannot give you the quantity of older wines in the county. I have all my '90s on hand but the total quantity is small. John Swett has all his '90s and some '89s. Having had but a two-thirds crop this year we naturally look for better times next year. A portion of the grape crop of Contra Costa is shipped out of the county, particularly to San Francisco. This is especially true from the section within five or six miles from Martinez. The Los Lomas winery has not made wine for two seasons.

R. C. Terry, Clayton.—I cannot give the product in dry wine. As far as I know it is about equal to that of last year. Quality promises good with me. Fermentations progressed very nicely. I am not prepared to give any further information that is reliable not having been away from my place for six weeks.

John Swett, Martinez.—The dry wine product of Contra Costa will be about 150,000 gallons or twenty per cent. less than last year. Quality promises fair. Fermentations perfect. About the same quantity of wine on hand as last year. The outlook for the industry is decidedly better.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Dr. John A. Stewart, Santa Cruz.—Hard to say yet what the dry wine product will be. The crop of wine grapes was one-third shorter than the average. Then the sweet wine and brandy being made is almost phenomenal for this county. I should estimate that 100,000 gallons will cover all the dry wine made this year. This is only one third of what was made last year. All the wine made before the last rain promises very good. The rain rotted what grapes were on the vines compelling some wineries to cease operations earlier than they otherwise would. Fermentations do not trouble us here. They invariably progress well. I never knew the contrary. Present stocks of old wine are trifling as compared with last year. I do not believe there is a fifth as much as what was then on hand. There will be an increased quantity of the finest grades of wine made this year, the idea having gone forth that good wines will bring their value.

FROM THE UNION DISTILLING CO.

To the Trade—DEAR SIR: Mr. Fred H. Clarke, late with the Old Times Distillery Company of Louisville, has connected himself with our house and will represent us in the New England States. Mr. Clarke will establish an office in Boston within a few days, and will call on you shortly soliciting orders for us. Any courtesy you extend him will be appreciated and any orders entrusted to him will meet with prompt and careful attention.

Yours truly,

THE UNION DISTILLING CO.

Sole owners of the "Zeno" Distillery Co., McBrayer & Co., Ky. Distillers of the celebrated "Tippecanoe" Fire Copper Whisky.

IOWA LIQUOR TRADE.

Mr. W. S. Porter, of Eldora, Iowa, has compiled from the report of the Railroad Commissioners, the shipment of wines, beer, etc., into Iowa during the past year. The report shows that the tonnage of spirituous liquors amounted to 78,140. This is 156,280,000 pounds, or 1,565,800 kegs, common kegs of beer weighing 100 pounds each, or 12,502,400 gallons, each keg containing 8 gallons. Sixteen glasses per gallon gives 200,038,400 glasses, or over 500 glasses to each voter in Iowa. Mr. Porter says:

Now, this weight is of whisky, rum, gin, brandy, beer and other classes of liquors, and this does not include the liquors shipped over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad or the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, the former of which undoubtedly ships more liquor into Iowa than any other road. It does not show any liquor shipped except such as is shipped under the law and properly marked "liquor," no clandestine shipments being included in the list.

It is well known that in the interior of the State there is probably anywhere from five to six times as much liquor shipped into the State clandestinely on the railroads and by express as the total amount of liquors shipped into Iowa properly marked under the statute.

SPOT CASH A remarkably fine Piano with stool and seat for \$298.50 spot cash, f. o. b. The best and cheapest Piano, and the most for the money ever offered to the public. Other Pianos are sold on instalments, exchanged or rented by us, but not this one. Five years guarantee. Call and see it or send for a circular. Also one still lower at \$236.00.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,
Removed to 303 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

PIANO

Trade Notes.

Dodsworth's Distillery at Cincinnati, has been burned. It was an independent concern fighting the Trust.

A. P. Hotaling & Co., received fifty barrels of the celebrated "J. H. Cutter" whisky by sea during the fortnight.

The American Concentrated Must Co., shipped 104 barrels of must to England by the Parthenope on the 6th. The lot was valued at \$3,062.

Charles Meinecke & Co. have been receiving a fine lot of imported goods during the fortnight. At one time their importations were being discharged from six different ships. Mr. Kunz reports winter trade picking up nicely.

Bowen & Schram, the new wholesale wine and liquor firm are beginning business under favorable auspices and are well satisfied with the prospect. They are making a specialty of the best brands of straight whiskies and also of re-imported goods.

"Overholt" rye is steadily making headway in this market and is getting quite a general distribution among the trade in small lots. This is the kind of business the Overholt Company work for, and the high reputation of their brand proves the correctness of their policy.

Arpad Haraszthy & Co., shipped one hundred cases of their special cuvee champagne to London to Grierson, Oldham & Co., on the ship Parthenope on the 6th. This is an especially fine lot. Mr. Oldham prefers to have the champagne shipped by sea owing to the improvement enroute.

The Cochrane-Fulton Co., of Louisville, made an assignment on the 6th to the Louisville Trust Co. The company was endorser for the T. R. B. Cotter Lumber Co. that failed recently, and it was thought best to make an assignment. It is expected that the creditors of the Cochrane-Fulton Co. will be paid 100 cents on the dollar.

The honor of bringing the first special train-load of beer from the East to this city falls to Messrs. Sherwood & Sherwood. It consisted of fourteen cars and came through on express train time and as the experiment was a success other like importations will doubtless follow. This large lot of fine eastern beers is intended for the holiday trade.

A. P. Hotaling & Co., are doing a fine early winter trade in all their lines. "J. H. Cutter" whisky, the old-time popular favorite, is, as usual, rendering a good account of itself. Through the efforts of Messrs. Hotaling & Co., and the merits of "Cutter" the reputation of this whisky is very high on the Pacific Coast in which territory they have been and are now the sole agents.

We have recently had the pleasure of tasting the present cuvee of Breton Sec, which Messrs. H. Brunhild & Co. are now receiving. It is a most admirable quality of champagne whose bouquet, finesse and finish are rarely excelled even among the best wines shipped to this market. If the shippers, Messrs. L. Girard & Co., keep up this quality, they are preparing for themselves a great success here.—*Bonfort's*.

Packers of wines and liquors in glass should experiment with the bottle-packing manufactured by the Thompson & Norris Company, of Brooklyn, New York, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue. This packing is used almost universally by Eastern dealers and as it has no superior and is cheap, the packers in this territory might profit by adopting it in the place of tules. Samples and prices will be sent on application.

The Mellwood Distillery Company announces that the "Old Mellwood" and "Normandy Rye" are being bottled and placed on the market by the Joseph R. Peebles' Sons Co., of Cincinnati. Such excellent whiskies in the hands of so well-known and successful a firm, will certainly meet with a kindly and well-merited reception, not only on account of their good qualities, but because the firm in question has the reputation of handling only the best that is to be had.

On Friday night, the 13th inst., a policeman discovered the door of Holtum Bros. liquor store, open. An examination

showed that a burglar had rifled the money till and that a tin box had been broken open and about \$300 had been stolen. Mr. Holtum had also neglected to lock his safe when he closed his place for the night, but the thief had neglected to try it, and his oversight saved Holtum from a larger loss. It is supposed that the burglar secreted himself in the building before the doors were locked at 9 o'clock, but no arrest has been made. It is not probable that the money will be recovered.

Charles Whitney, a shipping clerk in the employ of Wilmerding & Co., the liquor dealers of 216 California street, dropped dead from heart disease in the California Theatre on the evening of the 14th. He was sitting in the fourth row of the orchestra, and during the early part of the first act he was seen to half rise from his seat and fall forward on his knees. He was carried into the ladies' cloak-room, where Dr. Estes, who was in the audience, examined him and pronounced life to be extinct. Mr. Whitney was a bachelor, and was sixty-five years old. He is supposed to have been born in Syracuse, N. Y. He was a well-known figure in the local trade.

Here's to Royal Mellwood, it is good, good, good;
It has the greatest friends where it's best understood.
They drink it when they're hot, they drink it when they're cold,
They're always glad to give for it, their good, hard gold.
People like it when they're hungry, when they're not, and when they're dry,
Some want it as a bourbon and others as a rye,
But it makes no earthly difference what kind a man may choose,
It's a regular old "Jim Dandy" to drive away the blues.

The distillers and other shippers of brandy who are intending to send their goods to the East for storage in special bonded warehouse, will do well to consider the proposition made them by J. D. W. Sherman, of New York, proprietor of the pioneer warehouse in that city for the storage of brandy in bond. To those who ship their brandy to Mr. Sherman for storage, and sale at a fair market price, he offers to advance freight and cartage and make no charge for storage until the goods have been sold and transferred to the purchaser. This is a proposition that is made by no other warehouse in the East. Mr. Sherman has special facilities for the sale of goods at the best prices obtainable and has earned an enviable reputation for square dealing and prompt business methods. He also solicits shipments of wine and olive oil.

Messrs. J. W. Biles & Co., the well-known Louisville and Cincinnati brokers are distributing a very handsome calendar among their patrons. It is a work of art and the circular which accompanies the calendar is as follows:

"This calendar dates from 1st of November, 1891, to 1st of July, 1892. It is our intention to mail, gratis, in the future, a similar calendar to every wholesale liquor dealer and distiller in the United States and Canada who will appreciate the same. Hence, we ask of you the favor of acknowledging receipt of this and stating whether or not you will appreciate our proposition.

Yours respectfully

"J. W. BILES & Co.,
"Cincinnati and Louisville."

Livingston & Co., in their new quarters, have one of the largest and best equipped establishments in the country. It occupies four floors and a double basement and everything is as handy as the proverbial pocket in a shirt. One of the most convenient features is an innovation introduced by Joe May. It is in the blending and rectifying department. The barrels are first taken by elevator to third floor where they are "dumped" into a device which distributes the liquor into large tanks on the second floor. These tanks are connected by pipes with the basement where the whisky runs through filters and the process of rectification and blending is completed. These filters have a capacity of one hundred barrels per day, and Mr. May finds his plan much more satisfactory than the old way. The top floor is reserved for the storage and packing of case goods, and the other floors are used for storing stock. On the second floor one of Uncle Sam's gaugers has a snug and nicely furnished office. The offices of the firm, on the ground floor are in a suite composed of glass partitions reaching sixty-five feet from front to rear and fifteen feet wide, including main office, sample room, private offices, etc. These offices are elegant in all their appointments and are something the firm may well be proud of.

PROMINENT WINE MEN.



Sketch No. 13, L. P. Drexler of the Fresno Vineyard Co., San Francisco and Fresno.

To write such a sketch of Mr. Drexler as would convey a correct impression of him to readers is not an easy undertaking. Mr. Drexler's life has been a very varied one. He has shown enterprise in many directions and all his enterprises are in evidence as to his great capacity and ability to inaugurate and manage important undertakings, for they have been uniformly successful. Industrial enterprises have not been by any means the limit of his labors. In this he differs from most men whose lives move more or less in certain grooves. By industrial enterprises is meant those employing skilled labor. He has, while engaged in these, also shown marked activity in almost every leading vocation of this coast. It may be said indeed that his position has been a representative one as miner, farmer, orchardist, stockraiser and real estate owner.

Mr. Drexler came to this coast first in 1854. From that time to the present he has accomplished a wonderful amount of work. The success he has met with shows wonderful fertility of resource and a general business mind fully equal to any demands on it in any line of action. In the rare instances where the success did not meet expectations as, in the woolen factory it is believed had the Directors concurred with Mr. Drexler and persevered, the success aimed at would have been assured. Under these circumstances this cannot be regarded as an exception to the general rule that governs all his undertakings. Considering that Mr. Drexler is now in the meridian of his powers, with many years of usefulness before him, and regarding the precedent of the past, that he will add to his record is undoubted, and in his industrial and other successes this coast will certainly reap great benefit just as it has done heretofore.

L. P. Drexler is a Virginian by birth. He is of Welsh-English extraction on his mother's side, the Prossers, and German on his father's. His people on both sides settled in the country, however, long prior to the Revolutionary War. His maternal great-grandfather was the first to settle in Virginia and

at one time owned the greater part of the land on which the city of Richmond is now situated. His people fought gallantly in the great struggles of the country. His maternal uncle was an officer in the war of 1812. He numbers also several prominent doctors and lawyers in his family. A cousin of his, Justice Ray, is Supreme Justice of the State of Missouri. The well-known Dr. Prosser of that State, is also a cousin. When he was quite young his father took the family to New Orleans. The senior Mr. Drexler was then private secretary to General Gaines whose widow contested so many years with the city of New Orleans for immense real estate rights there and finally gained her suit. The elder Drexler died there after which Mr. Drexler went to Kentucky and later on to Ohio. In his young years L. P. Drexler cannot indeed be said to have lived long in any one locality. He was for a time in several States and attended school in Missouri, Ohio and Illinois.

He was yet little more than a boy when he resolved to seek fortune in the west. He was then in St. Louis and there he fitted out a merchandise train to Salt Lake City. He made the journey with the usual ox team and met with the ordinary incidents of travel in that day, facing manfully such toil and privation as fell to his share. In Salt Lake City he engaged in business in 1854 and was succeeding admirably when in 1857 Brigham Young issued his edict ordering all the Gentiles to leave. This at that time admitted of no refusal and in consequence he like others had to pack up and go, or join the Mormons, and he took the former course. From Salt Lake he resolved to go west and in consequence he proceeded to Washoe county, Nevada, where he engaged in stock raising and farming. In this occupation he was also prosperous. He possessed the qualities needed for it, plenty of energy, plenty of courage, and that was indeed needed in those days, and plenty of executive business ability. He showed an enterprise up there far beyond the ordinary. It was he carried to a successful conclusion the first great ditch built there to irrigate the Truckee Meadows. This ran for a distance of some twenty-two miles from a point close to Hunters' Station on the Truckee river to the south end of the Truckee Meadows. Mr. Drexler was in Nevada as the above date shows long before the great mining boom. When mining development came he entered on this, and although the contest was a great one he proved successful also in this. In 1865 he removed to Virginia City and engaged in the banking business there. He also invested largely in real estate in that town, built quartz mills, etc., and took active part in its progress. He retained his cattle and land interests outside, long after he removed to Virginia however, and from Washoe county he ran for the Legislature on the same ticket with McClellan for the Presidency, but that was the time of the great split in the party. In his mining ventures Mr. Drexler met with his usual success owing to his foresight and prudence.

In 1880 Mr. Drexler was elected to the Legislature from Storey County, Nev. The State went Democratic that year for the first time and James G. Fair was elected to the United States Senate. During the period mentioned from the time Mr. Drexler first went to Nevada he paid many visits to the State. In 1880 while here he purchased his present large Fresno property in which is located the celebrated vineyard of the Fresno Vineyard Company of which he is President and Manager. Three hundred thousand dollars is invested in this. The winery there is one of the best equipped in California and has a storage capacity of fully 1,000,000 gallons.

In 1881 Mr. Drexler moved to this city, taking up his permanent residence here. Since that time he has shown himself to be an indefatigable worker in many industries of great benefit to our people. He has used his wealth very liberally indeed in promoting these industries. It was his advice that the Pioneer Woolen Factory should be continued, he believing it would pay a fair return in an approximately short time. He has at least the courage of his faith in this matter and would willingly have contributed to sustain it. He was Vice-President of the factory.



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Mr. Drexler is also President of the California Jute Mill which employs a large number of hands, men and women and boys and girls. He is a Director of the Giant Powder Company. He is also a Director of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. In real estate in this city and also country lands, Mr. Drexler is a large owner. In Tulare county he possesses some 6,000 acres of which 2,500 are in grain. In Colusa he owns about 3,500 acres. In Yolo he owns about 1,000 acres in grain and in Fresno outside his vineyard property he has 1,000 acres in grain. Mr. Drexler has also important mines in this State and in Arizona.

If we have conveyed a correct estimate of Mr. Drexler's energy in the foregoing the aim of the sketch has been met. Such a man as he certainly deserves well of the community wherein he resides. It is owing to such men that progress and prosperity are so visible in California. They are the great main factors in every advance. Mr. Drexler as would be supposed is a very busy man indeed. He has little spare time. Hence he belongs to few clubs or societies. In home life, however, he takes the greater pleasure, for he is essentially a home man and there he readily leaves aside, forgets indeed all the worries of business. He is a pleasant gentleman thoroughly companionable, a man who can talk and give intelligent information on almost any subject. In his ideas he is thoroughly liberal, and takes a broad, comprehensive and generous view of life and his fellowmen. He is warm-hearted, kindly and impulsive, indeed, where the occasion is deserving. In his opinions Mr. Drexler is a thorough independent.

Mr. Drexler is a widower, his wife having died a short time ago. In business and socially he is held in high esteem and is easily to be ranked as one of San Francisco's foremost and liberal citizens.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO TAHITI—PER BKT CITY OF PAPEETE, November 2, 1891.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
A C & Co., M.	A Crawford & Co.	5 barrels.	246	\$ 49
A C & Co., P.	"	6 cases.	246	34
P. L.	Lenormand Bros.	5 barrels.	246	49
J. B.	P G Sabatie & Co.	2 barrels.	101	51
E. L.	Lilienthal & Co.	1 barrel.	50	20
F S & J R.	Wilkins & Co.	6 barrels.	290	132
		16 packages.	720	280
Total amount 6 cases and.			1,633	\$605

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO, November 3, 1891.

F. A.	Lachman & Jacobi.	30 barrels.	1,545	471
H. S., West Hoboken.	"	25 barrels.	1,287	400
H. in diamond.	"	20 barrels.	1,009	335
B. H. P.	"	10 barrels.	516	220
A. in diamond.	"	20 barrels.	1,027	357
L. in diamond.	"	15 barrels.	759	279
S. in diamond.	"	25 barrels.	1,290	396
A. V.	"	15 barrels.	769	253
J. C.	"	25 barrels.	1,285	399
Triangle.	"	5 barrels.	257	86
E. B. & J.	"	100 barrels.	4,978	1,139
M. in diamond.	"	32 barrels.	1,631	623
	Miscellaneous.	50 barrels.	2,594	650
A. C.	G Capurro.	7 barrels.	351	165
J. P. M.	J P Meerbeck.	50 barrels.	2,490	949
H. in diamond.	Overland F T Co.	14 barrels.	700	280
M. A. A.	Beringer Bros.	2 barrels.	100	100
G. E. S., Brooklyn.	"	2 barrels.	100	100
H. B.	G Migliavacca.	55 barrels.	2,832	800
H. B. C.	Berges & Domeniconi.	3 half-barrels.	84	42
L. in diamond.	Geo Marcus & Co.	*121 cases.		605
S. L. Co.	S Lachman & Co.	200 barrels.	11,495	5,000
A. B.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	10 puncheons.		
	"	15 barrels.	816	202
M. & Co.	"	40 barrels.	1,900	494
S. in diamond.	B Frapoli & Co.	177 barrels.		
G.	J Gundlach & Co.	4 kegs.	8,680	3,563
A. W. & Co.	"	100 barrels.	5,005	1,732
K. & F.	Kohler & Frohling.	275 barrels.	13,821	6,319
B. D. & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	50 barrels.	2,475	600
Total amount *121 cases Foreign Wine and.			70,459	26,835

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO, November 3, 1891.

E. R. & Co., Corinto.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	5 barrels.	160	116
M. N. & Co., "	Stockton Milling Co.	1 keg.	10	7
E. R. G., San J de Guat.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	80 cases.		375
M. A., Champerico.	Oliver & Co.	32 cases.	149	
R. C., Acacajula.	F Meeks.	16 cases.	69	
J. P. Champerico.	J Gundlach & Co.	5 kegs.	50	42
C. in sq. V.	"	60 cases.		270
E. R., Acacajula.	"	8 kegs.	80	47
F. E. A., Corinto.	"	1 hf-barrel 4 kegs.	76	48
M. B. J. S., Acacajula.	John T Wright.	2 hf-casks.	70	52
Y. P.	"	6 casks.	304	279
F. H., Champerico.	"	6 octaves.	103	77
M. M., Corinto.	"	1 octave.	17	8
H. y Cia., San J de Guat.	Kohler & Frohling.	9 barrels.	448	214
	"	1 hf-barrel.	26	22
	"	80 cases.		268
H. Z. & Cia., "	"	5 hf-barrels.	132	64
G. J. & Co., Corinto.	B Dreyfus & Co.	135 barrels.	135	125
M. D. S., La Libertad.	"	8 kegs.	160	200
S. A. P., Acacajula.	"	40 cases.		230
Total amount 308 cases and.			1,831	2,633

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO, November 3, 1891.

G. S., Mazatlan.	Miscellaneous.	60 cases.		275
A. B.	"	25 cases.		109
J. S. B.	"	5 cases.		30
M. Z.	J F Schleiden & Co.	1 cask.	66	25
H. S., Acapulco.	J O Meyerink.	1 barrel.	29	22
K. & V. B. India, Mazatlan.	Ruther & Bendixen.	2 hf-barrels.	33	40
	"	15 barrels.	765	388
A. P.	"	32 kegs.	480	279
J. O. V.	Thannhauser & Co.	1 barrel.	69	62
C. G. S.	J Gundlach & Co.	5 cases.	176	70
	"	10 cases.		672
	"	1 barrel 1 keg.	672	253
	Urruela & Urioste.	2 casks.	119	46
Total amount 90 cases and.			2,422	1,589

TO HONOLULU—PER BARK C. D. BRYANT, November 5, 1891.

E. H. & Co.	Kohler & Frohling.	1 cask.	65	33
	"	6 quarter-casks.	184	92
G. in diamond.	Eisen Vineyard Co.	100 kegs.	750	375
	"	150 kegs.	1,050	812
	"	2 casks.	154	105
	"	10 cases.		27
Total amount 10 cases and.			2,903	1,444

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK, November 13, 1891.

J. R. R., San J de Guat.	J Gundlach & Co.	31 cases.		95
V. & C., La Libertad.	"	3 kegs.	51	34
S. & Co., San J de Guat.	Schwartz Bros.	20 cases.		49
Py Cia.	Kohler & Frohling.	20 packages.		120
G. S.	"	28 packages.		234
Hy Cia.	"	1 case.		7
A. Z. v. Cia., Champerico.	"	5 hf-barrels.	132	63
E. C., La Libertad.	E de Sabla & Co.	15 kegs.	293	238
M. de S. M., Anapala.	John T Wright	1 keg.	30	22
C. in cir., Champerico.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	16 cases.		75
A. Z. S., San J de Guat.	Urruela & Urioste.	10 cases.		37
Total amount 126 cases and.			506	\$962

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK, November 13, 1891.

A. D. C.	Berges & Domeniconi.	50 barrels.	2,384	596
E. C.	"	13 bbls 1 hf-bbl.	642	597
L. & Co.	B Frapoli & Co.	40 bbls 3 hf-bbls.	2,060	580
O. M., Pawtucket, R. I.	Lenormand Bros.	1 bbl 1 hf-bbl.	78	33
H. B. & Son.	G Migliavacca.	110 barrels.	5,965	1,700
D. Bros.	C Cathcart.	8 packages.	216	142
A. E.	"	2 hf-barrels.	52	31
	"	3 cases.		15
S. L. Co.	S Lachman Co.	10 puncheons.	1,606	800
T. M., Providence.	Dresel & Co.	3 barrels.	154	77
C. McH.	Whitney Transfer Co.	1 barrel.	50	40
J. P. M.	Chas Meerbeck.	150 barrels.	7,207	2,162
J. K., Brooklyn.	A Erz.	25 barrels.	1,285	
	"	1 case.		600
G. L.	L Corsilia.	3 barrels.	148	74
W. M. J.	Kolb & Denhard.	1 barrel.	50	30
C. C. in diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	25 barrels.	1,253	630
F. K.	Aug Kuehne.	1 barrel 1 hf-bbl.	72	40
J. P.	M Cuneo.	3 barrels.	144	73
M. C.	"	3 barrels.	146	75
C. G. W., Boston.	"	1 barrel.	48	24
L. M. A.	"	10 barrels.	508	117
F. R. A.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	25 barrels.	1,272	282
C. & N.	"	16 barrels.	809	233
H. S., West Hoboken.	Lachman & Jacobi.	25 barrels.	1,286	400
E. B. & J.	"	100 barrels.	5,001	1,143
Mrs G. H.	Farnsworth & Ruggles.	10 barrels.	500	500
C. P. F.	Cal Transfer Co.	12 cases.		60
H. in diamond.	Overland F T Co.	10 barrels.		177
A. R.	Beringer Bros.	50 barrels.	2,500	850
G.	J Gundlach & Co.	100 barrels 1 keg.	4,838	1,697
H. in dia, Brooklyn.	"	25 barrels.	1,238	564
	Miscellaneous.	100 barrels.	5,149	2,000
	"	4 cases.		22
L. G. B.	C Verneugo.	3 barrels.	147	45
A. S., Philadelphia.	Italian Swiss Colony.	2 barrels.	100	50
E. in circle.	Eisen Vineyard Co.	25 barrels.	1,185	645
J. P.	"	10 barrels.	519	385
Total amount 20 cases and.			48,817	17,089

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TO MEXICO PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK, November 13, 1891.

J P & Co, San Benito	Sperry & Co.	10 kegs	100	25
C H Port Angel	Ruther & Bendixen	20 kegs	100	116
		20 kegs	100	116
J D Manzanillo	J Gundlach & Co.	1 cask	60	42
R O San Blas		4 kegs	110	47
E G & Co, Tondia		8 barrels	397	258
B S Mazatlan	I Gutte	1 cask	60	46
A H C B, San Blas	Castle Bros	1 kegs	100	50
C in dia, Acapulco	L F Lastreco	2 barrels	101	59
A H C B, San Blas	Castle Bros	5 kegs	103	59
I D, San Blas	K C Eldridge	30 hf-barrels	553	319
E M & Co, San Benito	E de Sada & Co.	13 kegs	150	182
T P, San Benito	Calvera Roma & Co.	20 barrels	240	374
E M O, San Blas	W Louza	2 casks	121	43
T H, Mazatlan		4 kegs	62	43
J V		3 barrels	201	91
J M		3 barrels	159	80
V L, San Blas		10 casks	194	125
Total amount 26 cases and			3,000	2,080

TO EUROPE PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK, November 13, 1891.

C W E, Liverpool	Dresel & Co.	2 barrels	101	57
C W G, Bremen	Miscellaneous	33 barrels	1,714	900
Total amount			1,815	957

TO CHINA AND JAPAN PER STEAMER CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 14, 1891.

S in dia, Yokohama	A C Nichols & Co.	1 barrel	51	33
D B, Nagasaki	Bering Bros	1 barrel	50	22
T K, Tokyo		3 barrels	102	26
J McW, Hongkong	G E McWilliams	5 cases	15	
C P L, Yokohama	Bowen & Schram	20 cases	80	
R in dia, Yokohama	J Gundlach & Co.	16 barrel	875	388
A T in dia, Kobe	Horace Davis & Co.	11 cases		60
Total amount 36 cases and			1,078	624

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From November 1st to November 15th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Empire	McK&C Nanaimo	Cal W G Union	2 barrels	100	\$ 48
			2 hf-barrels	53	18
Walla Walla	D in dia, Vancouver	Bach Meese & Co.	1 hf-barrel	27	41
			25 cases	56	
	B & Co, Victoria	E G Lyons & Co.	5 barrels	237	60
Australia	Various, Honolulu	J D Spreckels & Br	3 cases	6	
S N Castle	HWS&S	Ruther & Bendixen	5 hf-bbls	130	83
			10 kegs	100	70
			10 cases		40
Oceanic	M&Co, Shanghai	S Foster & Co.	7 packages	140	109
	Whit & Co, Hongkong	J Thiland	3 cases	35	
	Albros & Co, Yokohama	Macondray Br & Co	30 cases	90	
Umatilla	C W Co, Victoria	A Greenbaum & Co	6 barrels	291	88
	H D, Northfield	Berges & Domenici	1 barrel	48	20
	H B Co, Victoria	A Haraszyth & Co.	2 casks	126	57
City of Pueblo	C G J, Vancouver	C Carpy & Co.	1 hf-cask	32	18
Alameda	M&K, Melbourne	G F McKenzie	3 cases	19	8
	G W M&Co, Honolulu	Jones Mundy & Co	4 cases	19	13
	W C P, Honolulu	J D Spreckels & Brs	1 package		
	Tonga		6 barrels	304	135
Total amount 79 cases and				1,588	\$1,002

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From November 1st to November 15th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Acapulco	H (M), New York	O F T Co.	80 hf-barrels	2,150	\$1,294
	J P, New York		2 barrels	95	96
	G E S, Brooklyn	Bering Bros	1 hf-barrel	25	87
City of N Y	R J D, New York	O F T Co.	20 hf-barrels	543	327
Total amount				2,822	\$1,804

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From November 1st to November 15th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Walla Walla	B & Co, Victoria	E G Lyons & Co.	1 keg	10	\$ 14
S N Castle	HWS&S, Honolulu	Ruther & Bendixen	2 barrels	73	80
			10 cases		70
Oceanic	CYCS, Shanghai	Wheaton & Luhrs	1 case		11
	MBros & Co, Yokohama	Macondray & Co.	6 cases		66
			4 barrels	187	338
	ASWCo, Yokohama	L S Hays	5 barrels	292	272
			1 case		9
Acapulco	B&G, La Libertad		1 barrel	41	61
	ERG, S J de Guat	Lilienthal & Co.	26 cases		246
	EHS	Carroll & Carroll	1 barrel	45	124
			10 cases		150
	PYC		10 cases		132
	G S		1 barrel	41	114
	MA, Champerico	Oliver & Co.	5 cases		66
	R Z, Mazatlan	Ruther & Bendixen	1 keg	10	46
	J P, Champerico	J Gundlach & Co.	2 kegs	20	50
	B&Co, La Libertad	John T Wright	1 barrel	40	60
C D Bryant	EH&Co, Honolulu	Kohler & Frohling	25 cases		175
	G in d'd	Eisen Vineyard Co.	10 cases		60
City of N Y	Z Z, San Blas	Thamhauser & Co.	32 cases		200
	R E H, S J de Guat	Lilienthal & Co.	26 cases		232
	E K		30 cases		232
	J L	Wilmerding & Co.	2 barrels		84
	V&Co, La Libertad	J Gundlach & Co.	1 keg	20	40
	R S, Amapala	Monteleagre & Co.	8 kegs	98	368
	BB&Co, La Lib'd	Bloom Baruch & Co	2 barrels	80	78
	C in d'd Acapulco	L F Lastreco	1 keg	5	12
	W de SM, Amapala	John T Wright	1 keg	37	27
Total amount 132 cases and				993	\$3,294

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From November 1st to November 15th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
C D Bryant	HC&Co, Honolulu	Monteleagre & Co.	25 barrels	1,189	\$1,189
Acapulco	Hy Cia, S J de Guat	Kohler & Frohling	2 barrels	102	81
Parthenope	L in d'd London	F A Haber	27 barrels	1,340	804
	L & S, Bremen	Natoma Vineyard Co	303 hf-bbls	7,794	6,235
	J F	Jes Finlayson	25 barrels	1,189	595
City of N Y	E M O, San Blas	W Louza & Co.	1 barrel	50	64
Total amount				11,664	\$8,968

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From November 1st to November 15th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PKGS & CONT	VALUE
Walla Walla	D in dia, Vancouver	Bach Meese & Co.	2 cs Liquors	\$ 17
	ABG&Co, Victoria	P M S S Co.	20 cs Champagne	200
	B&Co, Victoria	E G Lyons & Co.	15 cs Vermouth	64
			5 cs Cordials	40
			1 kg Prune Juice	7
			1 bbl Black b'y B	35
City of Papeete	AC&CoM, Tahiti	A Crawford & Co.	1 cs Bitters	13
			1 cs Champagne	16
Acapulco	F K, Mazatlan	Redington & Co.	2 cs Bitters	18
	M A, Champerico	Oliver & Co.	4 cs Bitters	31
	R Z, Mazatlan	Ruther & Bendixen	2 bbls Ging'r Ale	1,050
Parthenope	GO&Co, London	A Haraszyth & Co.	100 cs Champagne	8
City of N Y	J F F, Mazatlan	Redington & Co.	1 cs Bitters	18
	FLP, Port Angel	Thamhauser & Co.	1 cs Bitters	5
	P A, Amapala	Monteleagre & Co.	1 cs Ginger Ale	14
	R&B, Port Angel	Ruther & Bendixen	5 cs Bitters	106
			10 cs Champagne	87
	T W, Salina Cruz	Cabrera Roma & Co.	6 cs Ginger Ale	
Total amount 169 cases, etc.				\$ 1,763

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,
J & F. MARTELL COGNAC,
MINERAL WATERS OF THE APOLLINARIS CO., Limited, London
MORGAN BRO., PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT
DUROS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Claret and Santernes,
ROCK WINES, from Messrs. Bankell & Co., Mayene,

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,
GILKA KUMMEL,
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon
THE "BEST" TONIC,
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogshead;
ANDREW USHER & CO'S Scotch Whiskies
JAMESON & CO, IRISH WHISKY,
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,
"DOG'S-HEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Belmont; '86 T. J. Monarch; '83 Bluegrass; '85 Rip; '83 Chickencock; '86 Allen Bradley rye and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM LIVERPOOL—PER BRITISH SHIP ALCEOUS, November 4, 1891.

CONSIGNEES.	CONTENTS.	SHIPPERS.
L. Teillard.....	10 octaves Brandy.....	Hellman Bros & Co.....
Carlier Freres.....	75 cases Brandy.....	Lilienthal & Co.....
Dublin Distilleries Co.....	10 octaves Whisky.....	Hellman Bros & Co.....
Evariste Dupont & Fils.....	30 cases Wine.....	Swayne & Hart.....
Cantrell & Cochrane.....	50 barrels Mineral Water.....	Alfred Greenbaum & Co.....
Wilson Meyer & Co.....	50 octaves Wine.....	Chas Meinecke & Co.....
J B Sherriff & Co.....	15 quarter-casks Whisky.....	Hellman Bros & Co.....
"	30 octaves Whisky.....	"
"	5 quarter-casks Rum.....	"
"	10 octaves Rum.....	"
Frank Bailey & Co.....	100 barrels Mineral Water.....	Wm Wolf & Co.....
Du Temple & Co.....	50 cases Stout.....	W H Campbell.....
E & J Burke, Ltd.....	413 cases Stout.....	H H Sherwood.....
W & J Lockett.....	3 cases Champagne.....	E D Heatley.....
Gust Meyer & Co.....	26 barrels Brandy.....	Order marked W L in dis'd.
"	9 hf-barrels Brandy.....	"

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP ST. JOHN, November 3, 1891.

Jesse Moore & Co.....	1 barrel Whisky.....	Mrs R Saus & Co.....
Cook Bernheimer & Co.....	69 packages Whisky.....	Savage Commercial Co.....
J A Burke.....	1 barrel Whisky.....	Prosser Bros.....

FROM LONDON—PER BRITISH SHIP FALLS OF GARRY, November 5, 1891.

Thos Lowndes & Co.....	15 octaves Rum.....	S Glaser.....
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FROM GLASGOW—PER BRITISH SHIP ROSS-SHIRE, November 5, 1891.

Thorn & Cameron.....	40 cases Whisky.....	Order marked H C in dia'd.
John Ramsey.....	5 octaves Whisky.....	Order marked F&M, Portland
"	25 cases ".....	" " M & G " "
"	15 cases ".....	" " " " " "
"	15 octaves ".....	Chas Meinecke & Co.....
"	1 octave ".....	Order marked T T & Co.....
"	3 octaves ".....	" " J M & Co.....
"	2 octaves ".....	" " K S & Co.....
"	3 octaves ".....	" " L T & Co.....
"	2 octaves ".....	" " D & Co.....
"	2 octaves ".....	" " P C & Co.....
"	3 octaves ".....	" " B K B & Co.....
"	1 octave ".....	" " A D & Co.....
"	1 octave ".....	" " M & G.....
"	1 octave ".....	" " S Co.....
"	11 octaves ".....	Hellman Bros & Co.....

FROM LONDON—PER BRITISH SHIP WATERLOO, November 4, 1891.

Mackenzie & Co.....	6 octaves Port.....	H H Sherwood.....
"	7 octaves Sherry.....	"
"	3 quarter-casks Sherry.....	"
E Remy Martin & Co.....	10 octaves Brandy.....	Hellman Bros & Co.....
T Trapp & Son.....	16 cases Wine.....	Chas Meinecke & Co.....
"	1 hhd Wine.....	W H Crocker.....
Geo Logan & Co.....	1 hhd Whisky.....	E M Crawford.....
"	1 cask Whisky.....	"
W & A Gilbey.....	50 cases Wine.....	Lilienthal & Co.....
"	45 cases Spirits.....	"
"	5 cases Liquors.....	"
Boord & Son.....	325 cases Spirits.....	Chas Meinecke & Co.....
"	20 cases ".....	"
Sir R Burnett & Co.....	500 cases Gin.....	C W Craig & Co.....
"	50 cases Bitters.....	"
T Trapp & Son.....	135 cases Wine.....	Chas Meinecke & Co.....
S Allopp & Son.....	50 cases Beer.....	A Greenbaum & Co.....
Boutelleau & Co.....	85 octaves Brandy.....	Chas Meinecke.....
Jas Morrison & Co.....	70 cases Bottled Beer.....	H M Newhall & Co.....
Pascal Dubedat & Co.....	500 cases Vermouth.....	Pascal Dubedat & Co.....
"	5 octaves Sherry.....	"
"	50 cases Bitters.....	"
Frank Bailey & Co.....	50 cases Gin.....	Wm Wolf & Co.....
P Domecq & Co.....	1 hhd Wine.....	J A Donahue.....
C Day & Co.....	50 cases Gin.....	Hellman Bros & Co.....

FROM LONDON—PER BRITISH SHIP EUPHRATES, November 6, 1891.

Boord & Son.....	150 cases Spirits.....	Chas Meinecke & Co.....
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FROM LIVERPOOL VIA HONOLULU—PER GER. BK. H. HACKFELD, Nov. 9, 1891.

Macfarlane McCrindell & Co.....	70 octaves Brandy.....	Chas Meinecke & Co.....
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FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP ST. NICHOLAS, November 14, 1891.

J W Girvin.....	60 packages Whisky.....	Order marked G in dia.....
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FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP ST. PAUL, November 5, 1891.

J Schweppé & Co.....	10 barrels Mineral Water.....	W H Campbell.....
Cook & Bernheimer Co.....	64 packages Liquors.....	Savage Commercial Co.....
"	5 barrels Whisky.....	B H Kart.....
Lilienthal & Co.....	55 packages Whisky.....	Lilienthal & Co.....
C P Moorman & Co.....	50 barrels Whisky.....	A P Hotelling & Co.....
J H Girvin.....	34 cases ".....	Order marked G in diamond
Jesse Moore & Co.....	64 packages ".....	Moore Hunt & Co.....
W K Freeman.....	2 barrels ".....	Michael Wall.....
"	1 barrel ".....	G H Norman.....
"	1 barrel ".....	Schlucken Bros.....
"	3 packages ".....	C H Becker.....
"	2 barrels ".....	W Whelan.....
"	2 barrels ".....	Emil Sorger.....
"	1 barrel ".....	M Buerman.....
"	5 barrels ".....	E L Evans & Son.....
"	2 barrels ".....	Haffin & Marke.....
"	1 barrel ".....	E Reconi.....
"	1 barrel ".....	J J Hayes & Co.....
"	2 barrels ".....	J Roux.....
"	1 barrel ".....	Geo Meister.....

FROM ANTWERP—PER BRITISH SHIP CITY OF DELHI, November 9, 1891.

Apollinaris Co.....	700 cases Mineral Water.....	Wm Wolf & Co.....
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FROM EUROPE—PER STEAMER SAN BLAS, November 13, 1891.

F Cinzano & Co.....	30 cases Wine.....	Order marked F C & Co.....
Benedetto Costa & Co.....	70 cases Wine.....	A Venzano.....
Julius A Jaeggli.....	10 barrels Wine.....	A Vignier.....
Pietro Capanno.....	10 cases Liquors.....	Granucci Bros.....
E Callos Sons & Father.....	35 cases Liquors.....	Lilienthal & Co.....

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

CONSIGNEE.	CONTENTS.	SHIPPERS.
Southern Pacific Co.....	30 cases Wine.....	Order marked T C.....
"	30 cases Wine.....	W J Chapman.....
"	50 cases Wine.....	S Glaser.....
"	20 cases Cordials.....	A Vignier.....
"	6 cases Mineral Water.....	"
"	58 cases Wine.....	Goldberg Bowen & Co.....
S V Fornaris & Co.....	1 cask Brandy.....	Order marked C S C.....
"	25 cases Cordials.....	Goldberg Bowen & Co.....
Texas & Pacific R R.....	14 cases Wine.....	Order marked T C.....
Chas Graef & Co.....	100 cases Champagne.....	Wm Wolf & Co.....

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

From November 1st to November 15th, 1891.

CONSIGNEES	SPIRITS			WHISKY		MISCELLANEOUS
	Barrels	½ bbl	Case	Barrels	½ bbl	
Lilienthal & Co.....	370					
Jones Mundy & Co.....	458			60		
C W Craig & Co.....	239			80		
Moore Hunt & Co.....				56	13	
L Tausig & Co.....				74		
Jno L Bowman & Co.....				80		
A Buzzini.....				1		
C Thompson.....				1	1	
W Bogen.....				3		
D Needham.....				1		
G Boskowitz.....				1		
O F T Co.....				2		
Total.....	1,067			357	16	

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	BULK.			BOTTLED.			
	Barrels	½ bbl	¾ bbl	Case	Cask	Barrels	Box
Jones Mundy & Co.....						85	
Goldtree Bros.....						85	25
Wm Wolf & Co.....					257		
Williams Dimond & Co.....						105	190
W A Bogen.....	85	50					
C A Zinkand.....	100	10	120				
Sherwood & Sherwood.....	62	92				1120*	
Total.....	100	157	262		257	1,395	215

* 14 carloads in 1 train.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

212-214 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.24 N. FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OR.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNE
HUNT ROOPE YEAGE & CO. Cased Ports,
E. & J. BURKE'S Irish and Scotch Whiskies,
BASS RATCLIFF & GRETON, Limited—Bass Ale in Wood,
E. & J. BURKE'S Bass Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS
EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew),
Re-Imported American Whiskies, CARLISLE BOURBON, HORSEY RYE, Etc.

ESCHENAUER & CO'S CLARETS and SAUTERNES,
A. HOUTMAN & CO'S HOLLAND GIN,
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY,
GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT in Wood,
JOULE'S STONE ALE in Hds. and Hf-Hds.
MEINHOFF'S ANCHOR BRAND NEW YORK CIDER,
CARACAS BITTERS.

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports,
E. & J. BURKE'S JAMAICA RUM,
SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER (the "Pilsener" and Light Sparkling,
also SCHLITZ in Wood,
ROSS' ROYAL GINGER ALE, CLUB SODA, ETC.
HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water,

ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES.

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

RECAPITULATION TO SEPTEMBER 30TH.

Port produced.....	421,883	gallons.
Angelica produced	43,172	"
Sherry produced.....	24,725	"
Muscatel.....	4,850	"
Total	494,635	"

FIRST DISTRICT.

OCTOBER, 1891.

No report.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

OCTOBER, 1891.

No report.

BRANDY PRODUCT

[OFFICIAL FIGURES.]

FIRST DISTRICT FOR OCTOBER, '91.

Produced and bonded.....	15,768	Gallons
Received from Distilleries in Fourth district of California.....	24,378	"
" " special bonded warehouses in Fourth District of California.....	1,155	"
Transferred from distilleries to special bonded warehouses in Eastern Districts.....	20,716	"
" " special bonded warehouses to special bonded warehouses in Eastern Districts.....	5,384	"
Tax-paid.....	32,306	"
Exported.....	3,183	"
Remaining in bond Oct. 31, 1891.....	609,650	"

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
Total for January.....	830,675	108,100
Total for February.....	954,318	44,795
Total for March.....	997,085	47,055
Total for April.....	1,295,820	45,350
Total for May.....	1,505,467	53,445
Total for June.....	964,510	29,190
Total for July.....	979,740	27,440
Total for August.....	1,242,170	62,790
Total for September.....	1,160,314	46,210
Total for October.....	855,980	21,790
November 2.....	2,300	.....
" 3.....	74,670	520
" 4.....	31,850	100
" 5.....	37,540	700
" 6.....	56,190	1,525
" 7.....	37,380	1,236
" 9.....	46,810	.....
" 10.....	61,180	300
" 11.....	41,745	600
" 12.....	59,730	.....
" 13.....	40,550	2,300
" 14.....	50,600	12,880
" 16.....	63,480	.....
" 17.....	64,130	1,000
" 18.....	44,900	.....

The Mellwood Distillery Company, drew off its first run on the 2nd. inst. The Mellwood people are doing a fine trade on the coast this fall.

Goldberg, Bowen & Lebenbaum, have become agents of George Goulet Champagne. They are in a position to give it a rapid introduction, in consequence of their extensive grocery trade.

Wm. Wolff & Co., among their other importations during the fortnight, received 1,000 cases of "Pommery" champagne and 100 cases Apollinaris water, which will drop in nicely for their holiday trade.

Paul Trommlitz, the able traveling representative of Kohler & Frohling will soon be here after having made an extended

Eastern trip. He has done a nice trade in New Orleans, but found it duller in Texas than he anticipated.

Alfred F. Osborn, the representative of Bonfort's who has been doing the Coast for his journal, has returned East taking with him the best wishes of the trade. Mr. Osborn had a successful trip to California and expects to reach New York about Christmas.

During the fortnight Moore, Hunt & Co., received sixty-four barrels of "Jesse Moore" whisky per ship St. Paul, around the Horn. The firm say they have but one complaint to make and that is they can't get goods fast enough to keep their stock up. This speaks well for their trade.

Naber Alfs & Brune, made a shipment of fifty cases of their celebrated Damiana Bitters, to the East by the ship San Joaquin on the 17th inst. These bitters have many admirers in the East and it is gratifying to know that their sale is on the increase. The bitters are a staple article on all the bars of this Coast.

Mr. H. Grassi, of L. Gandolfi & Co., New York, is in the city on his regular business trip. It is his intention to come hither about twice each year in the interest of his house, which deals largely in Italian wines and liquors, as well as such specialties as olive oil, mushrooms, etc., etc. Mr. Grassi reports trade in New York in California wines as very good, his firm being agents for the Italian Swiss Colony.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Landsberger & Son the well known brokers, which appears in another column. Messrs. Landsberger & Son are among the most reliable brokers to be found. Mr. Landsbergers name is prominent in every period of the development of the wine industry, and he can be depended upon by all having wine to dispose of. Mr. Landsberger Jr., is a well-known young man in the business.

G. Migliavacca, is extending his eastern business in a very satisfactory manner. Not a Panama steamer sails but what there is a large shipment to his credit, and his overland trade is growing nicely. Mr. Migliavacca received a handsome testimonial to the quality of his wines in the shape of a gold medal at the Paris Exposition, and he has fully sustained his reputation by sending to his customers first-class matured wines.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

Per Southern Pacific Co's Lines During October, 1891, Showing Destination and Points of Shipment.

TO	Brandy		Wine		FROM	Brandy		Wine	
	Case	Gallons	Case	Gallons		Case	Gallons	Case	Gallons
Boston.....		71	2	2,861	San Francisco.....	58	17,316	1,937	393,358
Providence.....			5		Oakland, 16th Street.....		23	56	2,568
Portland, Me.....			1		Alameda.....				103
Other New England points.....		105	14	417	Martinez.....			8	2,099
Buffalo.....			2	192	Livermore.....			4	475
New York.....		4,968	765	87,664	San Jose.....	39	437	142	17,684
Other New York & N J points.....		25	15	944	Warm Springs.....				155
Philadelphia.....			17	311	Irvington.....			35	2,510
Pittsburg.....		45	34	4,064	Mayfield.....				50
Other Pennsylvania points.....		386	10	620	Mountain View.....				145
Baltimore.....			54	126	Santa Clara.....		25		2,249
Washington.....			111		Los Gatos.....			45	199
Wheeling.....					Boulder Creek.....				50
Other Virginia and Maryland pts.....			2	436	Santa Cruz.....			1	160
Other Carolina and Georgia pts.....					Stockton.....		20		998
New Orleans.....		43	20	215,094	Valley Springs.....				1,900
Shreveport.....					Oakdale.....				187
Baton Rouge.....					Fresno.....				18,412
Other Louisiana points.....				146	Sacramento.....		191	11	20,043
Mobile.....		24	54	4,829	Natoma.....				24,400
Key West.....					Placerville.....			286	
Birmingham, Ala.....			14	5,180	Cordelia.....		225		4,845
Jacksonville.....			15	2,430	Napa.....		59	1	32,395
Other Gulf State points.....	16	395	182	1,200	Oakville.....		400	10	54,500
Dallas.....			161	9,259	St. Helena.....	6	132		3,303
Fort Worth.....					Krug.....		26		175
Galveston.....		165	25	19,252	Sobre Vista.....				5,465
Houston.....			5	145	Glen Ellen.....		3,146		11,790
San Antonio.....		156	3	2,578	Los Guilicos.....		2,478		5,725
Other Texas points.....	10	86	26	2,392	Santa Rosa.....		245		16,330
Hot Springs.....	3		4		Marysville.....				217
Little Rock.....	1			45	Vina.....		2,042		3,115
Other Ark. and Ind. Ter. points.....			6		Los Angeles.....	11	525	427	4,823
Memphis.....	2	121	15	5,421	Alhambra.....				330
Louisville.....			4	10,004	San Gabriel.....		3,761	6	7,744
Other Tenn. and Ky. points.....			2		Cucamonga.....				14
Cincinnati.....		984	3	21,877	Winthrop.....				48
Columbus.....			6	100	Downey.....		23		
Cleveland.....		4		150	Norwalk.....				40
Toledo.....	1	25	1		Anaheim.....		132		1,095
Other Ohio points.....	19	136	31	1,821	Santa Ana.....				394
Indianapolis.....	1		3	2,877	Gilroy.....				
Other Indiana points.....		21	6	123	Menlo Park.....				
Chicago.....	4	7,969	292	93,515	Stockton.....				
Warsaw.....				2,423	Madera.....				
Rock Island.....		878	35	3,818	Ione.....				
Other Illinois points.....		120	14	3,613	Korbels.....				
Detroit.....				414	Healdsburg.....				
Other Michigan points.....	7	139	12	1,837	Calistoga.....				
Milwaukee.....	2	4,830	2	27,818	South Vallejo.....				
Other Wisconsin points.....		129	6	661	Yulupa.....				
St. Louis.....	5	3,659	182	32,176	Rutherford.....				
Kansas City.....		571	16	6,575	Yountville.....				
St. Joseph.....				13	Gridley.....				
Other Missouri points.....				160	Pomona.....				
Dubuque.....				1,900	Redwood City.....				
Daveaport.....			6	4,597	El Verano.....				
Other Iowa points.....		663	10	703	Krug.....				
St. Paul.....		573	28	2,234	Cloverdale.....				
Minneapolis.....		1,257		10,158	McConnell.....				
Omaha.....	5	65	1	4,604	Elk Grove.....				
Other Neb. and Kans. points.....		187	5	1,190	Colfax.....				
Other Minnesota points.....	1	243	5	1,246	Geyserville.....				
Dakota.....		276		1,612	Bello.....				
Denver.....	15	1,423	376	12,019	Hopland.....				
Pueblo.....					Rocklin.....				
Cheyenne.....					Sebastopol.....				
Other Colorado and N. Mex pts.....	20	360	74	1,709	Wilmington.....				
Marseilles, France.....			1	22,487	Tulare.....				
Canada.....				53	Burbank.....				
Total.....	114	31,492	2,683	640,093	Total.....	114	31,492	2,683	640,093

Chicago Department.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 10, 1891.

The past week has been characterized by a strong advance in the prices of bounties, especially of '89s. The time has come when there is a more active demand for goods of that age and with the demand comes the rise in prices as a matter of course. If the production of this year could be properly limited, as soon as the excess of '90s was consumed producers could look for a steady stable market as figures much in advance of those which have ruled for the past year or two. As a whole, the trade is in fine spirits and most dealers are confident that the dawn of a much better day is just at hand.

Capt. Shillaber has just returned from an extended trip through the south in the interest of To-Kalon wine and Vina brandy. He states some peculiar features of the Southern market for such goods at the South. From Memphis south the majority of the people are either descendants of the French or have been so closely associated with that class of people that they have adopted all their habits and especially fashions and tastes for liquor. Hence it is that California brandy is almost an unheard-of thing while the French article is to be found in almost every household.

It is true that California wine is making a good deal of headway in that section of the Union, not because they love the article, but because they are compelled to drink it per force. The duty on imported goods is 50 cents a gallon, which is practically an embargo on foreign wines, except for the very rich. As illustrating the difference in the amount used of each, the Captain states that one of the leading firms of the Crescent City sells three car-loads of California wine every week, and so far has not been able to work up its trade in California brandies to more than ten half barrels a year.

The proprietors of the big department stores have all taken out city licenses for retailing liquor. This is a great victory for the South-Side Retailers' Association, as they brought the action which compelled the merchants to procure licenses the same as any other retailer. This is only simple justice and it is a wonder that the matter was allowed to lie dormant so long as it did. These large stores are doing both good and evil to the California wine trade in Chicago. They are selling the wine so cheap that it cuts the margin all out of the trade for regular dealers who make a specialty of retailing it. On the other hand this very element of cheapness causes hundreds to buy it who could not otherwise afford to do so, and thus a knowledge of its merits and a taste for it is being spread broadcast.

Dr. Keeley, the man who discovered the "bi-chloride-of-gold" cure for tipsymania (usually called dipsomania), returned from an extended trip to Europe the other day, whither he went last spring for the purpose of making a thorough study of the subject in that country. He says that he found the disease of dipsomania very prevalent in Europe except in Ireland, France and Italy. The reason he assigns for the absence of the disease in Ireland is the fact that it is not an easy thing for an Irishman to get enough liquor at one time to get up a good drunk. But here is the point I wish to make, and desire to make it big and strong: The reason of the non-existence of the disease in France and Italy is the fact that the people of those countries are quite exclusively wine drinkers. Therefore, on no less authority than Dr. Keeley, who has made the subject of drunkenness a study for almost half a century, it may be asserted that the use of wine does not create the drink habit.

A spark from a passing tug set fire to a warehouse in Shufeldt's distillery recently. The flames ate through the roof and destroyed several barrels of whisky piled beneath. The department promptly responded, and by hard work prevented the fire from spreading among the 4,000 barrels that filled the warehouse. The loss amounted to \$1,500; fully covered by insurance.

The Whisky Trust, some of the Internal Revenue gaugers

report, is pursuing an entirely new method to crush its rivals. Heretofore the trust has purchased its competitors outright, but this proved a costly way of maintaining a monopoly and did little good, inasmuch as many new distilleries have been erected to fight the combine and now there are independent distilleries in Nebraska, California, Illinois, and two in Ohio. To break up the trade of these houses the trust, it is said, organized a large force of agents several weeks ago and sent them throughout the country with instructions to visit all saloons. If the proprietor proves to be a purchaser from the anti-trust houses the agent at once offers to sell the saloon keeper goods far below the prices of the anti-trust houses and generally lands a customer. These agents have been at work for several weeks and the result has been a marvelous success for the monopoly, the agents having succeeded in diverting a large trade from the independent houses.

On January 1st, a new firm will be started in Chicago, under the style of Halle, Bock & Co., to carry on a general wine and whisky business. The firm will be composed of Mr. James S. Bock of San Francisco, Mr. Max Halle of Chicago, and Mr. Albert S. Halle of New York. The new firm will have the agency in Illinois for the celebrated California wines of Jacob Schram.

Jacob Woolner, one of the directors of the Whisky Trust, said recently that the company has made all preparations to begin distilling spirits at Peoria by the Takamine process. This process will be gradually introduced in all the distilleries now controlled by the company. Mr. Woolner said that by the new process they will be able to make spirits 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than at present. He added that Takamine would, at no distant day, demonstrate that he could make beer, ale and other fermented liquors by his process and much cheaper. Mr. Woolner declared that the trust would not buy any more distilleries, as it now has 90 per cent. of the customers and is securing those of rivals by offering goods at lower prices. The Takamine process, Woolner believes, will eventually give the trust complete control of the output.

L. L. PALMER.

DON'T BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENT without first writing to or visiting Kohler & Chae, 26, 28 & 30 O'Farrell St., above Grant Avenue, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers in this line on the coast. They have all grades of instruments and sell very close for cash or on installments. This is an old reliable firm that has a gilt edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always guaranteeing satisfaction.

Landsberger & Son, Commission Merchants

123 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Agents for the Purchase and Sale of Viticultural Products.

Telephone No. 690.



G. MIGLIAVACCA, Wine Manufacturer and Distiller

VAULTS, NAPA CITY, CAL.

AGENCIES: NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, HOBOKEN, GALVESTON.

INCORRECT WHISKY QUOTATIONS.

There is a prospect of war between the Anderson and Nelson Distilleries Company of Louisville, and a trade paper published in that city. The company in question charges the paper with quoting its goods below the market value and threatens to take legal steps to stop such quotations. We have received from the Anderson and Nelson Company, with a request for its publication, a copy of a letter written to the paper referred to, relative to the low valuation of their goods in the prices current. The letter is interesting in that it calls attention to the injustice that is sometimes done to distillers and holders by the errors that are accidentally or otherwise made in quotations of values. This being the fact the utmost care should be taken by editors in compiling their prices current department, in order that justice may be done to all parties; but even with such care, on a rising or falling market, it is almost impossible to gauge the situation correctly. Accuracy is expected by both seller and buyer and they are entitled to the best information the editors of trade papers can furnish.

As an indication of the warmth of feeling that can be occasioned by under valuations of whiskies, we herewith reproduce a copy of the letter forwarded us by the Anderson and Nelson Company:

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, Nov. 6, 1891.

Publishers of — — — *GENTLEMEN:* We have repeatedly complained to you of the low quotations given in your paper from time to time for goods of our brands as compared with the quotations given for the goods of other distillers who pay you by advertising in your paper, but it does not appear to have had any effect.

On October 20th we wrote you that we would take 100 barrels fall '88 Anderson, 100 barrels spring '89 Anderson, 100 barrels fall '88 Buchanan, 100 barrels spring '89 Buchanan, 100 barrels fall '89 Buchanan, 100 barrels Spring '89 Nelson Rye, at the prices quoted by you for these goods in your issue of October

18th, but you were unable to furnish a single barrel of any of the goods at the price quoted. We now find that in your issue of November 3d you have repeated the quotations given in your issue of October 18th which shows how little regard you have for correctness and how utterly unreliable your quotations are, and in-as-much as the quotations of our goods below the market price is calculated to do us considerable injury, we hereby give you notice that if such quotations are repeated we will take some legal steps to put a stop to it.

Yours respectfully,
THE ANDERSON & NELSON DISTILLERIES Co.

By Frode. W. Adams, Secretary.

THE NEW WHISKY FERMENT.

The Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co., have evidently struck a bonanza in their contract with the Jap, Takamine, who discovered the new process for producing spirits from grain. The experiments have been so successful that one of their big distilleries at Peoria is to be operated entirely on the Takamine plan. This is said to reduce the cost of production several cents per gallon and to yield two quarts more spirit from a bushel of grain. The usual fermenting agent (yeast) is dispensed with and in its stead a sort of fungus growth found on rice stalk is used. Under the microscope this fungus is shown to be swarming with animalculæ—little red and black bugs—which multiply very rapidly in a warm place.

This fungus grows quickly, and it was brought from Japan by Takamine. He retains the secret of preparing it and receives one-fifth of all the profit arising from the new process. The whisky trust furnishes machinery and every expense and gets four-fifths.

HOW'S THIS?

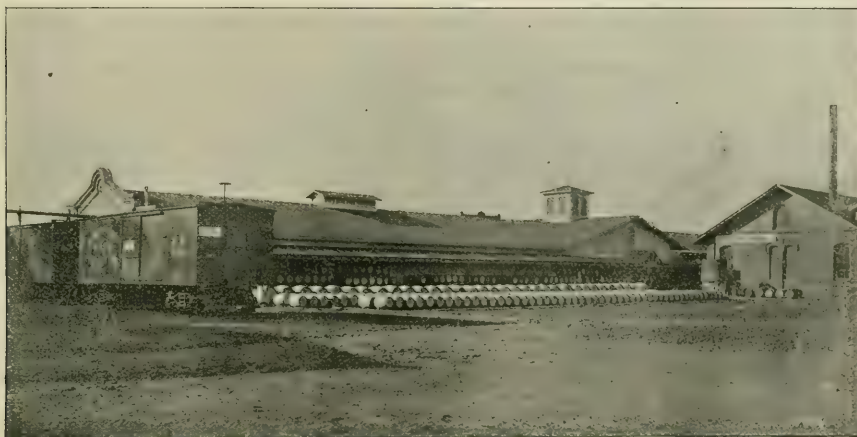
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

EL PINAL VINEYARD,

ESTABLISHED 1852.



WINERY AND DISTILLERY.

George West & Son, - - - Stockton, Cal.
SONOMA WINE & BRANDY CO., 1 & 3 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From R. Monarch.

Quantity, regardless of quality, prevails with most of the distilleries, but our motto is, as heretofore, "superior quality and limited quantity." Sour mash whisky made by our formula cannot be sold as cheaply as most of the so-called sour mash that is now being offered for sale. Our yields are but little more than they were fifteen years ago, but we are pleased to note that there are still parties who appreciate a good article, and are willing to pay accordingly. (For "R. Monarch," "Kentucky Club," "T. J. Monarch," "Glenmore.") Your trade earnestly solicited.

R. MONARCH.

From Boldrick & Callaghan.

To the Trade:—We have this day sold our distillery at Calvary, Ky., brands "Belle of Marion," and "Callaghan," the good will of our business, etc., to the Boldrick-Callaghan Co. Hoping you may favor the new Company with your business in the future, as you have us in the past.

Very truly,

BOLDRICK & CALLAGHAN.

George D. Boldrick, Frank Callaghan, Joe Atkins and R. H. Mitchell have this day incorporated the BOLDRICK-CALLAGHAN Co., with \$100,000 paid up stock under the State laws of Kentucky and United States, and have purchased of Messrs. Boldrick & Callaghan their distillery at Calvary, Ky., brands "Belle of Marion" and "Callaghan," good will of the business, etc., the Boldrick-Callaghan Co., assuming all contracts of Messrs. Boldrick & Callaghan, and business will be conducted as hitherto. We shall continue the manufacture of the celebrated brands of sour mash whiskies, "Belle of Marion" and "Callaghan" under the immediate supervision of Mr. Geo. D. Boldrick the president of the new firm. With this assurance the trade can depend that our whiskies shall be all that a thorough and capable distiller can make them. As the incorporators are personally known to the majority of you, comment is unnecessary. Trusting you will favor us with your business in the future.

Yours truly,

BOLDRICK-CALLAGHAN CO.

THE '91 VINTAGE IN FRANCE.

At the time of writing, the gathering of the grapes has sufficiently advanced to admit of a fairly approximative estimate being formed of this year's vintage. In point of quality the rendering will be unequal—up to an average in some districts, and falling below in others. Vine growers and vine dressers have a special term to explain this state of things in the word *jealous*, used by them to describe a vintage the quantity of which will vary, and be more or less as the vineyards have escaped or been affected by the meteorological conditions of the year. But if, in quantity, the claret vintage 1891 is variable, there are special circumstances which leads to the anticipation of a good quality. September is the critical month for the vine, and seeing that, as has been quoted above, that month left nothing to be desired, it may be fairly hoped that this year's grapes will have stored up within their purple skins some of the genial September heat and pleasant sunshine which are Nature's great agents in the production of wine.

Yours faithfully,

Chateau Londenne, Medoc, Oct. 1.

W. & A. GILBEY.

NOT BOTHERING ABOUT IT.

How do the liquor men regard the liquor plank in the People's party. Do they fear it? Will editor Wood kindly give his opinion.—*Prohibitionist*.

They are not bothering about the liquor plank in the People's party. They care no more for it than they do for the Prohibition party of California, or for the 367 solid Prohibition votes of San Francisco.

BRAVO! IOWA.

Prohibition in Iowa has received another black eye as a result of the election on November 3rd., which shows how thoroughly distasteful the prohibition law with all its evils is to the majority of voters of that State.

Iowa is one of the great Republican States and until Prohibition was adopted and the Democrats opposed it, the latter party could not elect a governor. But Iowa has twice elected a Democrat—Boies—as Chief Executive. In both campaigns, his battle cry was "Down with Prohibition," and on account of this policy he was returned to office, with a good majority. That he was elected by Republican votes is shown by the fact that the balance of the State ticket is Republican. His endorsement is the proper thing, but we cannot understand the idiocy of Republican voters who elect a Democrat upon an anti-prohibition platform, and then make him powerless by sending Republicans to the Legislature. Prohibition leaders in that State will doubtless find some consolation in that fact, but, just the same, their greatest enemy has been twice honored by the voters in their own ranks, and the time will come when these same independent voters will demand re-submission. When they do they will win it, and then good-bye prohibition in Iowa, and the State will return to its old-time prosperity, after years of Prohibition depression.

THAT NASTY FAILURE.

Bamberger and Kaempfer, the members of the wine firm whose failure was so fraudulent on its face that they have been fighting ever since to keep out of jail, have received another turn of the thumb-screws, this time in the shape of an indictment by the present grand jury.

These men have stoutly maintained their innocence of fraud, but it is noteworthy that they are fighting the indictment on the same flimsy ground of the notorious bribers and boodlers whose punishment the jury seeks. If these men are the pinks of innocence they claim to be, why do they not accept this opportunity to go into court and vindicate their characters which are now under a very dark cloud. The trouble is that following trial they see the doors of State prison yawning to take them in and keep them where goods and chattels are not to be obtained by false pretenses. They say that the Grand Jury is not only illegal, but that one of its members is disqualified because of the fact that he was one of the victims of Bamberger & Kaempfer. This objection would be valid if it were not for the fact that the juror, in question, Mr. J. H. Mundy, of Jones Mundy & Co., had nothing to do with the finding of the indictment against Bamberger & Kaempfer.

The court has refused to set aside the indictments and it is to be hoped that for the protection of the trade in the future, these men will have to stand trials for if they get their desserts, honest dealers will not be subjected to such fraudulent impositions and loss as the trade have suffered through Bamberger and Kaempfer.

CHARLES KRUG'S MISFORTUNES.

It is with the deepest regret that we learn of the death of Mrs. Charles Krug at the country home of Mr. Krug near St. Helena. Her death occurred on the morning of the 15th inst.

Mrs. Krug was a native of the Napa Valley and leaves a family of two daughters.

The sympathy of the entire valley and of the viticulturists throughout the State is extended to Mr. Krug in his latest affliction. It is only a few months ago that he lost the use of his voice through paralysis of the tongue, as well as losing otherwise, and to crown his misfortunes now comes the death of his wife. There are none but who hope that the end of his misfortunes has come and that the closing years of his life may be brighter than the few years that have passed.

VALUE OF THE FRENCH WINE PRODUCT.

According to the statistics published by the French Government, the approximate value of the 1890 vintage to France was nearly forty millions sterling, made up of a little more than eight millions—the value of wines classed as of fine quality—and the balance representing ordinary table wines. Out of this forty millions just mentioned, the produce of the department of the Gironde, in which the claret districts are situated, was valued at a little over six millions sterling, or to put it in other words, nearly a seventh of the total value of wine produced in France last year came from that department. Taking the three years, 1888 to 1890, the number of hogsheads of claret produced under what are known as the “classified growths” was 79,816 hogsheads, or not far short of four million gallons.

It is not so many years, indeed, since the value of the French vintage, represented nearly double that of last year. A successful vintage, therefore, is a matter of first interest to the twenty-three millions of workers, scattered over 76 departments of France, for whom the cultivation of the vine in one way or another finds employment, while from that cultivation is derived one of the most important sources of the national prosperity, and out of it the public treasury draws the larger part of its sources.

In preceding letters we have more than once remarked on this importance of the vine crop to France, and have contrasted it with the value of the wheat crop in England. The reality of this will, perhaps, be better brought home to the minds of your readers if we illustrate our meaning by taking the records of one particular estate in the Medoc—one of the most important, it is true. On the last occasion when Chateau Margaux changed hands, in 1879, the extent of the vine land was given as about 200 acres. According to published accounts, the value of the produce from these 200 acres was in 1888 about £29,000; in 1889 £25,600; and in 1890, £30,240—the largest year of production on the estate having been 1875—while among the smaller was 1854, the year when the vine disease, known as the *oidium* made its appearance all over Europe, and brought the vintage of Margaux down to some 72 hogsheads, against an average which of late years has been nearly 1,140 hogsheads yearly.

Looking at the above figures it may be safely doubted whether there are many spots on the earth's surface producing such an important return to the cultivator as the narrow tongue of land, some 60 miles in length, known as the Medoc, consisting chiefly of alluvial clays, sand and water-worn pebbles, which in the course of centuries have formed a soil almost incapable of producing any other crop, and yet which has become the natural home of the vine.

It is worth, perhaps, calling to recollection that the Medoc was not always this fertile district. In the 16th century, according to all accounts, the characteristics of the country had more in common with that long stretch of country, known as the *landes*, extending from Bordeaux along the coast of the Atlantic, as far almost as Biarritz, a district which, although thanks to the energy of the first Napoleon it has been reclaimed, still in many parts presents the strange sight of the inhabitants walking about on the high stilts, clothed in sheepskins, with the surface of the land little else but marsh, bog and heather; and where,

according to the amusing description given by M. Edmond About in “Maitre Pierre,” two and a half acres of land “furnish only yearly for only one sheep, and produce to the State the round sum of the twentieth part of a sou, to the landlord 50 centimes, and to the tenant the trifling quantity of wood and fat which a lean and shorn sheep can make in a year.”

Contrast with this the position of the wealthy Medocian land owners already referred to, and it will be readily understood why these latter have not failed to avail themselves of all the advantages which the peculiar characteristics of their soil and district have placed at their disposal, and, in common with French vinegrowers generally, have struggled manfully against the difficulties and vicissitudes of the last 15 years, until there is now really a fair prospect of that perseverance being rewarded.

Generally throughout France, reconstitution of the old vineyards, has of late years, been incessant, while the replanting, by means of American stocks, has been so rapid that if it continues, in a very short time, France will have a greater extent of land under vine cultivation than it has ever had. In 1888, the American vine for purposes of grafting have been planted in 22,260 acres only. This had increased in 1889 to nearly 750,000 acres. It is reasonable, therefore, to look forward to a time—not very far distant—when France will again, as of old, produce in her own vineyards, the quantity of wine required for the consumption of her people. What that quantity is can be easily estimated if it is born in mind that, while the entire consumption of wines of all descriptions annually in the whole of the United Kingdom is but some 15,000,000 gallons, the city of Paris alone, with a population of about two and one-quarter millions, consumes yearly about seven times as much wine as is drunk in the whole of the United Kingdom. It is true the figures would present a very different appearance if reference was only made to the finer class of French wines, the bulk of which are not consumed in France, but shipped to England, Belgium, etc. It is here that comes in the well-known French quality of thrift. For 999 out of every 1,000 of our neighbors the ordinary beverage wines of their country are good enough, the remainder are for the luxurious foreigner.

W. & A. GILBEY.

A BORDEAUX correspondent writes that “owing to the favorable temperature at the end of September and the beginning of October, the ripening, which until then had proceeded in an irregular fashion, has been happily completed, to the great joy of everybody who is concerned in the prosperity of the vineyards, and who knows what an important part the manner of the completion of the growth plays in forming the quality of the product. For eight days the *vendangeurs* have been staggering under their delightful loads of grapes. So far as we can see at present, the quality is likely to be greater than last year's—that, at all events, is the opinion of a large number of growers. It would be quite premature to make any formal declarations upon the subject of quality, as that can only be done at a much later period; but there is no reason why I should not say that the growers appear to found hopes on the taste of the grape, as compared with that of the grapes in years which are recognized as good. According to them, the year 1891 should have the double merit of giving both quantity and quality.”



F. A. HABER,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WORLD FOR THE

Table Wines and Fine Brandies

GROWN AND BOTTLED at the Celebrated

INGLENOK VINEYARD.

OF RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO. CAL.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines Produced in California.

122 SANSOME STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM PRODUCERS AS WELL AS DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES.

ANCIENT CORN JUICE, THIS.

"Speaking of liquor," said Colonel Mason, as he pushed back from his weather-beaten brow the Panama hat that forms a protection from the vagrant flies, and meditatively stirred the brimming glass of ice, sugar, mint and a goodly proportion of old bourbon, which combine to form the seductive "mash," "I have drunk in the last sixty years of my life liquor of every age, price and kind, from the wine of 'the twelve apostles,' at Bremen, valued at \$800 per drop, to that of Samshu, China, at 20 cash, equal to two cents per gallon. But in no land or clime have I found anything to approach some old corn whisky drawn from a cask in the spirit-room of the old ship of the line, Columbus."

"When the Columbus was launched from the Washington Navy yard in 1819 and fitted out for a cruise in the Mediterranean. Prohibition was unknown and as her crew of 1000 men and officers were entitled to two gills of grog daily, it was necessary to provide several thousand gallons of corn juice for the expedition. The casks containing the liquor consisted of a number of 200-gallon barrels arranged in a riding-tier, and one old monarch of a cask holding 300 gallons, which was stored away in the run under the magazine. As the provisions and liquors were replenished at every port where our government had a storehouse, and the 300-gallon cask was too inaccessible to be broached until the riding tier was exhausted, the vessel returned to the United States with this cask still unopened. When the ship was put out of commission and provisions moved it was thought unnecessary to remove the large cask of whisky, as it was unwieldy, and the spirit room was secured, as well as a vigilant keeper on board to look out for its safety."

"In 1845 the Columbus sailed under Commodore Biddle on a cruise around the world, and while passing through the Straits of Pangoriang it was discovered to the dismay of all that the riding tier casks were dry. After much labor the stores around the 300-gallon cask were removed, and after twenty-six years of tossing around the whisky was released. When the whisky was purchased it cost about eighteen cents per gallon, but I have never taken into my mouth anything like that whisky when it was drawn. 'It poured like thin oil and was as smooth to the throat as glycerine. I was in charge of the spirit room, and, though only eighteen, could and often did drink a half a tumbler of it undiluted without being made tipsy. Here, boys, juleps for two!'—*Washington Post*."

"HUMBUGGED WITH WINE."

Barnum declared that the average American citizen liked to be humbugged and upon that theory the great showman purchased his remarkable career.

Whether he was right or wrong it is quite certain that the said American citizen is humbugged every day and every hour in the day, and that judging from appearances he seems to relish it.

In looking for a weak spot in the American make-up, the shrewd tradesman discovers that this weak spot is his passion for foreign articles. Go into a store and if the clerk wants to commend an article particularly to a prospective purchaser he will inform him that it is imported, and nine times out of ten he increases the value of said article in the shopper's estimation. Nine times out of ten also the article, if imported at all, is not as valuable as domestic goods of a similar kind, but the clerk has marked the weakness of his customer and takes advantage of it.

So firmly rooted is the idea that a foreign made article is superior in the opinion of the purchaser that many dealers (not in Minneapolis of course, but in the wicked cities East) represent their goods as of foreign make when not a fibre in them ever saw a place outside of the United States.

A striking, almost a comical illustration, of this is furnished in the wine trade. It is proven that large quantities of California wines are exported to France, where they are to be sold as genuine French wines. Mr. Duncan Bankhardt, now in San Francisco, says he will purchase for a Cete house, of which he is the agent, from 1,600,000 to 2,000,000 gallons of California wine this year if the French duty is not increased, which is now but four francs and fifty centimes per hectolitre (26½ gallons).

Thirty-five million gallons of wine were consumed in the United States in 1888, and out of this the records show we imported just 50,000,000 gallons. This fact reveals the enormous quantities of wine which must be placed on the market under a French label.

The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW of October 5th has the following items:

There is now enroute to France, around the Horn, 109 puncheons of wine. A special trainload of ten cars of wine for France direct by way of New York, left C. Carpy's Napa cellar on the 5th inst. It will be followed by other shipments until 800 puncheons have been sold.

Arpad Haraszthy & Co., have just shipped a lot of fifty cases of champagne to Messrs. Grierson, Oldham & Co., their London agents. This is the first of the special English cuvees to go forward but others will follow right along by rail and sea. The cuvees are pronounced most delicious by all who have tasted them and they are exceptional for their dryness.

The Natoma Vineyard Company is breaking a hole in the German market all the time. Not content with shipping direct to Bremen some time since a large quantity of brandy, another splendid lot of 450 barrels has gone forward by the Clan Mackenzie, via London. Another direct shipment will be made by the next vessel which is placed on the berth for Bremen.

The shipments of wine to Grierson, Oldham & Co., are on the increase all the time. This enterprising firm is stated to be selling about 12,000 cases of California wine annually in London, and the demand must be increasing all the time, as the shipments to this house alone will aggregate nearly 50,000 gallons already for the year.

These facts show, not only the commercial importance which the wine trade of California is assuming, but how the simple-minded purchaser is being humbugged when he smacks his lips over his imported Burgundy and champagne.

But our sharp dealers have discovered that so far as this country is concerned there is a more profitable way of selling these goods than by having them shipped back from France and paying the American duty. Therefore foreign bottles and packages are secured, filled and packed and with French labels, placed upon the market and sold as imported wines.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

STAVELESS BARRELS.

It is doubtless a matter of general knowledge that the bodies of casks and barrels are composed of a number of tapered staves, which are assembled together, held in position and hooped up. By a novel and ingenious method of manufacture casks are now being manufactured from one piece of wood, and therefore without any staves, or, it may be said, with only one, the body constituting in itself a long single stave. The method of preparing the body of the cask may be likened to the sharpening of a lead pencil by a pocket sharpener. The stem of the tree is first cut up into pieces or logs of a length according to that of the barrel required, and is then boiled for two or three hours in a closed vessel to soften the wood, a current of electricity being passed through the water the whole time. From the boiler the log of wood is taken to the machine, where it is held at each end horizontally between two points, much in the same way as a piece of wood is held in the lathe. Rotation is given to the piece of timber, which is advanced towards a broad blade fixed on a frame having a slot in it in a line with the edge of the blade, just as in a plane, which the cutting part of the machine may be said to resemble.

As the trunk of the tree is revolved against the blade a continuous sheet of wood is produced of any desired thickness. The wood is drawn out flat from the rear of the machine by hand on to a table. The sheet of wood thus obtained is cut transversely into pieces each of the required length for one barrel. The pieces are then passed through a grooving machine, which cuts the grooves in which the head is eventually fitted. Another machine cuts V-shaped pieces at intervals out of the edges of the pieces of wood, which are then easily bent round into a cylinder and firmly hooped, the V-shaped slots enabling it to assume the necessary conical form at each end. There is thus only one joint in the body of the cask or barrel. The casks are afterwards dried in a special apparatus, after which they are ready for use. A factory is in operation in Germany manufacturing these casks, some of which we recently examined at the offices of the Oncken Patents Syndicate, 10 Old Jewry Chambers, London. We were also shown a model of the machine and some samples of wood of various thicknesses, including some exceedingly thin veneers.—*London Times*.

PROTECTING IMPORTERS.

The Internal Revenue Department has at last adopted a sensible course in regard to the rights of importers and consumers respecting the sophistication of foreign beverages that have a sale in the American market. At the instance of G. S. Nicholas & Co., the well-known New York importers, Internal Revenue Commissioner Mason has in the name of the United States, brought suit against one Morris Loeb, for selling an imitation of Booth & Co.'s "Old Tom Gin."

Several months ago we published a statement from Commissioner Masou, in which he declared the intention of the department to not only protect importers who make importations in good faith, but the consumer who buys in good faith, against such impositions. He asserted that both the revenue and the public are defrauded by imitation of trade-marks, and that it is the duty of the Government, inasmuch as it has collected the duty on foreign goods and the tax on domestics, to see that the tax payers are protected in the pursuit of their business and that their legitimate market is not curtailed by fraud.

In a letter on the subject directing the seizure of such goods he uses the following strong language: "It is the desire of this office to use all its powers to arrest this species of fraud both upon the revenue and upon the public, by seizures and prosecutions."

It is the plain duty of the Government to follow this policy in the strictest sense, for the simple reason that the most colossal frauds are perpetrated in this line of trade.

It is a well-known fact that such imitations are about as common on the market as the genuine goods, and that legitimate trade languishes owing to this fact. A dishonest dealer only needs to buy a case of imported goods and he can sell imitations in the same bottles and under the brands for an indefinite period and at the same time defraud the importer and consumer. This is not right.

The Internal Revenue Department claim the right to seize all such fraudulent productions and confiscate them. If that can be done there should not be much difficulty in stopping this practice if the merchants will watch their interests and force the Government to protect them.

RECENT REGULATIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30, 1891

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:—The Department is about to issue new Customs Stamps for Imported Liquors. They will be of three kinds and colors, viz: Those printed in black for Imported Distilled Spirits, those printed in brown for Imported Wines and Malt Liquors, and those printed in green for Re-imported American Distilled Spirits.

These stamps will go into use January 1, 1892, at which date all the old Customs Liquor Stamps remaining in the possession of Collectors or other Officers of the Customs must be returned to the Department, addressed to "The Secretary of the Treasury (Division of S., P., and B.), Washington D. C."

The stamps will be prepared in books of 50 and 200 stamps each, and requisitions will be immediately made for a moderate

supply of these stamps at such ports as have actual use for them, but for only such kinds as will be required, as it is the desire of the Department to have these stamps kept on hand only at such ports as actually require their use.

The following extract from Department Circular No. 52, of 1879, is given for the information of Collectors and others as to gauging, stamping and the rendering of monthly reports:

"Collectors will cause the blanks provided in the stamps to be filled up by inserting the date when issued, the port of importation, the name of the vessel and date of arrival, the number of wine gallons, and, in the case of spirits, also that of proof gallons, contained in the package, and the commercial name of the wine or liquor contained therein; and the stamp will be signed by the Gauger who may inspect the package, as hereinafter provided.

"Before the removal from the custody of the officers of the customs of any package of imported spirits, wine, or malt liquors, the Collector will detail a United States Customs Gauger, and this officer will make a careful gauge of the package, and will cut up on the bung-stave the number of wine gallons, and, in the case, of spirits, the proof, outage, and the number of proof gallons, and will also cut or mark upon the head of the package, in letters at least one-half inch in length, the date of inspection, the serial number of the stamp to be affixed, and the name of the spirits, wines, or malt liquors contained therein, as known to the trade, and a report of such gauge shall be made under the provisions of Article 1138 of the General Customs Regulations of 1874. At the close of each month the stubs will be compared with the report of the Gauger, by an officer to be designated by the Surveyor, or, at a port where there is no Surveyor, by the Collector, and, when all the stamps are used, the book of stubs will be filed in the Collectors office, with the certificate of the proper officer attached that the stubs therein have been examined and found to agree with the stamps used, as per Gauger's reports. A monthly report of the stamps used will be made by the Collector to the Department.

"Each package must be gauged and inspected separately, without regard to marks and brands already on such package, and fractions of gallons will be marked as provided in Article 1137 of the regulations referred to.

"The gauger will affix the stamps, and in attaching them will take care to guard against their cracking and peeling off. Collectors of Customs will be guided by their own judgment in regard to requiring the goods to be carted to public store or bonded warehouse for the mere purposes of inspection and stamping, and where, in their judgment, such inspection, stamping, etc., can as well be done at the place of landing, they may permit that course to be taken. Each stamp must be canceled immediately upon affixing by means of a suitable stencil-plate having five parallel waved lines, which must be long enough to extend one inch beyond each end of the stamp on the wood of the cask. A coating of transparent varnish or other suitable substance should be applied to protect and preserve the stamp after it has been affixed and canceled."

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

Acting Secretary Spaulding has instructed the Collector of Customs at Baltimore that no allowance can be made for shortage of wines, liquors, cordials or distilled spirits which has been occasioned by breakage, leakage or damage. He says that if, on examination by the appraiser, it appears that all of such merchandise specified in any invoice was not actually shipped to this country, an allowance can be made on liquidation to cover the shortage so reported, but the law forbids "constructive or other allowances" for deficiencies which occur after shipment of the articles.

BURNT SUGAR COLORING.

TO COMPOUNDERS:

Does the sugar coloring you are now using give perfect satisfaction? Are your goods not occasionally cloudy or opaque in appearance, and is there not sometimes a slight precipitation at the bottom of the package.

If you have any such trouble we confidently recommend that you try our Burnt Sugar Coloring. We promise that you will be more than pleased. Complaints about our coloring are wholly unknown. We guarantee perfect satisfaction. This, from a reliable and responsible firm ought to carry weight.

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ORIGIN OF THE COCKTAIL.

Mexico has the best and cheapest beer in the world. You can buy it all over Mexico for a cent a glass, and there are a thousand licensed saloons in Mexico City. The city gets a thousand dollars a day revenue from these shops, and two hundred and fifty thousand pints of this liquor are sold here every day. This makes two tumblers to each man, woman and child in the capital, and the consumption throughout the remainder of the country is proportionately great. The Mexican beer is called pulque. It is nature's own beer, and it is made from the sap of a cactus plant of the same species as the century plant. This grows in Mexico to a height of from eight to fifteen feet. It is made up of great green leaves, which are a foot wide at the bottom, and which are often eight inches thick and eight or ten feet long. These leaves start up from the ground around a green cone, which is a foot thick at the base, and which ends in a point as sharp as a needle. It takes about ten years for this cone to grow to its proper size, and if it is left a flower grows upon it and the plant after blossoming dies. Just before blossoming, however, it is ready for pulque making. This is done by cutting the cone out of the plant, and this leaves a great bowl in the plant about as large as a two gallon crock. Into this bowl the sap of the leaves runs in streams, and each plant will produce from eight to fifteen quarts of juice per day. It continues to yield this amount for six months, and one plant will produce barrels and sometimes hogsheds of liquor. This liquor is the natural beer. It flows into the bowl as sweet as sugar and as clear as crystal. After twenty-four hours, however, its color has changed to that of skimmed milk. It begins to smell, and its odor and strength increase as it grows older, so that for a block around a pulque shop you have the smell of a Linburger cheese factory, and you can shut your eyes and find the saloons by your nose. The beer has about the same effect as good Batavia Bock. It makes you feel comfortable, and too much of it goes to your head. It acts on your liver and kidneys and aids digestion. If you take it towards night it cures your insomnia, and I find it an excellent tonic.

This pulque is raised in big plantations. There are tens of thousands of acres of plants growing near Mexico City, and one railroad receives \$1,000 a day for carrying pulque into the capital. I traveled for miles through these pulque plantations and I saw the Indian peons gathering the liquor. Each man had a bag of untanned pigskin on his back and the juice was drawn from the plant into this by means of a long gourd, which acted as a siphon. The Indian would poke one end of this gourd into the hole in the plant and suck the air and the juice out, and then turn it into this dirty pigskin bag. These bags were made of the hide of a whole hog, and some of them looked as though they were not more than two or three days old. The legs and mouth of the skin were sewed up, and when the bag was full of the liquor these wobbled about, making the bag look like a live animal. The pulque ferments in these bags. In them it is carried into the city and it is served either from them or from barrels. The method of dealing it out to the customers is no more appetizing than the mode of gathering it. A dirty Mexican, in his shirt sleeves, with his arms bare to the biceps, takes a glass the size of a schooner and thrusts his arm into the barrel up to the elbow, and gives you the pulque with his hands dripping. If you can conquer your nose, you drink it, and the result is not at all bad. These pulque shops are found in every Mexican block. They are open from early in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, and at the time they are closed by law, and are not opened again until the next morning. Mexico has excellent police regulations in regard to the peons, or common people. The pulque shops are patronized chiefly by them, and you find less disorder in the City of Mexico at night than in any city of its size in the United States.

The high-priced saloons, which sell all kinds of liquors, are kept open until midnight and later, and I hear the billiard balls clicking and the rich foreigners and well-to-do Mexicans carousing in the Itubide bar room early in the morning and all day Sunday. The pulque product, however, is the most profitable of any liquor production in Mexico, and many of these pulque plantations bring in from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per year. I know one man who gets \$200 a day from his pulque hacienda. A number of other liquors in addition to pulque are produced from the plant and in one district a very fine brandy called Mescal is produced from it, and Iequila is another liquor much like Scotch whisky, which comes from the Maguey plant. The leaves of this plant

contain thousands of fibers, and these make the strongest kind of bagging and ropes, which are equal in strength to linen.

The title of our most popular drink comes from Mexico. The Aztec word pulque is pronounced much like cocktail, and Gen. Scott's troops called the liquor cocktail and carried the word back to the United States. It is said that the liquor was discovered by a Toltec noble, and that he sent it to the king by the hand of his daughter, Miss Cocktail (Xochitl). The king drank the liquor and then looked at the maiden. The first tickled his palate; the second enamored his heart. It was a case of love at first sight in both instances, and he married the girl and started a pulque plantation. From that day to this the Mexicans have kept themselves saturated with pulque, and Miss Cocktail is one of the Venuses of Mexican tradition. Mexican brandies are very strong. There is one called agua diente, which is made from sugar cane and which is as strong as it is cheap. I had a sore throat a few days ago and was advised to bathe my neck in this brandy. I found that it made the skin smart, and concluded to see how much alcohol there was in it. I poured a winglassful of it on to my marble washstand and touched a match to it. It exploded like coal oil, and blazed away for ten minutes. Two million dollars' worth of this brandy is made in Mexico every year. It produces drunkenness very quickly. Mexicans have some good wines, but they are very dear, and an ordinary claret costs a dollar a bottle.

JAMES CARPENTER.

BUCHANAN'S CIRCULAR.

122 EAST MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY., November 5, 1891.

The re-importations for the month of October, 1891, have been as follows:

Of the crop of 1880.....	91 bbls.
" " 1881.....	1,333 "
" " 1882.....	51 "
<hr/>	
" " 1883, 1884 and 1885.....	160 "
" " 1886.....	3,185 "
<hr/>	
	4,820 bbls.

Reducing the stock of exported whisky remaining abroad November 1, 1891:

Of the crop of 1880 to.....	314 bbls.
" " 1881 to.....	5,290 "
" " 1882 to.....	4,290 "
<hr/>	
" " 1883, 1884 and 1885.....	9,894 bbls.
" " 1886.....	5,715 "
" " 1887 and younger than 1887.....	5,360 "
<hr/>	
	24,601 bbls.

GEO. C. BUCHANAN.

COMMISSIONER MASON'S REPORT.

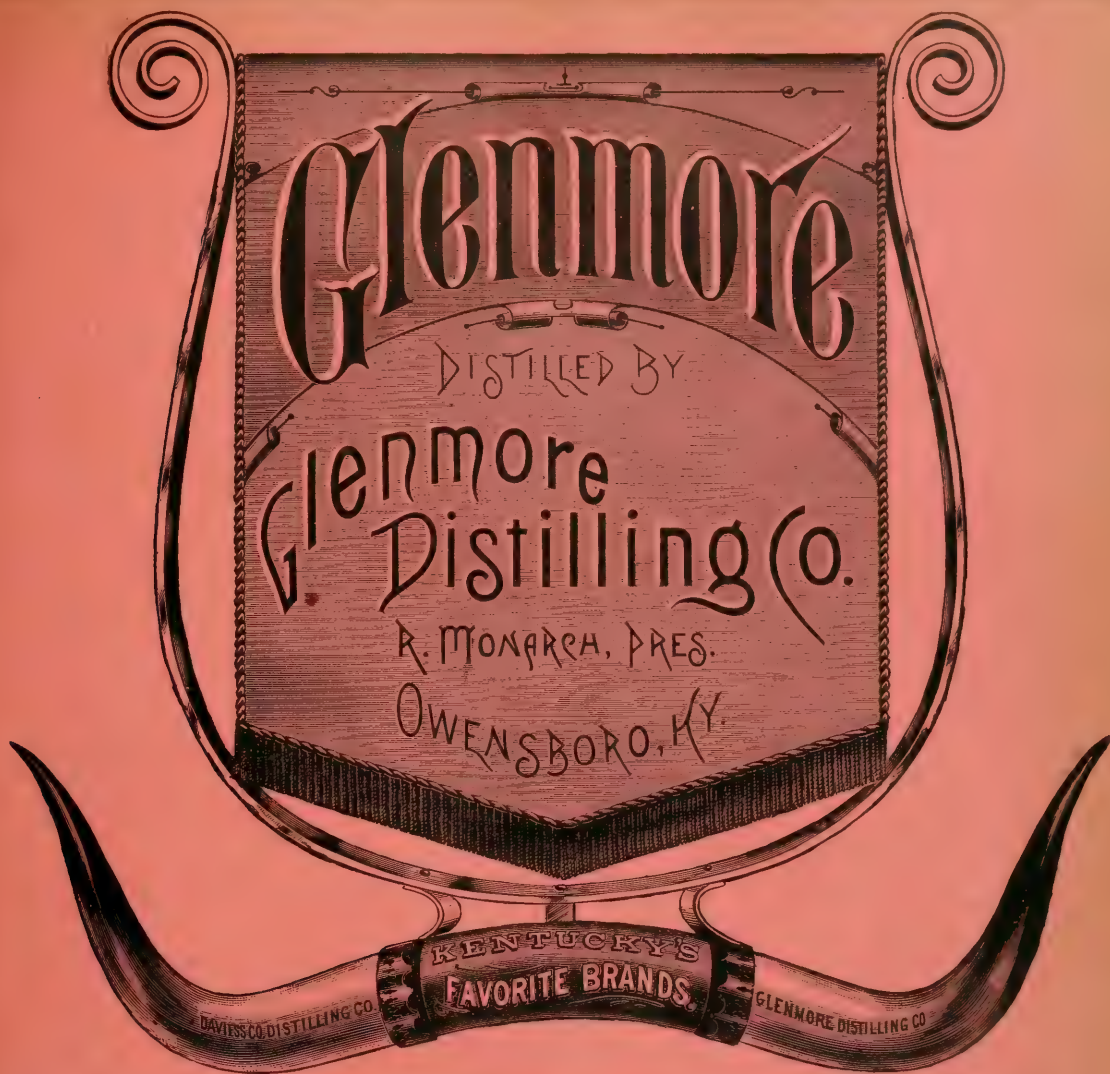
A dispatch from Washington says: The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just been submitted. The total receipts during the last fiscal year from all sources were \$148,035,416, an increase over the previous year of \$3,440,719. The cost of collection was 2.88 per cent. During the year 698 stills were destroyed, 97 removed and 375 persons were arrested.

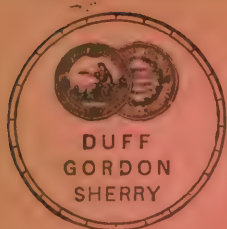
The commissioner says that in order to make the tariff law effective several amendments are required; among them one allowing the forfeiting of illicit factories, as well as duly authorized factories, where there is a serious violation of the law. The quantity of spirits produced and deposited in distilleries and warehouses during the year was 115,962,389 gallons, an increase over 1890 of 6,686,461 gallons. The quantity of spirits in distillery warehouses on June 30, 1891, was the largest quantity so held at the close of any fiscal year, it being 113,000,000 gallons.

The commissioner announces his purpose of substituting weighing for gauging in ascertaining the quantity of distilled spirits subject to tax.

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 I. J. Meder & Zoon, Schiedam. Swan Gin.
 I. A. I. Nolet, Schiedam. I.A.I.N.
 Game Cock and Double Eagle Gins.
 Boord & Son, London. Jamaica Rums, Etc.
 John Ramsay, Islay. Scotch Whisky.
 Lacave & Co., Cadiz. Crown Sherries.

Duff Gordon & Co., Port St. Mary. Fine Sherries.
 Lacave & Co., Sevilla. Queen Olives.
 D. M. Feuerheerd, Jr. & Co., Oporto. Fine Ports.
 Bonsons, Muller & Baco, Tarragona. Ports.
 A. de Luz & fils, Bord'x. Fine Clarets, Sauternes. Olive Oil.
 C. Marey & Liger-Belair, Nuits. Burgundies.
 G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz. Hock Wines.
 Schultz & Wagner, Frankfurt-o.-the M. Hock Wines.
 Haussmann Junr, Trahen. Mosel Wines.
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 A. Chevallier-Appert. Paris Wine Finings.
 A. Boake Roberts & Co., London. Wine Finings.
 J. J. W. Peters, Hamburg. Cherry Cordial.
 Standard Mineral Water Co., Liverpool. Ginger Ale.
 Prune Juice Extract. Batavia Arrack.
 St. Croix Rum. Medford Rum, Etc., Etc.



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Eprenay, Champagne.

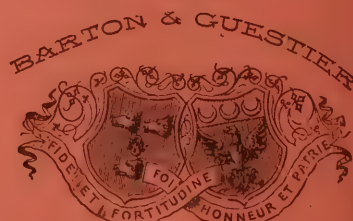


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Beaune (Cote d'Or.)



Bordeaux.

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 AGENT AND IMPORTER,
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HOW ABSINTHE IS MADE.

The raising of wormwood, a bitter weed of American fields and gardens, used by old women as a febrifuge and vermifuge, seems a curious industry, but all that can be produced finds a ready sale to the distillers of absinthe at Pontarlier, which is the center of this extensive industry. Absinthe, it should be remembered, is the French for wormwood, and before speaking of my visit to the distilleries, a few words regarding the famous liquor itself, about which so much is said and of which so little is known, will probably seem in place.

Absinthe is made of wormwood, with the addition of other aromatic herbs that give the green color and render the taste more agreeable. When it is distilled with care (says a special plea put into the hands of visitors by the distillers) and consumed in reasonable quantities it is a beverage, tonic and refreshing. But too much of it should not be taken, even when it is good, for it contains a high percentage of alcohol. Many distillers simply macerate the wormwood and other herbs and steep them cold in alcohol made of beets or of grain, by which means the poisonous oils are extracted from the herbs. These poisonous qualities and the bad alcohols necessarily have a bad effect and produce that rapid and dangerous state of intoxication that drinkers of absinthe have often noticed in regard to themselves. A beverage that operates on the nerves in such a manner as to produce instantaneous intoxication must necessarily be dangerous, first to the health and ultimately to the reason. This effect itself shows that the liquor is of bad quality and should be condemned. A French physician says of wormwood: "Its bitterness is its principal merit. It is tonic, stimulating, febrifuge and vermifuge. It is par excellence the herb of pale and feeble women. It is the quinine of the poor. A slight pinch is sufficient in a liter of boiling water," etc. It is evident to the most ordinary apprehension that a liquor made with good alcohol from a herb that has been in use the world over as a common domestic remedy, and has formed a part of the medical pharmacopoeia from time immemorial, cannot be harmful if used in moderation.

Two kinds of absinthe, or wormwood, are used in making the liquor at Pontarlier, the great and the small, the first for its bitter qualities, and the last, which is gathered immature, chiefly to act in giving the delicate green color. The other plants employed in the distillation are balm, caraway, anise and hyssop. Balm is classed medicinally as anti-nervous, an important antidote in a liquor considered generally as acting too forcibly on the nervous system. The qualities of caraway and anise are familiar to everyone. The last is greatly used in medicine and in many other ways, for its flavor and perfume. The caraway used at Pontarlier comes from the south of France; the best anise from Southwestern France and from Andalusia, in Spain. The flowers of hyssop are regarded as stimulating and expectorant. All the plants used in the making of absinthe, it will be seen, have recognized medical qualities, and all probably, as tea and coffee, a poisonous essence that should not be extracted in the process of distillation, and so become a part of the liquor. As to its history, absinthe, though it has not been fashionable till within a few years past, was invented some hundred and fifty years ago at Couvet, a little city of Switzerland, a few miles beyond Pontarlier. The inventor could never have anticipated the fame it would achieve. After having passed through various hands, it was purchased by the ancestor of the principal distillery of Pontarlier, to which place the industry was transferred near the close of the last century, since which epoch the use of the liquor has been gradually extending.

The principal distillery of Pontarlier, which has its patent from the inventor, is an immense establishment, covering several acres, admirably appointed in every respect, kept with extraordinary neatness, and, for the convenience of transportation, connected with the railroad station, some three-quarters of a mile distant, by a track of its own. The principal building is 250 feet long by 60 feet wide. The basement of this structure is used

for the storing of the liquor in huge butts, the ground floor for the alembics used in distillation, offices, packing, etc., and the upper floors for storing the wormwood, which is brought in sacks from the farms after having been dried. I was received at the door by a clerk, who, after having demanded my card, committed me to the care of a workman to be shown through the establishment. A distillery does not require a numerous personnel, and of the hundred or so employed here a great part I saw to be occupied in the offices and in the department where bottles are washed and filled and the packing done. Here everything is done by labor-saving machinery. The bottles are washed by a machine which by its revolutions brings them successively under a jet of water, and filled by a similar machine, which stops the flow automatically as soon as the bottle is full. The capsules are applied in the ordinary way by women, aided by machinery, and the nailing of the boxes is done by a machine invented in America. There are sent out from the establishment 17,000 liters daily of liquor, all of which, as the makers assert, is perfectly innocuous.

In the distilling room are sixteen alembics, eight cooling tubs and ten "colorateurs," resembling the alembics, but holding only 1200 liters each, while the alembics contain 2500 liters each. Here my guide undertook to show me why the absinthe of this establishment was superior to that of all the rest of the world. The process is as follows: The plants of the large absinthe are macerated in spirits of wine—no other alcohol ever being used—with balm, caraway and anise. The mass is then heated by steam, not directly applied, but through the medium of a second vessel, in which that containing the mixture is placed. As a consequence the distillation is slow and the poisonous oils are not extracted by the alcohol and blended with the aromatic qualities of the plant. A part of the product of the distillation is then put into the vessels called "colorers," with the small absinthe and hyssop, in order to obtain an extract that can be used to color the absinthe in the butts. The process seems sufficiently simple and depends entirely on care and regular manipulation. An effort to obtain information on the relative quantity used of the two kinds of wormwood and the other ingredients was a failure.

ALBERT SUTLIFFE.

AN OFFENDED BARTENDER.

William "by the bridge," the Only William, who a few days ago posed as the esthetic and artistic bartender at Col. Hayward's, opposite the New York city post office, has given up his lofty position in disgust. Cause—the importation of London barmaids by the Colonel to assist the aforesaid artist William. William is a philosopher and has a jealous pride in his profession, hence his refusal to sink down to the level of Superintendent of Barmaids. As reported by the New York *Sun*:

"Supposing one of my friends," said William sadly, "should come in and ask for a 'Widow's Kiss' after his dinner, would he get it from an English barmaid? I think not. London is a great town, but when it comes to drinks it is slow, very. English barmaids can draw ale, but do you think that all of them put together could mix a 'La Premiere' that would be fit to drink? And how about a 'Life Prolonger,' 'Anticipation,' 'Sweet Recollections,' 'Brain Dusters,' and 'Canary Birds.' Could they mix them?"

"I predict now that the barmaid will be a failure here," said William. "They are contrary to the American idea. I do not think that a bartender should be merely a beer slinger, and by that I mean no disrespect to the ladies. I believe that a conscientious bartender who knows his business, should have a higher aim than simply mixing drinks. It is his privilege to prescribe for his customers the drinks that will suit them best the different hours of the day. The art of properly mixing drinks and calculating their effect is a delicate one, and much too delicate for ladies to learn. I am sorry to see this innovation in my profession. As for myself, I intend to devote the next two or three weeks to work on my forthcoming book 'Thesaurus for the Thirsty,' and I shall watch the barmaid experiment with interest."

MICRO-ORGANISMS FOUND IN GRAPES.

Martinand and Rietsch have communicated some interesting observations on this subject to the French Academy of Science.

The observers placed isolated grape-stones from a great variety of grapes in test-tubes, filled with a sterilised solution of sugar, and kept them under observation for several days. They were thus enabled to ascertain that in some of the tubes mould formed without fermentation; others fermented; whilst 6 per cent. of the tubes remained bright. They then transferred some of the fermenting liquor to gypsum-plates, and were thus enabled to ascertain that five of the tubes out of eight examined contained colonies of *Sacch. apiculatus*. The tubes had been sown with organisms from common grapes. Similar results were obtained with tubes sown from Cotes zoties, Aloxe and Bordeaux grapes. Three tubes infected from common grapes gave about 20 per cent. of *Sacch. ellipsoideus*, the remaining organisms found in them consisting of mould and *Sacch. apiculatus*.

They then endeavored to determine approximately the number of micro-organisms existing in the husks of grapes and susceptible of development in acid liquors. Having repeatedly washed with distilled water and a sterilised camel's hair pencil a carefully-weighed fragment of grape-husk, they placed one or more cubic centimetres of the wash-water on a plate with malt gelatine. Counting the colonies of micro-organisms found therein, and reckoning the proportion per 1 gram of the grapes, they found that an Algerian grape furnished 4,320,000 colonies, whereof all that were examined consisted of *Sacch. apiculatus* without a single mould-organism; one from Cotes zoties gave 280,000 colonies of mould and 192,000 of *Sacch. apiculatus*; one from Ponsilly, 1,300 colonies of mould and 170 of various other organisms; one of Corton-bressende, 640,000 moulds and 1,440,000 other organisms; one of Bordeaux, 90,000 moulds and 20,000 other organisms; and so on.

With four lots the observers then watched the progress of fermentation for several days in succession, making fresh plate cultures of each lot every twenty-four hours. They found that Meursault grapes during the first seventy-two hours developed *Sacch. apiculatus* only. At the end of ninety-six hours a particular mycoderm pervaded the whole; at the end of 140 hours *Sacch. apiculatus* had again the mastery; and, finally, after 144 to 168 hours, *Sacch. ellipsoideus* had the superiority. Romance-Conti grapes were the same at first, but at the end of 72 hours an admixture of *Sacch. ellipsoideus* with the *Sacch. apiculatus* was observable; the latter were present in large numbers up to the end of the fermentation. A sample from Belmont (Air) for 72 hours showed nothing but *Sacch. apiculatus*, which held their place up to the end; *Sacch. ellipsoideus* first appeared after 96 hours. The fourth lot, procured in the Marseilles market, gave *Sacch. apiculatus* only all through the fermentation and a month afterwards.

Like methods were adopted with wine lees 40 to 50 days after the end of fermentation. On several plates there developed mould colonies attended by a strong odor of acetic acid, and on other colonies of bacilli. In plate-cultures of Vollraths and of Marcobrunnen (Reno), *apiculatus* formed 80 per cent. of the colonies; in Johannisberg 25 per cent.; and in minor proportions in Moussy, Bouzy, Chouilly, Ay and Hautvilliers (Champagne.) The same lees, on examination two months afterwards, showed improvement, the proportions of mould, acetic ferment and *apiculatus* being less. Two samples of Burgundy lees, examined nine months after vintage, gave a comparatively small proportion of living organisms, most *Sacch. ellipsoideus*, with a not inconsiderable quantity of acetic ferment. A sterilised must from dried grapes mixed with these lees was transformed into vinegar in some of the vessels.

It thus appears that among the microbes occurring in very variable numbers on the husks of grapes, and which are capable of subsequent development in acid media, moulds and *Sacch. apiculatus* are much more widely diffused than *Sacch. ellipsoideus*. Bacilli producing acids and mycodermas are not rare. Spontane-

ous fermentation of grapes during the first 48 hours is usually the product of *Sacch. apiculatus*, which then give place gradually to *Sacch. ellipsoideus* without disappearing altogether. Bacteria and mycodermas are found on the commencement of fermentation in the lees as well, which encourages the idea that maladies in wine are rather to be traced to micro-organisms existing on the grape-husks than to infection by the air or plant.—*London Wine Trade Review*.

THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE.

So many conflicting statements have been circulated respecting the vintage of 1891, that it may be interesting to know what is the generally accepted opinion about it over here. To begin with, it is recognized as being exceptionally fine in the Mediterranean regions, where the vines were reconstituted a few years back. But there, as elsewhere, the American graftings have only done wonders on good soil, which has been constantly and liberally manured; as Chlorose seizes them very quickly when the roots cannot find sufficient nutriment. Immense quantities of plants have perished for no other reason than that they were badly nourished; while many others have been unable to resist cryptogamic diseases and have fallen off in their crops, solely owing to blind parsimonious motives on the part of the grower. The reconstitution of the vine has given rise to much discussion and many deceptions; though it may be safely affirmed, that failure in most instances can be directly traced to the plants having been left to feed upon themselves.

Mildew surprised and set in amongst the Southerners, whose crops have greatly suffered in consequence; so it is hoped they will profit by the lesson in future, and bear in mind the old adage, "that prevention is better than cure." Otherwise the gathering is satisfactory and good quality is looked for.

In the Gironde districts the crops are relatively finer than in the South; it should be stated, however, that the vines are taken care of and nursed, not only in the great vineyards, reputed to produce the "Grands Crus" of the world, but everywhere else, with the tenderness and attention such as might be bestowed on a delicate and well-beloved child.

The Chateau Latour and other vineyards in the neighborhood of Pauillac, are thoroughly preserved against every specie of parasite, and it is unnecessary to add that nothing that science can suggest to promote the welfare of the plants, and thereby contribute to the glory of the *crus*, but is at once experimented upon and adopted, totally regardless of labor and expense. This leads to the supposition that, both in quantity and in quality, this will not be much inferior to the best of its predecessors.

In Burgundy, in Beaujolais, and in the Valley of the Rhone the vines which have been kindly and judiciously treated have largely repaid viticulturists for their care and prudence. The grapes are plentiful, a good average crop is expected, and quality should be quite up to the usual standard.

In the Charente the fruit has been ripening under the influence of delightfully warm days and tepid nights, and in the memory of the oldest inhabitant never has such beneficent weather been experienced at this season. The vintage from all appearances should count among those years which make a record.

The Marne districts have been sorely tried, not only by boisterous and unruly elements in the spring and summer, but the phylloxera has done damage in some of the vineyards. Admitting these vital drawbacks, let consolation be adduced from the fact that the month of September was unusually generous in its weather and temperature, and that the gathering is likely to proceed under the most favorable conditions. We shall probably hear more encouraging reports from these districts in the course of a week or two.

Algeria and Tunisia leave absolutely nothing to be desired, for the abundance of fruit in both these dependencies is this year regarded as little less than phenomenal.

Therefore, taken altogether, those who prophesied a good, average vintage for France in 1891 will not be so very far out in their reckoning.—*Wine and Spirit Review, London*.

THE TEETOTALERS ROUTED.

An interesting correspondence has been conducted in the columns of the London *Times* during the past month. Dr. Mortimer Granville started the ball by declaring that forty years' experience in his profession had convinced him that alcohol taken in moderate quantities, is highly beneficial to aged persons, and useful as a stimulant to people who are engaged in active work, either mental or physical. He said he considered it his duty to make this confession of faith, because great harm was being done to the community by a too ready compliance with the doctrines of total abstinents, and he added some very uncomplimentary remarks about the manners and customs of so-called "temperance" advocates. Altogether, the letter was uncommonly strong, but it was written under a conviction that the total abstinence craze is really injuring the country, and it went far to prove that to be the case. A letter of such a kind, coming from so high an authority, could not be sneered at by the teetotalers, and they accordingly brought all their forces into the field with the view of immediately crushing Dr. Granville. Sir Wilfrid Lawson took the command, and all the well known generals of division had a share in the conflict. They made a great deal of noise, as usual, but they were utterly routed in argument by Dr. Granville and those who came to his support. Mr. Mitchell Henry, from his experience as a hospital surgeon, expressed entire agreement with the doctor, and pointed out that fermentation is present in nearly everything that nature produces. He said: "Unless we squeeze the juice out of the luscious grapes and preserve it in casks, where nature develops in it a little kindly alcohol, the yield of each year would in great part be lost, and the bountiful gift of God would be wasted. Bear in mind that all man does to his grape juice is to filter and refine it, and preventing its fermenting too long. He adds nothing to it when the quality is first-rate, for fine clarets, Burgundies, Rhine wines and champagnes contain no added alcohol. And now what does this alcohol do for man? The question is easily answered. Alcohol is a preservative and stops the too rapid decay of the tissues, in learned language, to which a greater word is attached, the burning away of the tissues. Every muscular or mental effort is attended by a destruction of tissue. The overworked artisan finds in a moderate dose of alcoholic drink the sustaining power which our long working hours would otherwise make intolerable." As to intellectual workers he observed: "If you add to your meal a little alcohol, you can do your work comfortably and enjoy the brightest periods of social life, when the heart is warmed and the intellect is brightest. Wine is in truth the milk of old age, and you should take enough of it just to enable you to eat a little more food than you would care to touch under the cold inspiration of *aqua pumpaginis*." The people knew from their own experience that a moderate use of alcohol is beneficial, as well as agreeable; but it is all the better to have from medical and scientific authorities confirmation such as that given by Mr. Mortimer Granville and Mr. Mitchell Henry. We hope other medical men of position who agree with them will be equally outspoken.

A destructive fire occurred at Passaic, N. J., on the 20th, burning a portion of the immense wine plant of Mr. Speer at that point. Books and papers of the office were saved, but a valuable library of 25,000 volumes was burned. H. G. Wolfe, agent, was in this city taking orders at the time of the fire. Mr. Speer telegraphed Mr. Wolfe to refuse no orders as there was a mile and a half of cellars filled with old wines and brandies untouched by the fire. Mr. Wolfe has secured several orders in this city.—*Criterion*.

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JOHN LUTGEN.

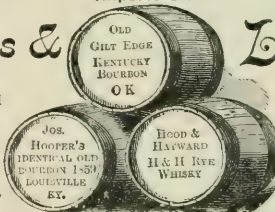
H. P. WICHMAN.

WICHMAN & LUTGEN,

Importers of

Wines &

Liquors.

Manufacturers and
Proprietors ofDr. Foerster's
ALPINE
Stomach Bitters.

318-320 Clay St.

Bet. Front & Battery,

San Francisco.

OLIVINA VINEYARD.



The OLIVINA Comprises 600 Acres of Hill
Side Vineyard, Located in the Celebrated
Livermore Valley.

DRY, DELICATE, WELL MATURED TABLE WINES
A SPECIALTY.

SEND FOR SAMPLE ORDER.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED BY THE GROWER

JULIUS P. SMITH, LIVERMORE, CAL.

California Wine Growers' Union

PURE CALIFORNIA

Wines and Brandies,

Cor. Sutter & Grant Ave. San Francisco, Cal.

California Viticultural Restaurant and Cafe,

315 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

The attention of the wine men of California and elsewhere, is called to this excellent Cafe, which is conducted under the auspices of the California State Viticultural Commission. It is doing valuable work in the interest of the wines of this State and should be given the support and encouragement of wine men generally whenever they are in the city.

The Cafe is open from 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.

INCORPORATED

EISEN VINEYARD CO.

AUGUST 14, 1885.

— PIONEER PRODUCERS OF —

SWEET WINES.

VINEYARDS,
FRESNO, CAL.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES.

OFFICE,
12 STEVENSON ST., S. F.

Incorporated

BODE & HASLETT,

June 12, '90.

PROPRIETORS

Special Bonded Warehouse, No. 1, First District.

WAREHOUSE NO. 8, Adjacent to Pacific Mail Dock.

Special facilities for the Storage of Grape and Fruit Brandy. Lowest rates of Storage and Insurance. Also Proprietors of the Greenwich Dock United States Bonded Warehouses, and the Battery Street Free Warehouses for General Storage.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

WM. H. SHIELDS,

WHISKY BROKER

No. 6 West Third Street,

-

-

Cincinnati, O

LIVINGSTON & Co.

REMOVED TO

206 & 208 DAVIS STREET,

BETWEEN SACRAMENTO AND COMMERCIAL STREETS.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.

ARPAID HARASZTHY & CO.
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

PRICES PER CASE.	
QUARTS.	PINTS.
O. V. Chablis.....	6.00 7.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.25
Gutedel.....	4.50 5.25
Cabernet Blend, Claret.....	6.00 6.75
Burgundy.....	6.00 6.75
Zinfandel, Claret.....	4.50 5.25
Port.....	6.00 6.75
Sherry.....	6.00 6.75
Madeira.....	6.00 6.75
Malaga.....	6.00 6.75
Sweet Muscatel.....	6.00 6.75
Chateau d'Orleans, Claret.....	12.00 13.00

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,
Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.

Traminer, 82.....	\$ 5.00 \$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82.....	6.00 7.00
Burgundy, 84.....	6.00 7.00
Zinfandel, 83.....	5.00 6.00

I. DE TURK,
212 Sacramento street, San Francisco

Port, 1884.....	..... \$ 6.00
Port, 1886.....	..... 4.00
Dry Sherry, 1884.....	..... 6.00
Dry Sherry, 1886.....	..... 4.00
Tokay, 1884.....	..... 4.50
Zinfandel, 1884.....	..... 3.50
Burgundy, 84.....	..... 4.00
Riesling, 1885.....	..... 4.00
Gutedel, 1884.....	..... 4.50
Hock, 1885.....	..... 3.50
Brandy, 1882.....	..... 12.00

SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,
Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.....	\$ 4.75 \$ 5.75
Gutedel.....	4.75 5.75
Port.....	5.50 6.50
Angelica.....	5.50 6.50
Muscatel.....	5.50 6.50
Sherry.....	6.00 7.00
Brandy, 1882.....	12.00 13.00

LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.
478 Tenth street, Oakland Cal.

Zinfandel.....	\$ 3.50 \$ 4.50
Sauterne.....	3.50 4.50
Brandy.....	9.00 10.00
Port.....	5.00 6.00
Sweet Muscatel.....	5.00 6.00
Grape Cordial.....	6.50 7.50

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Claret, 1886.....	\$8.00
Zinfandel, 1885.....	3.50
Burgundy, 1885.....	4.00
Hock, 1885.....	3.50
Riesling, 1885.....	4.00
Riesling, Johannsberger, 1884.....	5.00
Gutedel, 1884.....	3.50
Somlai Hungarian Type, 1885.....	3.50
Szatmari.....	3.50
Szecsardi Feher Hun Type.....	4.00
Port, 1884.....	5.00
Sherry, 1885.....	5.00
Port, 1884.....	6.00
Angelica and Sweet Mout'n 84.....	4.50
Mad'a Malaga & Sw't To'y 85.....	5.00
Brandy, 1883.....	12.00
Port, 1885.....	10.00

BECK, PYHR & CO.,
108 O'Farrell street, San Francisco.

Santa Rosa Zinfandel '86.....	\$3.00
Santa Clara Cabernet, '87.....	4.50
Cupertino Medoc, '84.....	6.50
St. Helena Hock '86.....	3.50
Gutedel (Chasselas), '86.....	4.50
Traminer, '82.....	5.50
Sauterne (silver leaf).....	6.00
Haute Sauterne (gold leaf).....	7.00
California Cognacs.....	
*Silver Bronze Leaf.....	8.00
**Red " ".....	10.00
***Green " ".....	12.00

INGLENOOK WINES.
F. A. Haber, agent, 122 Sansome St., S. F.

Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1885.....	\$3.50
Zinfandel.....	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1885.....	5.50
Burgundy type.....	5.50
Sauterne dry, Sauvign' Vert '85.....	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1885.....	4.50
Hock, Rheinish type.....	6.00
Burger, Chablis type.....	5.00
Riesling, Johannsberg type.....	5.50
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.	
None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor—each bottle bears the legal pure wine stamp.	

CAL. WINE GROWER'S UNION.
Cor. Sutter and Grant ave. San Francisco.

EL QUITO VINEYARD.	
Riesling.....	\$ 3.00 \$ 4.00
Claret.....	3.00 4.00

FRESNO VINEYARD CO.

Burger.....	\$ 3.50 \$ 4.50
Claret.....	3.50 4.50
Port.....	5.50 6.50
Angelica.....	5.50 6.50
Sherry.....	5.50 6.50
Cognac Brandy.....	10.00 11.00

ST. HUBERT VINEYARD.

Claret, Cabernet.....	\$ 8.00 \$ 9.00
Sauterne.....	8.00 9.00
Cognac.....	12.00 13.00

C. CARPY & CO.
511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco

La Loma, Grand Medoc.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00 6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00 6.00
Riesling.....	4.00 5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Sherry, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Port, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00 13.00

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.
11 and 13 First Street, San Francisco.

Hock.....	\$ 3.50 \$ 4.50
Gutedel.....	4.50 5.50
Riesling.....	4.50 5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50 5.50
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Private Stock Claret.....	5.00 6.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 5.00
Port, (old).....	4.50 5.50
Angelica.....	4.50 5.50
Sherry.....	15.00 16.00
Brandy, 1881.....	8.00 9.00
Brandy, 1887.....	7.00 8.00
Private Stock Burgundy.....	8.00 9.00
Private Stock Sauterne.....	15.00 16.00
Vine Cliff Claret.....	5.00 6.00
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00 6.00

TO-KALON VINEYARD.
JAS. L. DAVIS Sole Agent,
308 California St., San Francisco.

Reising Johannsberg.....	5.00 6.00
" "Chronicle".....	4.50 5.50
" ".....	4.00 5.00
Sauterne, "J. L. D.".....	6.00 7.00
" Haut.....	4.50 5.50
" ".....	4.00 5.00
Chablis.....	4.00 5.00
Gutedel.....	3.50 4.50
Cabernet.....	5.00 6.00
Burgundy.....	5.00 6.00
Beclan.....	3.50 4.50
St. Laurent.....	8.00 9.00
La Granada.....	8.00 9.00
Lazrine.....	7.00 8.00
Nebbiola.....	7.50 8.50
La Grand Claret.....	12.50 13.50
Madeira.....	5.00 6.00
Malaga.....	5.00 6.00
Angelica.....	5.00 6.00
Tokay.....	5.00 6.00
Sweet To-Kalon.....	6.00 7.00
Sherry, Dry.....	5.50 6.50
Port, 1876.....	5.00 6.00
" 1888.....	6.00 7.00
" 1886.....	4.00 5.00
Grape Brandy.....	9.00 10.00
" ".....	8.00 9.00
Blackberry Brandy.....	10.00 11.00
Strawberry ".....	9.00 10.00
Cognac.....	14.00 15.00
" ".....	12.00 13.00

KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,
123 Sutter street, San Francisco

Zinfandel.....	\$ 3.25 \$ 4.25
Zinfandel.....	4.00 5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 5.00
Sauterne.....	5.50 7.00
Port, Old.....	6.00 7.00
Old Sherry.....	6.00 7.00

GEORGE WEST & SON,
Stockton, Cal.

Brandy, 1879.....	\$20.00
Brandy, 1885.....	15.00
Brandy, 1885.....	15.00
Frontignan.....	9.00
Sherry.....	9.00
Port (old).....	12.00
Port.....	6.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.
A. G. Chauche Livermore,
Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.

Quarts. Pints.	
Sauterne.....	\$8.00 \$7.00
Haut Sauterne.....	7.00 8.00
Claret, Table.....	4.00 5.00
A Claret, F.....	9.00
Retour d'Europe.....	
AA Claret, V.....	9.00
Retour d'Europe.....	
Zinfandel.....	3.00 4.00
Burgundy.....	9.00 10.00

KOHLER & FROHLING,
601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

Riesling.....	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50 4.00
Gutedel.....	4.50 5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75 4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50 5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00
Sherry.....	7.50
Angelica.....	6.00
Muscatel.....	6.00
Madeira.....	6.00
Malaga.....	6.00
Brandy.....	10.00

C. HOLTUM & CO.,
100-102 First street, San Francisco.
Branch, 665 Market Street.

Zinfandel, 1884.....	\$3.00
Burgundy.....	3.00
Riesling.....	3.25
Riesling, Marcobrunner, 1883.....	5.25
Gutedel, 1884.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	4.00
Port Old (Fresno Co.), 1882.....	6.00
Port, 1885.....	4.00
Sherry, Dry, 1884.....	4.00
Sherry, Old, (Fresno Co.), '82.....	4.00
Angelica, 1885, (Los Ang & Co).....	4.00
Muscatel (Fresno Co.), 1885.....	5.50
Tokay, 1884.....	5.00
Mt. Vineyard, 1885.....	4.00
Madeira and Malaga, 1885.....	5.50
Pineapple wines.....	4.00
Brandy, 1882.....	9.00
Brandy, 1885.....	9.00
Strawberry Brandy.....	9.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,
453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port.....	\$7.00 \$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.00
Maderias.....	8.00
Malaga.....	8.00
Cognac.....	14.00

Imported Champagnes.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GILDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.	
Gold Lack Sec. per case.....	\$32.00 \$34.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums per case.....	31.00
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt.....	25.50 27.50
DEPAULOY & CO., REIMS.	
Carte Branche, extra dry, per case.....	21.00 22.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco

Quarts. Pints.	
Pommery Sec.....	\$34.00 \$36.00

MACONDRAY & CO.,
First and Market streets, San Francisco.

Louis Roederer Grand Vin Sec.....	34.00 36.00
Bruit.....	34.00 36.00
Carte Blanche.....	34.00 36.00

JAS. L. DAVIS
SOLE AGENT,
308 California St., San Francisco

XEE Desbordes & Fils, Dry

Vergenay.....	\$28.00 \$30.00
" Desbordes & Fils, Private Curvec.....	29.00 31.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Moet & Chandon, White Seal.....	32.00 34.00
" Brut Imperial.....	37. 39.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jouet & Co., "Special".....	\$35.50 \$35.50
" Reserve Dry.....	34.00 36.00
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut.....	34.00 36.00
Half pints "Special".....	\$42 in cases of 4 doz.

Domestic Champagnes.

ARPAID HARASZTHY & CO.,
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

Eclipse.....	\$14.50 \$17.00
Champagne, Eclipse brut.....	14.50 17.00

A. FINKE'S WIDOW,
509 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Gold Seal.....	\$11.50 \$12.00
Gold Seal, Extra Dry.....	12.00 13.00
Nonpareil.....	12.00 13.00
Private Cuvee, Dry.....	11.50 12.00
" Extra Dry.....	12.00 13.00

TO KALON VINEYARD.
H. W. CRABB, OAKVILLE, NAPA COUNTY.

Jas. L. Davis & Co., 308 California st. S. F.	
To-Kalon Sec.....	\$12.00 \$13.00
" Sparkling.....	11.00 12.00

A. WERNER & Co.,
52 Warren street, New York.

Extra Dry.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
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Imported Wines.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dnbs freres, Bordeaux.)	
Chateau de l'Yale, in casks.....	\$95.00
(Journu freres, Bordeaux.)	

Clarets and Sauternes, per case from.....

Mignotte-Picard & Co., Chassagne, Cote D'Or wines.....	\$7.50 to \$30.00
(Henkel & Co., Mayence.)	
Hock wines from.....	\$7.50 to \$36.00
(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)	

Ports and Sherries in wood, per gallon.....

per case.....	\$1.75 to \$4.50
Port and Sherries in cases, per case.....	\$8.00 to \$15.00
(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)	

Ports and Sherries in wood from.....

from.....	\$1.75 to \$4.50
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W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

RED WINES.
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Quarts. Pints.	
Floirac.....	\$ 7.50
Pauliac.....	8.50
St. Julien.....	9.00
St. Estephe.....	10.00
Chateau Lacroix.....	10.50
" du Gallan, 78-81.....	11.50
" le Pain, 1878.....	13.50
Pontet Canet, 1881.....	15.00
Chat. Bercheville, 1881.....	16.00
Ducru Beaucailion, 1881.....	22.00
Chateau Lagrange, 1878.....	22.00
Brown Canteau, 1876.....	22.00
Chateau Langoa, 1874.....	24.50
" Leoville, 1874-1878.....	24.50
" Lafite, 1874.....	29.00
" Latour, 1870.....	31.50
" Margaux, 1874.....	29.00

(H. Cuvelier & frere, Bordeaux.)

	(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)	
	Pauliac, 1881.....	10.50
	Ducasse Grand Puy, 1878.....	14.50
	Chat. Kirwan, 1878.....	17.50
	" Beycheville, 1874.....	19.50
ts	Cos d'Estournel, 1878.....	22.00
	Chat. Larose, 1870.....	23.50
	" Latour, 1869.....	32.00
	" Maigaux, 1881.....	35.00
co.	" Mouton Rothschild '80.....	35.00
	(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune Cote D'Or.)	
00	Macon, 1884.....	10.50
00	Pommard, 1884.....	12.50
	" 1881.....	15.00
	Clos de la Moussie, 1884.....	17.00
	Chambertin, 1884.....	19.00
	" 1881.....	22.00
	Romance, 1884.....	25.00
00	Clos de Vougeot, 1887.....	28.00

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.

— PRODUCERS OF —

CHAMPAGNE ECLIPSE,

— AND DEALERS IN —

California Wines and Brandies.

Proprietors of

ORLEANS VINEYARD.

530 Washington Street - - - San Francisco, Cal.

S. LACHMAN CO.

— WHOLESALE DEALERS IN —

California Wines and Brandies.

Old and Well Matured Wines a Specialty.

LARGEST SHERRY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO:
453-465 Brannan Street.



NEW YORK:
22, 24, 26 Elm Street.

C. BUNDSCHU.

J. GUNDLACH.

J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office.

S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.

New York Branch.

52 WARREN STREET.



J. Gundlach & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO - NEW YORK.

H. BRUNHILD & CO.

62 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR

Gebruder Eckel, - - Deidesheim,	- Rhine, Moselle and Pflazer Wines
L. Girard & Cie, - - - Champagne	J. Dupont & Co., - - - Cognac
Riuz, Mata & Co., - - - Sherries	Chr. Motz & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets & Sauternes
Gamboa Hermanos, - - - Sherries	Archambeaud Freres, Bordeaux - Cordials
Blankenheym & Nolet (Centaur) - Gin	

ALSO IMPORTERS OF

RAMSAY SCOTCH WHISKY; OTARD DUPUY & CO., BRANDY; OPORTO AND TARRAGONA PORTS, AND BURGUNDY WINES

ORDERS FOR DIRECT IMPORTATION SOLICITED

Pacific Coast Branch, 217 Front St., San Francisco.

S. GLASER, Manager.

W. B. Chapman continued.
(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)

Sauternes.....	11.50
Chateau Giraud, 1884.....	27.50
" La Tour Blanche '84.....	27.00
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune, Cote D'Or)	
Chablis, 1884.....	11.50
Montrachet Bouchard, 1884.....	20.50

SHERRIES.

(Sandeman, Buck & Co., Jerez.)	
Pemartin Brut.....	19.00
" Umbrella.....	20.00

PORTS.

(Sandeman & Co., Oporto.)	
oo.....	16.00
oooo.....	19.00
ooVoo.....	21.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux	
Clarets, per case.....	\$8.00 to \$28.00
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux	
Sauternes, per case.....	12.00 to 26.00
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits	
Burgundes, white and	
red, per case.....	15.00 to 21.75
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,	
Oporto, Port wines	
per case.....	15.00 to 20.00
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,	
Oporto, Port Wines,	
in wood per gal.....	2.00 to 4.50
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries	
in wood per gal.....	2.00 to 5.50
Lacave & Co., Sherries Crown	
Brand in 1/2.....	1.40 to 1.75
South Side Madeira.....	2.00 to 2.50
St. Croix Rum, L. B.....	5.50
Arrack "Royal" Batavia.....	5.00 to 6.00
Boord & Son, London Dock	
Sherry, per case.....	12.00 to 15.00
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz	
Rhine Wines per case.....	8.50 to 28.00
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt	
o M Rhine Wines per	
case.....	11.00 to 14.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

ESCHENAUER & CO., BORDEAUX.	
Medoc.....	Quarts. \$ 7.00
Merin d'or.....	7.50
Bouillac.....	8.00
Red Seal.....	8.00
St. Julien superior.....	9.50
White Seal.....	10.00
Fontet Canet.....	11.50
La Rose.....	12.50
Gold Seal.....	13.50
Graves.....	8.50
Sauternes.....	9.50

Mackenzie's Ports and Sher-	
ries in wood per gallon.....	2.00 to 4.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sher-	
ries in cases.....	10.00 to 14.00
Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co.	
Ports in cases.....	13.00 to 19.00

American Whiskies.

HENCKEN & SCHRÖDER,
210 Front street, San Francisco.

Per Gallon.	
Our Favorite O K.....	\$2.75 to \$3.50
Our Choice.....	2.50 " 3.00
Paul Jones.....	2.25 " 2.50
Star of '76.....	2.00
Old Crown.....	1.75 " 2.00
Old Bourbon.....	1.50

MOORE, HUNT & CO.,
404 Front street, San Francisco.

Per Gallon.	
Extra Pony in bbls or 1/2-bbls	\$6.00 to \$8.00
A A.....	4.00
B.....	3.50
C.....	3.00
No. 1.....	2.50
Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from	3.50 to 5.00
A A in cases.....	11.00
A A in 5 case lots.....	10.50
A A in 10 to 25 lots.....	10.00
A A in pint flint flasks 2	
dozen to case.....	12.00
C in cases.....	8.50
C in 5 case lots.....	8.25
C in 10 to 25 case lots.....	8.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Carlisle & Mellwood in bbl.	
Carlisle bottled in cases.....	\$9.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO., 314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
John Gibson's Son & Co., Philadelphia, Bourbon	
Rye and whiskies.....	\$2.00 to \$3.50

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN,
322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

O K Extra.....	\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale.....	2.50 to 3.00
Hivian.....	2.75
Golden Pearl.....	2.25
Marshall.....	2.25
Old Family Bourbon.....	1.75
Old Bourbon.....	1.50

KUHL'S SCHWARKE & CO.,
123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

O K Goldwater.....	\$ 4.00
" " per case.....	7.50

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,
323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1.....	\$2.75
" " Old St'k.....	3.00
" " A1, 90 pf.....	2.50
" " OK 100 pf.....	3.50
" " Pony, Priv St'k.....	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old.....	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf	
Union Club.....	2.25
Superior Whisky.....	1.75
" BB Whisky.....	1.50

Liquors-In cases.

Phenix Bourbon OK, in 5s	Per Case \$10.50
" " A1.....	7.50
" " A1, 24 pts.....	8.00
" " A1, 48 1/2 pt.....	9.00
Rock and Rye Whisky in 5s.	7.50
Rum Punch Extract, in 5s.....	8.00
Blackberry Brandy, in 5s.....	7.50

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Native Pride, Old Bourbon,	
(per bbl) per gallon.....	\$2.50
Old Rip Van Winkle.....	2.50
Nevilles Old Bourbon.....	1.50

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco

Blue Grass, spring '83.....	\$2.75
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KOLB & DENHARD,
422 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Nonpareil Rye and Bourbon	\$2.50 to \$5.00
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SPRUNGE, STANLEY & CO.,
410 Front street, San Francisco.

Kentucky Favorite.....	\$ 3.00
Extra Kentucky favorite.....	3.50
O. P. T.....	2.50
O. K. Old Stock.....	5.00
Harries' Old Bourbon.....	2.00
Kentucky Favorite, in cases	8.50
H. O. B. jugs.....	9.00
O. F. C. jugs.....	10.50
African Stomach Bitters, es.	11.50

Imported Whiskies.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Boord & Son, London Finest	
Irish Malt Whisky.....	\$12.50
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky.....	12.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt	
Scotch Whisky.....	13.00

WM. WOLF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Lone Highland..... per case	\$11.50
Connaugh, Irish.....	11.50
Wm. Jameson & Co.....	11.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Burke's * * * Irish, cases	12.50
" " Garnkirk Scotch.....	12.50
" " Viceroyal Scotch.....	12.00
Lawson's Liqueur.....	15.00
Sandy Cook.....	11.50
Uam Var.....	18.00
Encore.....	12.00
McKenzie's Glenlivet.....	13.00 to 18.00
" " in wood,	
per gallon.....	5.00
Bushell's Irish, in wood per	
gallon.....	5.50
Wise's Irish, in wood, per	
gallon.....	5.00
McKenna and Magill's Phoenix	
Irish, cases.....	12.00
Bushell's Club Irish.....	14.00

Imported Brandies.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Martell's Brandy, * per case	\$17.00
" " *.....	19.00
" " *.....	19.00
" " VSO.....	34.00
" " WSOP.....	52.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Cognac in Octaves	
per gal.....	\$5.25 to \$8.50
The Vineyard Proprs. Co.	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Reserve Vintages.....	11.00 to 14.00
Swan Gin in 1/2 casks.....	3.75
Double Eagle Gin in 1/2 casks.....	3.00
John Ramsay Islay Scotch	
Whisky, in 1/2 casks.....	4.75
Boord's Pineapple brand	
Jamaica Rums in 1/2	
casks.....	5.25 6.50

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.
(H. Cuvillier & frere Cognac.)

Quarts.	
Fine Champagne, 1870.....	\$32.00
Grande Fine Champagne, 1880	36.00
Grande Fine Champagne Re-	
serve, 1858.....	40.00

JAS. L. DAVIS,
308 California Street, San Francisco.

W. Barriasson & Co., Cognac.	26.00 28.00
------------------------------	-------------

Imported Goods. (MISCELLANEOUS)

WM. WOLFF & CO., 329 Market street, San Francisco-	
J. de Kuyper & Sons Gin, large bot	\$18.50
" " med.....	10.00
Evan's Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel	15.00
" " per c. 4 doz	6.00
Theo. Lappe's Genuine Aromatique	
per case.....	13.50
Gilka Kummel per case.....	15.00
Vermouth Francesco Cinzani pr. case	7.00

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Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply
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GRAPE STAKES,

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H. A. MERRIAM, Superintendent.

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ANGELICA, ROYAL NECTAR, ZINFANDEL, GUTEDEL,
SHERRY, RIESLING,

FROM FOOTHILL VINEYARDS.

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JOHN SPRUANCE.

Spruance, Stanley & Co.

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These prices are for lots of not less than twenty-five barrels and upwards, cash, and if in bond, original gauge, accrued charges paid.

TAX PAID.

BRANDS.	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Spr'g	Spr'g	Old	Remarks
	'88.	'89.	'89.	'90.	'90.	'91.	'91.	'88.	'87.	'87.	'86.	'85.	Whiskies.			
Anderson.....		70	60	55											Spr 82 325	Lou C H
Anderson Co. Club.....																
Anderson Co. Sour Mash.....		57½	42½	40		37½						255				
Ashland.....		52½		37½		35								Spr 82 280		
Astor.....										220						
Atherton.....		57½		40							227½			Fall 81 275		
Ballard & Lancaster.....																
Beechwood.....																
Bel-Air.....				50		40										
Belle of Anderson.....		65		50	47½	42½	40									
Belle of Anderson Co. (E. Murphy).....	57½	52½														
Belle of Louisville.....																
Belle of Marion.....	65	60		42½												
Belle of Nelson.....		85		67½		55										
Belmont.....														Spr 81 290	Nev Ex	
Berkele, Wm.....		60		45		40					230					
Berry, E. C.....		47½		37½												
Big Spring (Nelson Co. Distg. Co.).....		57½		42½		35										
Blakemore.....																
Blue Grass.....	62½	55	45	40	37½	37½					225			Spr 82 280		
Bond & Lillard.....	85	85	67½	65	62½	60	215			237½	250			Fall 85 255		
Bond, M. S.....		40	32½	30												
Boone's Knoll.....		75	62½	60	55	52½										
Bowen, H. C.....														Spr 80 325		
Bowen, J. A.....		55		40		35									NY CH	
Brownfield, W. W.....																
Buchanan.....				55										Spr 81 285		
Callaghan.....																
Carlisle.....		55									230			Fall 81 310		
Cedar Run.....	65	60					195									
Chickencock.....		52½	42½	40			185									
Clay, Samuel.....		40	37½	36½												
Cliff Falls.....		50														
Clifton.....																
Commonwealth.....																
Cook, C. B.....		45			35											
Coon Hollow.....		70		55		47½										
Cornflower.....																
Craig, F. G.....		50		37½							225					
Cream of Anderson.....		75		60		50										
Criterion.....			40	37½		32½										
Crystal Spring.....		47½	42½				195			220						
Cumberland.....		65	55	50	47½	45										
Cummins, R. & Co.....																
Dant, J. W.....																
Darling.....		57½		40												
Daviess County Club.....		57½					195									
Dedman, C. M.....				42½						225		235				
Double Spring.....											235					
Dundee.....		55		40												
Durham.....		65		55		45										
Early Times.....	72½	70		57½	55	52½			235							
Edge Cliff.....		80		65		55										
Edgewater (T. J. Megibben.).....		57½		42½		40								Spr 81 275		
Elk Run.....		37½	32½	30		27										
Excelsior (Megibben & Bro.).....		45		37½												
Fall City.....																
Fern Cliff.....		50		37½	35	32½										
Fible & Crabb.....							190									
Field, J. W. M.....		60		40												
Franklin.....				47½												
Frazier, W. J.....		77½	65	62½		50										
Freeland.....																
Garland.....																
Gladstone.....				35												
Glenarmie.....			37½	35												

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WHITE LABEL, "CARTE BLANCHE," **BROWN LABEL, "GRAND VIN SEC,"**
 A Magnificent Rich Wine. Perfection of a Dry Wine
 See that every Bottle bears the private label of
MACONDRAY & CO.,
 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.



BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Glencoe.....														
Glenmore.....				40	35									
Glen Springs.....													Spr 81 300	
Greenbrier.....														
Greylock (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....														
Greystone.....		65		50										
G. W. S.....				50				190						
Hackly, S. O.....				50		45								
Hanning, Jno.....	55	50		40		30								
Harris, N.....							35							
Hawkins.....														
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....												225		
Head, F. M.....														
Head, W. H.....			45			35								
Hermitage.....	95	85	72½	70	65							275	300	Spr 81 400
Hill & Hill.....		60		37½				200		235	260			
HorseShoe (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....			40	37½	32½									
Hume.....		57½	45	42½										Fall 81 285
Indian Hill.....														
Jessamine.....				35										
Jockey Club.....		60		40										
Kellar, A.....		52½		40										
Kentucky Club.....			50	47½								120 EG		
Kentucky Comfort (Paine's).....		50		37½										
Kentucky Cyclone.....				40										
Kentucky Dew.....														
Kentucky Tip.....														
Lancaster, R. B. (Maple Grove).....														
Lancaster, S. P.....		53½		37½										
Limestone.....														
McBrayer, J. A.....														
McBrayer, J. H.....		57½		42½										
McBrayer, W. H.....	105	100	75	70	67½	65						325		
McKenna.....														
Marion Co. Distilling Co.....		50		37½						215				
Mattingly & Son, J. G.....		50		35							225			
Mattingly & Moore.....		57½												
Mayfield.....		65		47½										
Medallion.....														
Mellwood.....	62½	60	41½	41½				185						Fall 81 275
Mercantile Club.....			45	42½										
Miles, E. L.....		55		37½		35								Spr 80 350
Monarch, M. V.....		65		47½						225				
Monarch, R.....		62½		45	45									
Monarch, T. J.....		55		42½		40								
Moore, D. L.....														Spr 81 140 EG
Moore & Grigsby.....				50	47½	45								
Murphy, Barber & Co.....		60	45	42½										Spr 82 285 Lou C H
Nall, A. G.....		65		55		50								
Nelson.....		55		40										
New Castle.....								175						
New Hope.....		65		47½										Spr 82 300
Nutwood.....										220				
Oakwood.....		72½		57½		50		220						
O. F. C.....		72½	60	60										Fall 81 325
Old Charter.....		50												
Old Crow.....	105	100	77½	72½								325	350	
Old Lexington Club.....				40							225			
Old Log Cabin.....														
Old Oscar Pepper.....		85		65				235		260				
Old Tarr.....		60		45										
Old Time (Pogues).....		60	50	47½	42½	40								
Old Times.....		50	37½	35	30									Spr 81 290
Parkland.....														
Parkhill.....														
Patterson.....		57½												
Payne, P. E.....			40											
Peacock.....				50		45								
Pepper, (Pepper, Jas. E. & Co.).....		100		60										
Pepper, R. P.....		65		50										Spr 82 315
Pilgrimage.....				60		50								
Purdy & Co.....														
Rich Grain.....		47½	40	35										
Richwood.....	62½	57½	45	40	37½									
Ripy T. B.....		52½	42½	40										Spr 81 285
Rohrer, D.....														
Rolling, Fork.....		57½	42½	40		37½								

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OF SAN GABRIEL,
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OFFICE ENTRANCE, 204 WILLIAM STREET.
Correspondence Solicited.
ADDRESS LETTERS, Luyties Brothers, 204 William St., New York.

BRANDS.	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Spr'g	Spr'g	Old	Remarks
	'88.	'89.	'89.	'90.	'90.	'91.	'91.	'88.	'87.	'87.	'86.	'85.	Whiskies	
Saffell, W. B.														
Samuels, T. W.		65		47½		42½								
Samuels, W. B. & Co.		60	50	45	42½	40								
Searcy, J. S.								190						
Searcy, Wiley, (Old Joe.)														
Sharpe		55												
Shawhan				45		40								
Small Grain						40								
Smith & Smith														
Snyder (Freiberg & Workum)		55		40										
Southall		65		50										
Sovereign				37½		37½								
Split Rock														
Spring Hill		65		50								245		
Spring Water		70		55		50		210						
Stone, W. S. (Old)		60	50	45							215	235		
Sweetwood														
Tippecanoe				37½										
Taylor (Old)	80		60					225		275				
Tea Kettle		57½	42½	40	37½	35								
Tenbroeck														
Tip Top (Rock Spring Dist'g Co.)	62½	57½	42½	40										
Van Arsdell														
Van Hook														
Walker, F. G. (Queen of Nelson)		52½												
Walker, J. M.	55	52½												
Warwick		55								220	235			
Waterfall & Frazier		80	70	52½	57½	55		210						
Wathen Bros	55	52½	42½	37½	35	33½								
Welsh, J. T. (Davies Co.)		62½		55										
Welsh, J. T. (McLean Co)		67½		60										
White Mills		50	45	37½	35	32½								
Willow Run				32½										
Woodland		52½		42½										
Zeno		77½	65	60	52½	50								

WESTERN RYES.

Ashland														
Atherton		67½		50										
Belle of Anderson														
Belle of Louisville														
Belle of Nelson														
Blue Grass	87½	82½	70	65	57½	55								
Clarke's			63½	58½	53½	45								
Criterion														
Crystal Spring														
Curley, J. E.														
Edgewater		60											Fall 80	335
Excelsior														
Franklin														
Greylock														
Greystone														
Hermitage			82½	80	75					285			Fall 85	300
Highland	65													
Horse Shoe (Mill Creek Dist'g Co.)														
Lynchburg														
Marion Co. Distilling Co.			60											
Mattingly & Son, J. G.														
Mellwood	70													
Miles, E. L.		70	60		50									
Millcreek		62½	55											
Monarch, M. V.														
Nelson			70		52½									
Normandy		85	65		55									
Paris Club											310	335		
Pepper (Pepper Jas. E. & Co.)		100	60	60						270				
Peacock				55		50								
Pepper, R. P.														
Rolling Fork	75		60		50									
Short Horn (Dougherty's)		62½												
Sovereign			55	50										
Sunny Side		70		55				210						
Susquehanna	70	60	55	52½	50									
Sylvan Grove (Fleishmann's)	55	50	40	35										
Wathen Bros	75		65		52½									
White Mills		57½	52½	45	40	37½								

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ADDRESS, INSURANCE.	BRAND.	ADDRESS, INSURANCE.	BRAND.
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ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'S CO. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distilleries Co., Louisville. Rate, 90c.	Anderson. Nelson.	JAS. E. PEPPER & CO., Lexington, Rate, 85c.	Pepper.
BELLE of ANDERSON D'G CO. Add: S. J. Greenbaum, Louisville. Rate, 1.25.	Belle of Anderson, Glenarme, Jessamine, Arlington.	E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS, Frankfort. Rate, 85c.	Old Taylor.
M. P. MATTINGLY, Owensboro, Ky. Free W. H., 1.50.	Old W. S. Stone.	BELLE OF NELSON D'Y CO. Add: Belle of Nelson Distillery Co., Louisville. Rate, 85c. and \$1.25	Belle of Nelson.
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OLD TIMES DIST'Y CO., Louisville. Rates, 85c. & \$1.50.	Old Times. Gladstone.	SUSQUEHANNA DIST'G CO., Milton. Add: Jas. Levy & Bro., Cincinnati. Rates, 85c & 1.25.	Susquehanna.
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BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '87.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '86.	Fall '86.	Spr'g '86.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Braddock.....				75	67½	62½	50									
Bridgeport.....	105	90	75	65	57½	55										
Brookdale.....		80		60	55	50										
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....	95	80		62½	57½	55										
Dougherty.....		105	85	72½					265	300						
Finch's Golden Wedding.....	105	97½	77½	75	63½	58½			245							
Frontier.....	70	65	57½	50	45	40										
Gibson.....	125	100	83½	72½	65	57½				300						
Guckenheimer.....	95	87½	75	67½	60	57½			235	265			285	330	Spr 81 500	
Hannisville.....	115	92½	80	72½	65	60	55		265							
Jones, G. W.....	85	75	65	55	50	45	42½		225		265					
Lippencott.....																
Meadville.....	97½	80	75	67½	62½	57½	55									
Melvale.....		110	82½	72½		60									Fall 83 450	
Monticello.....	107½	95	77½	67½		60	52½				270			300	Fall 85 315	
Montrose.....	70	65		45	42½	40			180							
Moore, Tom.....				60	50											
Mt. Vernon.....	122½		85	77½	67½	60			275							
Orient.....	82½	67½	55	47½	45	45										
Overholt.....	100	85	72½	65	57½	55			245		330	350	375	Spr 80 800		
Sherwood.....	110	95	77½	72½	62½	60			225							
Somerset.....	65	55	47½	45	35	32½										
Stewart.....				65	57½											
Tompson, Sam.....			70	60	50	47½										
Vandegrift.....			65	55	47½											



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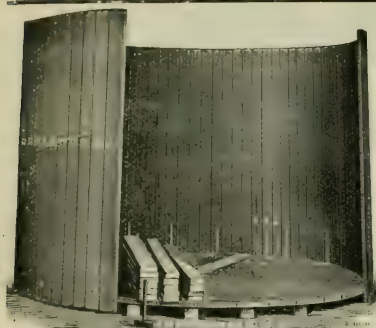
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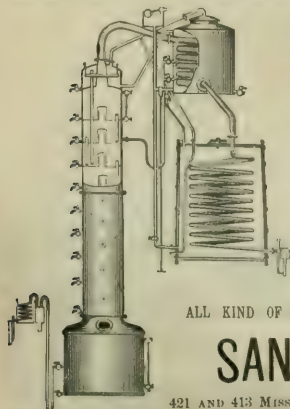
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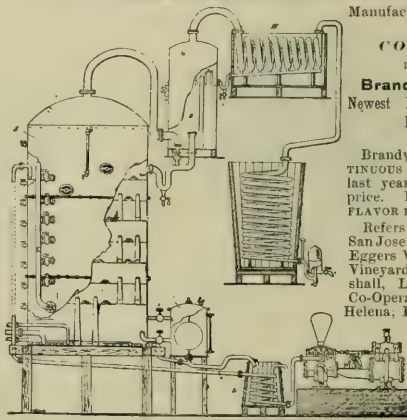
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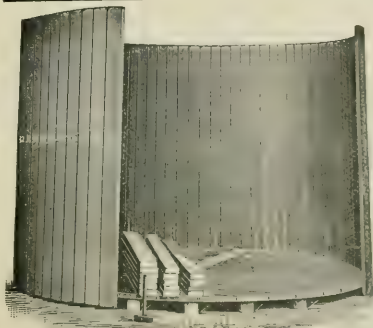
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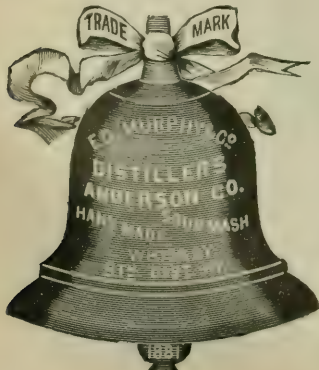
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Very respectfully,

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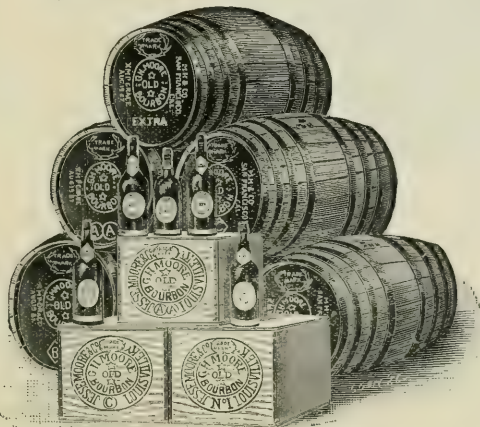
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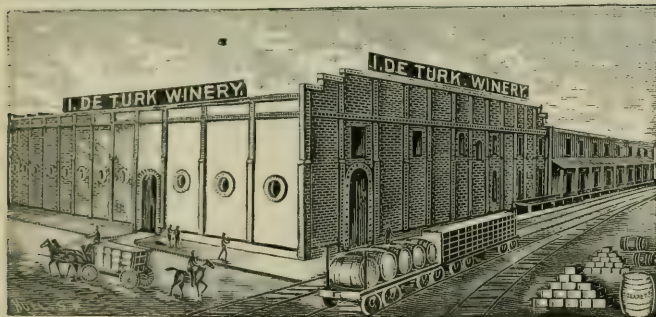


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JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE

VOL. XXVII, NO. 9.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 5, 1891.

\$3.00 PER YEAR

Issued Semi-Monthly.

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WINFIELD SCOTT—R. M. WOOD.

402 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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THE MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES—The market is in a peculiar condition and decidedly unsettled. It is the same old story of weak holders and forced sales at prices under the actual market value. Up to the present writing there have been sold 2,000,000 gallons of the '91 vintage, for delivery next season. Of this quantity 1,500,000 gallons were from the Santa Clara district. These wines are out of the market for this year. In addition to this there are fully 2,000,000 gallons of this vintage in the cellars of producers who will hold them for ageing purposes. Considering the bad fermentations in the early part of the season, it is safe to say that there will be possibly 1,000,000 gallons of wine that will have to go to the still. The foregoing facts in connection with the heavy shortage in the product, indicate that there will be none too much wine to supply the established demand, and that prices should improve considerably in the fore part of the coming year. It is probable, however, that a few more forced sales will be made, after which the market will adjust itself to the actual situation. Buyers are plentiful and sellers the reverse. Exports continue of good volume and have been particularly heavy to Central American points during the fortnight, showing a healthy growth of the market in that quarter. The outlook for the coming year, considering the circumstances sur-

rounding the wine business, is certainly encouraging and we confidently expect to see a marked change for the better during the next few months.

Receipts of wine in San Francisco cellars, in the month of November aggregated 1,119,813 gallons.

Herewith are the exports of California wine by sea during November, with the corresponding total for the same month last year. The rail exports are not yet ready. The sea exports were as follows:

	Cases.	Bulk Gals.	Value.
New York, by sea.....	566	517,080	\$239,951
Central America, by sea.....	458	6,535	6,456
Mexico, by sea.....	152	9,996	5,538
Hawaii.....	130	16,122	11,824
British Columbia.....	25	1,934	716
Japan and China.....	118	4,695	2,291
Europe.....	3	5,190	2,094
Tahiti.....	6	1,653	605
Miscellaneous, by sea.....	3	3/4	143
Total.....	1,461	563,509	\$269,620
November, 1890.....	550	348,716	167,014
Increase.....	911	214,793	\$102,606

SWEET WINES.—There has been no change in the situation and none need be expected until it is known whether or not there is to be over an average crop. An unofficial though reliable report from the Los Angeles district is to the effect that sweet wine making there has been finished, and that the total product for this season was only 360,000 gallons. Two of the largest establishments in Los Angeles county made no sweet wine this year. The product in the Fourth District during October was 370,377 gallons. The report from the First District shows a production of 653,581 gallons, but the classification of varieties has not been completed and the figures are subject to slight corrections. The total product in the State therefore to October 31st was 1,518,593 gals. Any correction that may be made will probably increase these figures. As October is the most productive month, and sweet wine making in the South is completed, it is evident that the total product will fall much below 3,000,000 gallons.

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES—The market is firm with no notable offerings. Nearly all the large distillers have sold their goods under contract and there are therefore but few large lots in first hands. The trade is consequently quite well supplied for the present, and some small holders have been compelled to offer their goods at prices slightly under the actual market value in order to dispose of them and obtain needed cash. Large quantities of this year's product have gone to foreign countries and are out of the home market. In view of this fact, and that California brandies are rapidly growing in favor and that we have had a short wine crop, holders of well made goods may rest secure in the knowledge that they have property that will give a good account of itself during the coming year. The product in the Fourth District for October as shown by the report of Collector Byington, was 99,845 gallons and at the end of that month there remained in bond in that District 733,724 gallons. The total bonded stock in the State on October 31st, was 1,343,374. tax-

able gallons.

The sea exports of brandy in November were as follows:

To Foreign Ports.....	22,202	\$19,575
To Domestic Ports..... 25	21,829	39,858
Total by Sea..... 25	44,031	\$59,433
November, 1890..... 33	14,986	28,376
Increase.....	29,045	\$31,057

WHISKIES.—Trade is improving nicely, although it might be much better. However, complaints are not numerous and it is generally believed that there will be a steady growth of business during the remainder of the winter. The sea exports have been up to the average, while the imports of Kentucky and Eastern whiskeys have been considerably in excess of the same period last year, indicating that the trade outlook is brightening. While there has been an increase in whisky imports there has been an apparent falling off in the receipts of spirits.

Rye whisky imports have been of good volume and it is evident that there is a growing taste for these goods.

The November trade of San Francisco in whiskeys, etc., was as follows:

WHISKY IMPORTS.

	Cases.	Barrels.
By sea from Atlantic ports.....	142	511
By sea, re-imported.....		
By sea, foreign.....	507	*
By rail.....	110	1,309†
Total.....	759	1,820
November, 1890.....	524	1,987
* and 90 octaves, 1 cask, 1 hhd and 15 qr casks.		
† half barrels reduced.		

The imports of spirits were as follows:

	Barrels
By rail, November.....	1,848
By rail, November, 1890.....	2,564
Decrease.....	716

The exports of whisky were as follows:

	Cases	Gallons	Value.
November, 1891.....	421	1,757	\$7,609
November, 1890.....	296	475	3,750
Increase.....	125	1,282	\$3,859

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.—The importations of foreign wines, liquors, etc., continue unusually heavy and the importers are doing a better business though not as good as last year at this time. They also look for improved business during the remainder of the season.

The imports of champagne were as follows:

	Cases.
November, 1891.....	1,013

OSBORN AS A NIMROD.

When Alfred S. Osborn the clever editor of *Bonfort's* was about to leave for the East, he accepted an invitation to visit Livermore and partake of the hospitality of Charles A. Wetmore's "Cresta Blanca." That he enjoyed his trip the two days there will amply prove. He was also at the "Olivina Vineyard," of Julius P. Smith, and had ample opportunity of tasting the wines of the place. Through Mr. Smith's kindness Mr. Osborn had a sample of California hunting. Securing a shotgun from Cresta Blanca, Mr. Osborn accompanied Mr. Smith to the San Joaquin marshes. Mr. Smith is a very successful Nimrod and secured a fine bag, and that Mr. Osborn was in luck is evidenced by the fact that he returned his gun to Cresta Blanca with three brant, two brace of canvas back and three mallard, with his compliments—a very satisfactory days shooting. There was a duck feast at Cresta Blanca in consequence of the sport.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Opinions of Prominent Wine Men Regarding the Proposed State Exhibit.

Considerable attention is now being given to the World's Fair and the exhibits to be made there, by all who are interested in the subject. It is a foregone conclusion that California will be well represented there, both in the general display and in the special building which will be erected by the State.

The exhibitors are already giving their attention to what should be done. Briefly stated, there must be two displays.

1st. In the main exhibition, where all who wish to compete for prizes must be represented in the proper classification.

2nd. In the California State Building.

It is, to the latter classification that California vineyardists and merchants must direct their attention in a class. In the main exhibit each man will have to pay his expenses and there is little or no possibility of a collective display.

But in the California building it is different. The chances for a proper representation of all of the industries of the State are univalled. Here is where united efforts should come in.

As at present contemplated we understand that the State Commission of California intends to make the exhibit by counties. A more disastrous plan would be hard to conceive.

County prejudices and county booms are to be worked up and tons of boom literature about big squashes and beets are to be distributed. The whole affair thus managed, can easily be worked up into a first-class real estate fake.

For once let this selfish idea be given up. For once let California as a whole be represented. We all know that viticulture and horticulture and agriculture in all its branches have a strong foothold in the State. For once let there be a California exhibit.

It is to the interest of all that such should be attempted. Our eastern friends who will visit this exposition, care nothing for this, that or the other county in California. They know only California as a whole. Our foreign visitors will know the State as a whole, if at all. Therefore it is of the highest moment that all the great industries of the State be represented as a whole. It is absurd to place the wines, the fruits, the quicksilver ore the redwood and the pumpkins of Sonoma for instance in a bunch. Let there be a classification, and an exhibit that will attract general attention will be the result.

The matter is of such moment that we have taken the occasion to obtain the views of many vineyardists and merchants of California on the subject, and their opinions will be found below:

MORRIS M. ESTEE.

I am above all things a Californian. I may fancy one county in California, but the World's Fair is no place for me or for any one to exhibit his fancy.

As a vineyardist I am desirous of seeing California viticultural products exhibited together in the California Building. In the best interests of all, this is the only method of procedure. There should be one vast floricultural display; another of horticultural products, another of viticultural products, another of minerals, another of forestry, another of agriculture and all others that may be deemed worthy of representation. To cut up the display by county lines, it seems to me, would defeat one of the main objects of the Fair. There would be a general conglomerate—that is all. Any man who is interested in the State after seeing a general striking California exhibit, can find out about sections later.

I trust that the viticultural exhibitors at least, will be together. Let each have an appropriate space and let all in. Then we will have a collection.

ARPAID HARASZTHY.

Now that the appropriation is secure, there should be a general mass meeting of all those who intend to make exhibits, and see what should be done as a whole. My idea is that there should be one great exhibit of viticultural products, each exhibitor to have the same space, irrespective of what may be done separately by those who wish to make a special display. This great central exhibit will have a very beneficial effect on the judges, and will do more towards attracting attention to the wine industry as a whole, than any number of separate exhibits. There should be at least \$40,000 or \$50,000 of the State appropriation set aside for this purpose. The advantage of co-operation in a general display was made manifest to me at the Centennial. At that Exposition there were some sixteen exhibitors, but they

were all but lost in the great mass. The consequence was that no one really understood from the exhibits the extent of the industry.

In carrying out such a plan as I advocate there is no room for jealousy or failure. All get a fair show, and the public mind is fully impressed with the importance of viticulture in California. Unless something like this is done, I do not believe that the viticulturists and handlers of wines will get the full benefits.

C. M. MANN.

By all means the exhibit should be collective. To scatter it all over would be folly. All exhibitors who want to go into this collective display should have equal space. Then there cannot be any heart burnings and squabbling about it. If there is any scattering of forces half the effects will be gone.

F. A. HABER.

To separate the displays of California wines and brandies and other viticultural products would be very detrimental to the whole. In such an exhibit there is no time for the sight-seers to go wandering through a mixed-up exhibit such as that proposed would be. There should be a grouping of all industries separately so that all may get the full benefit.

In this connection, I would say that I have received a letter from a prominent man already connected with the Fair that reads: "The California wine exhibit must, to do any good, attract the very best class of visitors that come to the World's Fair. This must be done by treating the whole exhibit in a novel manner, and in a thoroughly artistic way. All the feeling of the bar room or the decanter of the wine shop must be obliterated, and something dignified and picturesque put in its stead. To do this we might treat the whole display with a Greek classical feeling, using Greek shapes in the bottles used, copying the Greek Amphori. It might be made, if properly treated, one of the most noticeable features of the Fair, and certainly one of the most novel. Overhead trellises could be used in this conjunction with vines growing in big tubs, the tubs being concealed from view, and elevated to the height of the trellis, so that none of the growth of the vines shall be lost. To this end, and indeed to provide for the success of the undertaking, it would be a great thing, if the California wine exhibitors would get together, and form a committee from whom one could learn the scope and intentions of the exhibitors. No time should be lost, as the subject needs great study, and could not be studied well without knowing the intention and aim of the exhibitors." The above is only a suggestion as coming from an artist, and not from an official point of view, and it could only hold good in case the grounds could be provided by the proper authorities.

GEORGE WEST.

The State exhibit should by all means be classified by industries. I should dislike to see any classification by counties. Such as I am informed is contemplated, seems to me to be out of place and unwise. This is to be a California display—not a county one. For one I believe that the men who have made each industry what it will be found one and all in favor of such a classification as I favor. I am pretty sure that the vineyardists would all want to be together, for the common good.

E. C. PRIBER.

I have not given the matter much attention as yet, but it seems to me that the viticulturists as a whole should go to the World's Fair in a body. Jealousies, whether trade or otherwise, should be left behind for once. A collective viticultural exhibit will do all an immense amount of good as a class. The State Viticultural Commission as the official representative of the industry should pave the way to State recognition of a general Exposition Committee chosen from all classes—merchants, producers, etc.—which will have general control. The State Commission will meet in a few days and I hope that the preliminary steps will be taken there. The State appropriation insures a magnificent display and steps should be taken at once to utilize the advantages offered.

EISEN VINEYARD COMPANY.

L. Simonson, of the Eisen Vineyard Company said: "The wine and brandy exhibits at the World's Fair should be in one collection. It would be nonsensical to segregate it and make the displays in counties. This proposed exhibit is not for the purpose of advertising any particular county, but the appropriation is intended to show the resources of California as a State. This scheme to exhibit by counties is evidently the work of real-estate men who want to work up a boom for sections in which

they have lands for sale. Such selfish plans should be frowned upon by the wine men and such an exhibit made as will demand the attention and admiration of the public. So far as we are concerned we sincerely hope that a collective display will be made. If this is done California's wine interests will obtain the prominence to which they are entitled.

HENRY M. LANDSBERGER.

The exhibits of California vineyard products should certainly be kept together. If they are scattered, much of the desired effect will be missed. While taking this view of the matter, I see no reason why the exhibits of the various counties should not be designated so long as they are not kept separate. The proposed plan to spread the displays of the various counties through the main building appears to be a scheme of real estate men to work up county booms in their own interests. As I understand it this appropriation for the World's Fair is for the advertisement of the State at large and is not calculated to bring any particular section into prominence. There should be enough genuine California pride in this matter to bury pride of locality and make a good effort to set forth the wonderful resources of our State.

I. DE TURK.

I see no valid objection to the exhibition of the products of the State by counties, but there is no question of the fact that the Viticultural display should be collected into one exhibit in order that it may be of sufficient magnitude to command the attention of visitors. If the exhibits of the wine men are scattered here and there, the importance of the industry will naturally be lost sight of. Some line of procedure must be adopted which will lead to such an arrangement of the display as will not be hidden among the vast collections of other kinds of displays that will be found at the World's Fair. This is a grand opportunity for the wine men of California and they should take all possible advantage of it.

CHAS. A. WETMORE.

In my opinion the display of California wines and brandies should be collective, but at the same time some plan should be formulated by which individual displays would not be absorbed as a State exhibit. I propose to go there as a competitive exhibitor and I do not want my wines bunched as the California exhibit, but as an individual competitive display. At present no one knows what rules will be adopted to govern exhibitors and it is time that some plan be adopted which will give every man a fair opportunity to display his products on a basis of fairness to all. It will be necessary to appoint some capable man to look after the interests of the California wine men and see that they have all the advantages to which they are entitled.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

It is seldom that merit and faithful services in a responsible position are so well appreciated as in the case of Charles Meinecke & Co., with reference to their chief accountant, Gottlieb W. Rockwitz. On the 23rd of November Mr. Rockwitz had been in the employ of Messrs. Meinecke & Co. twenty-five years and the anniversary of his quarter century of faithful services was properly observed by the house. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Rockwitz is a pioneer among the trade here, and his old-time friends and those of later days were invited to assist in properly observing the event. They gladly accepted and a very pleasant levee was the result. Henry Kunz, who by the way, has been with the firm twenty-two years, assisted in doing the honors for the house and "Gold Lack Sec" and Havanass were served galore. The veteran accountant received hearty congratulations from all, and many good reminiscent stories were told during the day. The desk of Mr. Rockwitz was beautifully decorated with flowers, the principal piece being a large wheel, the spokes of which were floral figures, representing the years of 1866-1891. The gentleman is sixty-five years old and the REVIEW wishes him another twenty-five years of health, happiness and prosperity.

DONT BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENT without first writing to or visiting Kohler & Chase, 26, 28 & 30 O'Farrell St., above Grant Avenue, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers in this line on the coast. They have all grades of instruments and sell very close for cash or on installments. This is an old reliable firm that has a gilt edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always guaranteeing satisfaction.

PROMINENT WHOLESALERS.



Sketch No. 5, Martin Hencken, of Hencken & Schroder, San Francisco.

Who in the trade does not know jolly, good-natured Martin Hencken whose free, open manner and good heart have commended him years ago to all?

Mr. Hencken, though, is a shrewd business man, with all his generous ways, and is as well an essentially self-made man. He has worked himself from the very bottom of the business ladder, and has amassed a fortune and created a trade which is envied by many of his associates.

Mr. Hencken was born in Hanover in 1832 and was educated in the old country. Shortly before attaining the age of eighteen he decided to make America his home and, embarking alone, arrived in New York in 1850, a total stranger and all but unacquainted with the language. He remained in New York for five years, doing what he could, and in 1855 he resolved to come to San Francisco.

Once here he was soon in the industrial business. Always careful and economical, he soon amassed some money, and by 1857 he deemed himself strong enough financially to launch out into business on his own account. At first he bought a grocery at the corner of Harrison and Beale streets. Then he worked for Wormser Brothers, and finally in 1858 he entered the old house of Henry Brickwedel & Co., as an employee.

This move subsequently proved the making of his fortune. He paid careful attention to the interest of his employers up to 1867 when he was admitted as a partner. On the death of Mr. Brickwedel in 1883, the present firm was formed. Mr. Henry Schroder having previously been admitted. The Brickwedel interest was bought out and the new firm succeeded to the healthy and prosperous business which has since been largely increased.

Mr. Hencken is one of the most respected citizens of San Francisco. He has been a Mason since 1857 and is a member of Golden Gate Lodge. He is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Concordia Lodge, and has been a Hall Director since 1866. He is also one of the life Trustees of the new Mission street lot. He belongs to the General German Benevolent Society and to numerous German benevolent organizations.

Personally he is a thorough, good man, rather quiet and reserved until one is well acquainted with him. Then all the hospitality and good will of his nature come to the surface. Though hospitable and charitable, he is a shrewd, careful man in business and enjoys the respect of every member of the trade. His business, which is extensive, grows constantly year by year.

Physically he is tall and thick set and bears well the fifty-nine years that have passed over him. Even now hardly a gray hair is to be seen. He is married and is the father of a son and two daughters, both of whom have reached years of maturity.

DEVELOPING ISLAND TRADE.

The Australian *Vigneron* has in its October number, a short and crisp article on the subject of the development of a market for Australian wines in Noumea, the New Hebrides, Reunion, Mauntius, Hawaii, and the Society Islands, which can be taken as a cue by the merchants of this coast. The *Vigneron* states, and truly, that all of the places mentioned except Hawaii, have a large French population which probably would substitute other wines for the French.

The wine trade of this coast knows well what has been done as concerns Hawaii. There is a large Portuguese element on the Islands which wants and will have wine. Our trade in wines to the Islands in 1875 was only 103 cases and 358 gallons, valued at \$681. Five years later in 1880 it was 306 cases and 1431 gallons valued at \$1,915. By 1885 it had swelled to 2,502 cases and 8,737 gallons, valued at \$14,173. During the five years from 1885 to 1890 the increase was astonishingly rapid, being 671 cases and 118,986 gallons, valued at \$88,733. Nor has the growth of trade stopped for in the first ten months of 1891 the exports have reached 612 cases and 125,860 gallons, valued at \$91,348, and November and December will both loom up as heavy exporting months in that direction.

This rapid development of the Hawaiian market during the past five years has not in any manner been due to fortuitous circumstances, but to good hard working development. The trade has been taken from the hands of general island mercantile houses, who cannot give it decent attention and has been controlled by the principal wine shippers of the State who have regular connections in Honolulu. Our wines have to pay the regular duty as well.

Compare this, now, with our Tahiti trade. In Tahiti there is a large French population—all wine and brandy drinkers. But the business is done differently. It is in the hands of such general traders as M. Turner, A. Crawford & Co., J. Pinet and others, consequently wine does not get the attention it should have. As far as we know there are but two houses shipping there at all that can be classified as in the wine trade in any degree. These are P. G. Sabatie & Co., and Wilkens & Co. Our trade in 1890 was only 25 cases and 20,714 gallons, valued at \$7,684. By good rights it should be as large as that of Honolulu and in fact it has dwindled to 55 cases and 10,223 gallons, valued at \$3,780 in the first ten months of 1891.

Our exports to the other countries mentioned by the *Vigneron* are nothing to speak of.

This is to illustrate how markets can be worked up if proper care and attention is given to the matter. Our Central American wine trade—already as large as that of France—is developing at a marvelous rate under the fostering care of several of the wine houses. The Mexican trade which could be made much more valuable, is languishing somewhat slightly because it is controlled largely by the commission houses; while down in the Argentine there is a market worth \$10,000,000 a year to France, which can be broken into now that the Johnson-Locke steamers will call there for coal.

SPOT CASH A remarkably fine Piano with stool and scarf for \$298.50 spot cash, f. o. b. The best and cheapest Piano, and the most for the money ever offered to the public. Other Pianos are sold on installments, exchanged or rented by us, but not this one. Five years guarantee. Call and see it or send for a circular. Also one still lower at \$236.00.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,
Removed to 303 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

PIANO

JOHN D. SIEBE ATTACKED.

The *Examiner* has resumed its active and vindictive onslaught on Assessor John D. Siebe, who, as every one knows in the trade, is also senior partner of Siebe Bros. & Plageman. The *Examiner* has it that Mr. Siebe is to be indicted for collusion in doctoring up the assessment rolls, and by insinuation accuses him of profiting by the transactions.

Its accusations from first to last are by innuendo and insinuation, that journal being particularly careful to avoid a libel suit by writing all around the question without coming to any direct issue.

It is not difficult to give the cause for this latest onslaught on Mr. Siebe. The office which he holds is one of the best in the city and is generally so regarded. The *Examiner* naturally wants one of its own party in there and has begun an early attack on Mr. Siebe, to pull him down before the next election. It is known that Mr. Siebe cannot be defeated by honest means; that he owes his election largely to Democratic votes; that he can pull more strength from the *Examiner's* candidate than any other man in San Francisco; and that he was elected the last time in spite of a split in his own party, led by the notorious Daly of the late "Milk Brigade."

Mr. Siebe has answered the innuendoes of the *Examiner* by requesting the Grand Jury to thoroughly investigate the workings of his office, and when this is done it will be found that our esteemed daily contemporary was guilty of a low-down political trick which will serve only to make more staunch friends for John D. Siebe.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
Total for January.....	830,675	108,100
Total for February.....	954,318	44,795
Total for March.....	997,085	47,055
Total for April.....	1,295,820	45,350
Total for May.....	1,505,467	53,445
Total for June.....	964,510	29,190
Total for July.....	979,740	27,440
Total for August.....	1,242,170	62,790
Total for September.....	1,160,314	46,210
Total for October.....	855,980	21,790
November 2.....	2,300	.....
" 3.....	74,670	520
" 4.....	31,850	100
" 5.....	37,540	700
" 6.....	56,190	1,525
" 7.....	37,380	1,236
" 9.....	46,810	.....
" 10.....	61,180	300
" 11.....	41,745	600
" 12.....	59,730	.....
" 13.....	40,550	2,300
" 14.....	50,600	12,880
" 16.....	63,480	.....
" 17.....	64,130	1,000
" 18.....	44,900	.....
" 19.....	69,318	9,300
" 20.....	65,590	200
" 21.....	28,790	120
" 24.....	52,470	.....
" 25.....	54,120	9,920
" 27.....	36,250	19,970
" 28.....	63,400	11,295
" 30.....	36,800	6,800
Total amount.....	1,119,813	78,766
December 1.....	29,930	1,680
" 2.....	6,380	5,750
" 3.....	41,950	10,800

MORE WINE FOR FRANCE.

C. Carpy & Co., have made another sale of 400 puncheons of wine to Couderc & Yenn, of Cette, and the wine is to be shipped very shortly. It is all '90 claret, and will come from the Napa cellar exclusively. This wine must reach Cette before the 4th of February unless there are other arrangements made in the French tariff before that time.

CONCERNING PRICES CURRENT.

The *Wine and Spirit Bulletin* has suggested that in the interest of the liquor trade all publication of price lists of whiskies be stopped by mutual consent of the trade journals and whisky brokers, and enumerates a list of those which should be prevailed upon to stop publishing the list.

For our own part, we should be willing to cease publishing our list for the general good, and only started the publication to meet competition in other quarters. This is no doubt true of all the other trade journals with possibly a single exception.

But to get the brokers to agree to do so, is another question.

It is perfectly well known that some of these lists are printed and distributed as a means of finding out where certain brands are wanted, and who are the buyers. This is effected by quoting a lot of whisky of well known brand at a lower price than it can be had for. When an inquiry comes for it, the reply is "Just sold," but the broker thus acquires some information that will be of value to him. We do not say that this is the case with some of the lists that are printed by brokers, as we know that some of them are printed with the best of motives, and are strictly business, but with others, they are a means of getting at business in the peculiar manner stated.

We trust that the *Bulletin* will be successful in its movement.

To help along, we will not include the brokers in our list of those who must stop before we do, but will state that the moment that the following trade journals will agree to cease publishing the "Prices Current" we will do the same.

Mida's Criterion, Chicago.

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, New York.

Western Broker, Chicago.

Wine and Spirit Bulletin, Louisville.

We would like to hear from the journals above named, and learn the views of the publishers.

BRANDY ON THE PFLUGER.

Later advices from London state that the German bark J. C. Pfluger, previously reported ashore on the English coast has been floated off, and is now in the docks at London.

She will of course have to be discharged and the damage ascertained.

There is doubtless but little damage done to the brandy on board. This is about the last part of her cargo that would be apt to be damaged, and the shippers of the large lots, Messrs. Walden & Co., and the Natoma Vineyard Co., are to be congratulated on the escape of their products.

Colonel Herman Bendel, of the Natoma Company, stated that he was exceedingly glad to hear that the brandy is not lost. The lot on the J. C. Pfluger was one of which he was particularly proud and justly so. It has that magnificent Cognac flavor which has been sought so diligently by the distillers of this State and has none whatever of the disagreeable musty flavor that characterizes some of our brandies. Messrs. Walden & Co., are especially pleased to hear that their shipment may be saved.

MR. TINKER WANTED.

According to the daily press, the state is to be visited by another Englishman who has money to invest in vineyard properties. His name is R. M. Tinker, and he stopped off in Chicago long enough to be interviewed by the daily papers there.

Mr. Tinker will not tell who is back of him, but in his interview is reported as saying "We are going to buy up the vineyards of California, or a good many of them. I confess I am not very confident of the success of the undertaking, and advised buying land and starting vineyards."

Mr. Tinker is not very much impressed with the returns that have been obtained from some of the English investments in America. He gives as an example that the San Francisco Breweries, Limited, have been run out, or are being run out, by a syndicate of brewers headed by Adolphus Busch. We must confess that we have not seen those big rival concerns, but the gentleman was wholly right in saying that the San Francisco Breweries, Limited, had not realized expectations.

We think that the vineyardists of California will extend a royal welcome to Mr. Tinker, if he has the werewithal to carry out his published plans of buying out all the vineyards of this State. There is nothing that a Californian will not sell, except his dog.

Trade Notes.

The Prohibition question is to be submitted to vote in North Carolina at the election of 1893.

W. Dick, of San Jose de Guatemala, has accepted the agency of James Dowdell's wines and brandies at that place.

Messrs. James Hennessy & Co., have fixed the opening price for their 1890 brandy at 230 fr. per hectolitre, first cost.

It is stated that a Russian agency has been established at Marseilles for the sale of South Russian and Crimean wines in France.

The Whisky Trust has purchased the Peacock Distillery near Paris, Ky., for \$58,000. It was owned by M. Durner & Co., of Cincinnati.

M. V. Monarch, the Owensboro distiller, has been elected President of the Ohio Falls and Green River Railroad. A most wise selection.

M. Blumenthal & Co., manufacturers of syrups, cordials, etc., are doing a big winter trade, and have about all the business they can handle.

Deutz & Geldermann's "Gold Lack," vintage 1884, was one of the champagnes served at the Lord Mayor's Banquet at London on the 9th ult.

Extensive repairs are being made in the various distilleries controlled by R. Monarch, at Owensboro, and the various houses will start up very late.

E. Martin & Co., are meeting with very flattering success in the handling of "J. F. Cutter." The demand for this whisky, in cases particularly, is growing rapidly.

Siebe Bros. & Plageman have received another splendid lot of "Rosedale" for their fall trade. Business is more active than ever before in the history of the house.

The "Old W. S. Stone" house at Owensboro, started up for a short run on the 1st. Mr. Mattingly will make the usual amount of whisky for his established trade.

C. W. Craig & Co., were the largest importers of whisky during the fortnight. Their receipts by rail alone were 230 barrels, and they have large invoices to arrive.

Messrs. Elias Block & Sons, have appointed T. E. McNamara their Western representative. He was formerly with W. W. Johnson the well-known Cincinnati distiller.

J. De Barth Shorb, President of the San Gabriel Wine Co., has been confined to his room for some time with an acute attack of gout and rheumatism, to which he is subject.

On the 29th of October 10 casks of California claret were sold at auction in London at £5 per cask. This is about 40 cents per gallon and the wine was only a light thin one.

S. Lachman of the S. Lachman Co., reports a very fair fall trade. The firm has been buying very largely of late, and will be there when the expected advance comes in the spring.

Berthold Pyhrr, of Beck, Pyhrr & Co., states that the eastern trade of the house was never better. The firm makes a specialty of the highest types of wines, and deserves a full measure of success.

F. A. Carter, Vice-President of the R. Monarch Co., Secretary of the Glenmore Company, and Vice-President of the T. J. Monarch Company, has been in the city for some time in the interest of the R. Monarch whiskies.

George C. Buchanan, the well-known Louisville broker, is out with a new edition of his little book "Fine Whisky Facts."

It ought to be in the hands of every dealer. Much care is shown in the compilation of the statistics.

Livingston & Co., received 150 barrels of Kentucky whisky during the last half of November. They are very much pleased with their new quarters and report business very satisfactory considering the condition of general trade.

C. W. Craig & Co., have been re-appointed Pacific Coast agents for the Shufeldt gin. These goods are too well known and too widely sold in this market to need any introduction. They are made under the same brands and of the same quality as formerly.

A. Finke's Widow is preparing for the holiday trade. The demand for the various brands of the house is good, and the effect on the trade of the determination to protect them from such imitations as Armstrong & Dohn of Santa Rosa, has been very beneficial.

F. O. Boyd & Co., are having a fine demand for the Stanford brandy in New York. Mr. Boyd's recent trip to Europe will no doubt result in the continuation of the many and satisfactory orders that Mr. Boyd received on his first trip in the interest of the Vina product.

George W. Chesley, one of the oldest established wholesalers of Sacramento and a prominent member of the Pioneer society, died on the 23rd ult., after a long illness. The deceased was, in early days a partner of A. J. Bryant, late Mayor of San Francisco. His age was 69 years.

The attention of the trade is called to the advertisement in this issue of the "Boar's Head" brand of Bass' Pale Ale and Guinness' Extra Stout, brewed by T. B. Hall & Co. These goods are of the very highest quality and have no superior. The Pacific Coast agents are C. W. Craig & Co.

Capt. J. Ch. De St. Hubert has an uncommonly fine brandy in the article that he is now placing on the market under his own brand "St. Hubert Cognac." It is one of the finest distillates ever produced in this State, and shows the care that has been taken in properly handling it while ageing.

We regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Catherine Moore, widow of the late George J. Moore of Louisville, who died on the 15th inst. at the age of 74 years. Mrs. Moore was the mother of George H. Moore, the Louisville banker and distiller, who is the Eastern partner of the house of Moore, Hunt & Co.

It is announced that a new treaty has been concluded with Hawaii which provides for actual and absolute free trade between that country and the United States. It is to be hoped that this is true, for if so, it will be a benefit to all in the liquor trade and will give us a still stronger hold on the Islands.

Mr. Henry Kunz, of Charles Meinecke & Co., says that business has been unprecedentedly active in the past few weeks. The free arrivals of ships from England and the Continent, with large supplies of selected foreign goods, has kept all hands on the jump constantly. The trade outlook is excellent.

The Sunnyside Distillery at Hildale station, two miles south of Pittsburg, Pa., has been put in operation. This is one of the largest concerns in the country and shipments of grain have been arriving for some time. Yards to accommodate 500 head of cattle have just been completed and a large consignment has arrived at Hildale Station.

Mr. A. P. Hotaling, Sr., of A. P. Hotaling & Co., has gone East and will be away some time. While there he will make an extended visit to Mr. C. P. Moorman the Louisville distiller of the well-known "J. H. Cutter." While in New York, Mr. Hotaling had another operation performed on his eyes for failing sight, which, according to the dispatches that have been received, was perfectly successful.

John G. Thomas, Prohibition lecturer and organizer and Secretary of the National Prohibition Committee, delivered an address at Salem, Or., on the 27th ult., and organized a Prohibition club of seventy-four members. On December 2nd a State convention was held at Portland. Thence Mr. Thomas went to Washington. He has organized Prohibition clubs at Ashland, Roseburg, Eugene and Albany.

L. Simonson of the Eisen Vineyard Company is one of the few wine men who are satisfied with the present situation. "During the past two months and a half," said he "we have done a better business than ever before and if trade will continue in the same manner we will never have cause for complaint." Considering the depressed condition of the sweet wine market, this speaks volumes for the merits and popularity of the wines made by this firm.

Wm. Wolff & Co., are very much pleased with their success in handling "The Queen of Table Waters," Apollinaris. Their importations are heavy and they find that this famous water is more than holding its own, notwithstanding the competition of about fifty other brands. From the methods of doing business, pursued by Messrs. Wolff & Co., we expect to see them duplicate with Apollinaris the success they have had and are now having with "Pommery."

Kennedy's East India Bitters are holding their popularity against all comers and have a growing demand in this market, which their merits will certainly hold. They are manufactured by Her & Co., Omaha, Nebraska, and their many good qualities are set forth in an advertisement elsewhere. As a tonic these bitters have no superior. They are for sale by all wholesale liquor dealers and druggists. C. W. Craig & Co., of this city, are the Pacific Coast agents.

The California wine men and the wholesale liquor trade who put up cased goods, will favor their own interests by sending to Hobbs, Wall & Co., of this city, for estimates on cases. They have one of the largest establishments on the Pacific Coast and their facilities for turning out work at short notice and low prices are unequalled. Messrs. Hobbs, Wall & Co., supply the greater part of the cases used by the wine and liquor men and can furnish just what may be wanted, in first-class shape.

Beck, Pyhrr & Co. report business improving nicely. They are meeting with very gratifying success in establishing a market for their fine wines in Chicago, to which city they are making substantial shipments every week or ten days. Mr. Pyhrr says that from the manner in which the taste for good California wines is improving in Chicago, that city will, ere long, become as great a market for our vineyard products as New York, only the demand will be for the best grades produced here.

The trade has been visited during the past fortnight by a smooth shaved, be-dimpled, albeit athletic man, who wanted to sell coloring, syrups, cordials and such specialties. No one knew him at first. About that classic mouth there glimmered some suggestions of an old-established tradesman—but no, it couldn't be him. A card was necessary for introduction—and then the revelation was made. The newcomer was none other than Ronald McMillan, disguised by the loss of his mustache.

Harry Clark, who attends to the interest of Moore, Hunt & Co. and "Jesse Moore" whisky, in the Northwest, returned from that section during the fortnight. He brought back a lot of healthy orders and an assortment of good new stories, in the telling of which he has no superior. He was asked how the weather has been in his territory this season.

"Weather," said he, "Why, we have so much weather up there that when the sun happens to come out, the dogs run under the house and bark at it. They don't know what the thing is."

Moore, Hunt & Co., have received a shipment of 165 packages of "Jesse Moore" whisky of which they are justly proud. It came

by sea from New York, on the ship Manuel Llaguno and has been "rocked in the cradle of the deep" 175 days, or almost six months. This is a remarkably long voyage and it was a very rough one, the ship being "hove to" in a terrific storm off Cape Horn for four weeks. The continuous movement of the whisky in barrels for so long a period has given it an extra mellowness and bouquet. The house also received seventy-three packages of the same goods by rail during the fortnight.

Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons are probably the oldest house in the country in their line, the business having been originally established as long ago as 1819. They have always been looked up to as acknowledged leaders in their line, both in regard to the extent of their transactions and the quality of their productions. They have from time to time introduced many famous brands of whisky, but at the present day "Old Taylor" is their great specialty. This is really the finest whisky in the world. It is offered only to the best trade and is found in all the leading hotels, clubs and restaurants throughout the country. It has secured that invariable tribute to all real excellence—unauthorized imitation—and inferior whisky is often offered as genuine "Taylor." "Old Taylor" is a hand-made, sour mash, pure copper, small still whisky, and it is alike invaluable to the physician, the invalid and the connoisseur. The opening of this New York branch will be a great convenience to the trade in this section, and there is no doubt but a large increase in the local demand for "Old Taylor" will have to be reported as a consequence. Mr. Womack is just the man to make a success of the work here. He is well-known and well-liked, and has a great reputation as a "hustler." But he says himself that it does not take much "hustling" to sell "Old Taylor." It has a reputation that is "*sui generis*," and it needs no recommendation to good judges of pure whisky."—*Mercantile and Financial Times, New York.*

A CONVENTION WANTED.

There is a very general and urgent demand among the vineyardists for a viticultural convention to be held within the next sixty days. We have heard the call from several quarters and the Viticultural Commission should provide for one at the next meeting on the 14th inst.

The past vintage has been a peculiar one. The principal merchants of San Francisco freely admit that the '91 product of claret was not over 8,090,000 gallons. They have been as busy as can be during the past six weeks buying up all the new stocks they could at the low prices which prevailed. These forced—or practically forced—sales must soon come to an end, and when the stocks in merchants' hands are called upon heavily, as in course of events it must be, there will be a general scramble all along the line for dry wines. The sweet wine situation is far less encouraging, however.

This is the situation which faces the producers of California. Let them come together and discuss the market question, which is of paramount importance just now. Let the merchants be invited to take part. There is not one member of that much maligned body, called the San Francisco Wine Dealers Association, who would not welcome a change—who would not be willing to see a general advance in values both for the producers and for themselves.

Another point which demands attention is the question of resistant roots. The vineyard area of this State, in wine grapes, is diminishing all the time and the call for the product is on the increase. Planting will be done in many localities this winter, and yet in some places old vineyards will be pulled up and fruit trees substituted in spite of the costly lesson which the fruit men received last season and will in all probability get again. However when the replanting of wine grape vineyards begins again on a large scale—which will come not later than the winter of '92-3, there will be a demand for information about resistant and for the cuttings. Here is where the Viticultural Commission must step in and make its influence felt.

Let there be a convention by all means.

TO EXTEND THE MARKET.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the State Board of Trade, E. W. Maslin, Secretary of the Board, has prepared the prospectus of a proposed corporation to establish a market for California products, particularly fruit and wine in Great Britain. The proposed corporation is to have a capital of \$10,000 in 1000 shares, one-half to be paid on the completion of the organization and the other half to be due on demand. There are to be five directors, three of them from San Francisco, and the headquarters are to be in this city. If more than 1000 shares are subscribed for the corporation is to be organized on a basis according to the number of shares taken. The capital provided is too low in the first place, and so far as California wines are concerned we fear that such a move would do more harm than good, unless the wines to be sold are in the charge of a conscientious expert in the handling of wines and it is hardly to be expected that such a man would be appointed. The prospectus of the proposed company is as follows.

Prospectus of the California Foreign Market Company.—It is proposed by the California State Board of Trade to organize a corporation for the purpose of promoting the sale of California products in the city of London, England, and elsewhere in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and in the continental countries of Europe.

The corporation is to be organized under the laws of the State of California.

The capital stock shall be \$10,000, fully paid up in 1,000 shares of the par value of \$10 each, payable one-half upon the completion of the corporation, and one-half as called for by the company.

The principal place of business of the corporation shall be in the City and County of San Francisco, California.

There shall be a Board of five Directors, three of whom shall reside in San Francisco, who shall have the management of the corporation.

The first and immediate purpose of the organization shall be to introduce into the markets of England, Scotland and Ireland, the fruits, dried and green, and nuts, and the wines and brandies of California, and such other of the products of this State as may be sold in those countries and may need the aid of this corporation to be marketed or introduced.

One agency, and no more, shall be established abroad during the first year of the Company's operations, to wit, at the City of London, England.

The Company may purchase such California products as the Directors shall deem it advisable to sell again, or otherwise dispose of, and may also receive on consignment any such products, and may sell the same, charging the usual commissions therefor.

The California State Board of Trade will aid by its counsel and advice and by such proper supervision as may be requested by the stock holders of the Company.

Recent investigation of the California State Board of Trade has made it reasonably certain that a large and profitable market awaits us abroad for many of our products, and that by an enterprising and intelligent effort we may avail ourselves of that market.

One of the purposes of this movement is to explore the field and point out the way to private enterprise which it is hoped will soon occupy the ground and permanently establish the markets we seek for our products.

There is no reason, however, why the corporation should not ultimately prove financially successful, and enable its promoters to engage permanently in trade abroad through its agency, should they so desire.

In any view, the finest object is a patriotic one, and should receive the cordial support of all who are interested in our material development.

The plan here proposed was submitted at the last meeting of the California State Board of Trade and received its approval, and the members whose names appear at the head of the subjoined subscription list subscribed shares as there stated. The entire capital stock can soon be obtained, if all will aid a little.

Persons receiving this Prospectus are requested to obtain such signers as they can and return the paper at once to the State Board of Trade.

Should the subscription list exceed one thousand shares the Company will be formed on the basis of the actual number of

shares taken, it being understood that no company will be formed unless at least one thousand shares are taken.

By order of the Board,

E. W. MASLIN,

Secretary and Manager of the California State Board of Trade,
San Francisco, California.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

The undersigned, each for himself (or as a firm), subscribes the number of shares noted opposite our names respectively to the capital stock of the corporation referred to in the foregoing prospectus to be hereafter formed, and we agree to pay into the hands of the Treasurer of said corporation one-half of the par value of our shares respectfully, upon the completion of the corporation and one-half as may be called for by the corporation; provided not less than one thousand shares be subscribed before said corporation is organized. N. P. Chipman, Red Bluff, Cal., ten shares; W. H. Mills, San Francisco, ten shares; J. S. Emery, Oakland, ten shares; Eugene J. Gregory, Sacramento City, ten shares; Tyler Beach, San Jose, ten shares; J. A. Morrissey, Stockton, ten shares; A. Gallatin, San Francisco, ten shares; D. Lubin, Sacramento, twenty shares.

GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT!

T. B. HALL & CO.

QUALITY



UNSURPASSED

The "BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND.

BASS' PALE ALE!

C. W. CRAIG & CO.

—SOLE AGENTS—

205-BATTERY STREET-205

Linda Vista Vineyard,

MISSION SAN JOSE, CAL.

Grape Cuttings

Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Semillon, Verdot, Merlot, Beclan, Petit Syrah, Franken Riesling, Johannisberg Riesling, Mondeuse, Muscatel du Bordelaise,

OR ANY OTHER VARIETY WANTED.

First-class Cuttings of any of the above for Rootings or Grafts will be supplied at \$6.00 per thousand on board cars

Address, C. C. McIVER, Mission San Jose, Cal.

BEST-REMEDY
RHEUMATISM FOR DYSPESIA
IMPURE BLOOD
BILIOUSNESS
KIDNEY & LUNG DISEASES
MALE & FEMALE
KIDNEY & LUNG DISEASES
MALE & FEMALE
KIDNEY & LUNG DISEASES
MALE & FEMALE

KENNEDY'S EAST INDIA BITTERS
A Family Remedy for
DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, BRUISES, SCALDS, FROSTBITE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLOOD.

PREPARED BY J. C. KENNEDY & CO. OMAHA, NEB.

For Sale by all

Wholesale Liquor Dealers
and Druggists.

C. W. Craig & Co.

205 BATTERY STREET,

Pacific Coast Agents.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP SAN JOAQUIN, November 17, 1891.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
F O B & Co.	Howard & St George	98 barrels	4,978	\$2,489
N Bros, Philadelphia	M J Netter	32 puncheons	5,160	2,580
G H.	Jos Besta	10 barrels	500	250
S L Co	S Lachman & Co.	400 barrels	19,810	9,905
H B & S.	B Dreyfus & Co.	125 barrels		
B D & Co.	"	477 barrels	29,980	14,990
C in diamond.	C Carpy & Co.	965 barrels		
	"	45 hf-casks	51,601	25,800
Star & Crescent.	"	50 barrels		
C S.	Chas Stern & Son.	48 puncheons	12,093	6,047
D D in diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen	150 barrels	7,545	3,772
M in diamond.	Marshall Spellman & Co	300 barrels	14,894	7,447
G.	J Gundlach & Co.	125 barrels	6,157	3,079
E B & J.	Lachman & Jacobi.	746 barrels	37,074	18,537
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling	375 barrels	18,765	9,382
Total amount.			208,557	\$104,278

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER SAN BLAS, November 23, 1891.

A J M.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	3 barrels	152	77
A in diamond.	"	5 barrels	253	126
B in diamond.	"	10 barrels	506	253
C in diamond.	"	12 barrels	605	302
D in diamond.	"	12 barrels	603	301
E in diamond.	"	11 barrels	551	275
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	10 barrels	504	252
N.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	25 cases		200
S L Co.	S Lachman Co.	10 puncheons		
	"	150 barrels	9,017	3,050
H B & Son.	G Migliavacca.	50 barrels	2,560	750
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling	5 barrels	251	125
K & C, Philadelphia.	Dresel & Co.	5 barrels	252	125
Maltese Cross, A L C.	O R Jous.	100 barrels	4,700	1,200
	Miscellaneous	100 barrels	5,164	1,600
—Baltimore.	"	5 puncheons		
	"	14 barrels	1,562	725
V S.	M Cuneo.	2 barrels	96	48
O in circle.	M Holpe.	100 packages	2,160	1,725
E in circle.	Eisen Vineyard Co.	360 barrels	14,879	7,500
G.	J Gundlach & Co.	151 barrels 1 keg.	7,301	2,934
Total amount 25 cases and.			51,118	20,687

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER SAN BLAS, November 23, 1891.

S & N, Puntas Arenas	B Dreyfus & Co.	1 barrel 1 hf-bbl		
"	"	16 kegs	234	205
"	"	10 cases		50
R P, La Union.	"	4 kegs	40	40
R R R, San J de Guat	Castle Bros.	1 barrel	50	33
R P, La Union.	J O Meyerink & Co.	4 kegs	40	33
R S G, Champerico.	Lilienthal & Co.	18 barrels	752	667
F H in dia, Acajutla.	Dieckman & Co.	1 barrel	46	40
B B & Co.	Bloom Barnch & Co.	20 casks	1,258	468
A C D.	Kohler & Frohling	5 barrels	252	176
H G B.	J Gundlach & Co.	34 hf-barrels	884	600
R P, La Union.	"	1 barrel	50	42
M M D S, San J de Guat	"	4 hf-barrels	108	54
	"	10 cases		40
F a H, Champerico.	John T Wright	10 kegs	100	75
A M A, Acajutla.	"	5 barrels	262	196
S A S, San J de Guat.	"	4 octaves	62	46
	"	4 cases		16
J P M, San J de Guat.	Urruela & Urioste.	6 kegs	60	55
Total amount 24 cases and.			4,198	2,841

TO NEW YORK VIA CAPE HORN—PER STEAMER MINEOLA, November 24, 1891.

Walden.	H L Rea & Co.	262 barrels	13,100	6,550
E F P, Boston.	A Greenebaum & Co.	20 barrels	1,000	500
C in diamond.	C Carpy & Co.	845 packages		
	"	15 barrels	38,852	19,426
J P.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	25 barrels	1,250	625
C B in diamond.	Muecke & Co.	220 barrels	11,027	5,538
J P.	S Foster & Co.	4 packages		
J McG.	Downie B I P Co.	1 barrel	50	25
A D Co.	Berges & Domeniconi	50 barrels	2,500	1,250
D in diamond.	Cupertino Wine Co.	400 cases		2,000
S W & B Co.	Geo West & Son.	1,231 barrels	61,550	30,775
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling	175 barrels	8,750	4,375
Total amount 400 cases and.			158,129	71,064

TO HONOLULU—PER STEAMER AUSTRALIA, November 24, 1891.

W S L.	S Lachman Co.	5 barrels		
	"	100 kegs	1,004	900
L & Co.	Lachman & Jacobi.	11 casks	680	510
	"	20 kegs	200	155
	"	10 cases		45
A K.	Goldberg Bowen & L.	2 cases		11
G M & Co.	F A Haber	27 cases		97
	"	1 cask	60	30
G W M & Co.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	300 kegs	2,250	1,375
	"	2 casks	40	40
H C & Co.	Arpad Haraszthy & Co.	1 barrel	51	35
	"	5 kegs	350	265
	"	20 cases		76
Total amount 59 cases and.			4,655	3,537

TO HONOLULU—PER BKT W. H. DIMOND, November 24, 1891.

W C P.	B Dreyfus & Co.	20 bbls 17 hf bbls	4,246	
	"	345 kegs		3,300
	"	10 cases		
G W M & Co.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	250 kegs	2,990	1,775
	"	10 bbls 24 hf-bbls	50	40
H W S & S.	Ruther & Bendixen.	5 kegs		25
	"	10 cases		
Total amount 20 cases and.			7,286	5,140

TO LIVERPOOL—PER BRITISH SHIP LANGDALE, November 18, 1891.

J P C, Birmingham.	Kohler & Frohling	1 hf-barrel		
	"	3 cases	55	38
	"	35 barrels	2,787	815
M & Bro.	E T Anthony.	7 casks	350	98
C & W S, Aberdeen.	H M Newhall & Co.	3 barrels	180	184
Total amount 3 cases and.			3,372	1,135

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER NEWBORN, November 25, 1891.

C Y, Mazatlan.	Redington & Co.	1 barrel 1 keg	60	40
A B, Ensenada.	F M Peterson & Co.	10 packages	343	138
G L, Mazatlan.	L F Lastreto	1 cask	60	23
J S B.	"	1 cask	60	21
O C Z, Guaymas.	Oliver & Co.	26 kegs	260	116
K & V B in dia, Mazatl'n	Ruther & Bendixen	8 barrels		
	"	3 hf-barrels	487	230
	"	10 kegs	240	147
R B, La Paz.	"	1 keg	10	8
	"	1 barrel	49	22
J Y, San J del Csho.	Thannhauser & Co.	1 cask	40	16
T M, Mazatlan.	"	6 cases		24
M G, La Paz.	"	10 kegs	100	60
A R.	"	15 kegs	100	82
M A.	"	2 barrels	119	58
G M, Guaymas.	"	12 kegs	120	90
T C L.	W Loaiza	1 barrel	49	18
J A.	"	1 cask	16	11
F L.	"	10 kegs	100	60
F A S.	"	10 kegs	100	40
B in cir, Santa Rosalia	A Carpentier	40 barrels	2,041	542
—Ensenada.	J F Schleiden	30 cases	47	34
E P T, Guaymas.	"	2 barrels 1 hf-bbl.	109	59
Total amount 36 cases and.			4,512	1,839

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY

GROWERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES

SPECIALTIES:

PRIVATE STOCK HOCK,
PRIVATE STOCK EL CERRITO,
PRIVATE STOCK SAUTERNE,
PRIVATE STOCK CLARET,
PRIVATE STOCK BURGUNDY,
PRIVATE STOCK VINE CLIFF,



WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES:

NAPA CITY, YOUNTVILLE AND
ST. HELENA.

OFFICES:

11-13 FIRST ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
200-202 S. FOURTH ST., ST. LOUIS

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STEAMER GALE, November 28, 1891.

R. India, Yokohama	J. Gundlach & Co.	10 barrels	492	195
L. India	Langfield & Co.	7 cases	27	27
M. Bros. & Co.	Mason & Bros. & Co.	30 cases	127	127
C. W. Co.	Cathopia Transfer Co.	50 barrels	2,500	800
E. H. T.		2 cases	30	30
C. & M. Co., Hongkong		2 cases	10	7
F. N. India M.	C. J. Taitou	2 cases	325	185
H. H. Co., Shanghai	S. Foster & Co.	5 cases	150	50
J. C. & Co., Yokohama	Dodge, Sweet & Co.	3 cases		

Total amount 47 cases and 3,477 1,438

TO HONOLULU—PER BKS S. G. WILDER, November 24, 1891.				
G. M. Hammond	Lisen Vineyard Co.	70 kegs	450	358
H. W. C.	Miscellaneous	140 kegs	900	750
		15 octaves	308	200

Total amount 25 cases and 1,748 1,474

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From November 15th to November 30th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Walla Walla	Riviera, Victoria	S. Lachman Co.	5 bbls 1 hf-b	280	\$ 88
"	B. India	"	2 barrels	252	65
U. m. India	"	I. De Turk	6 barrels	297	79
"	H. B. Co.	"	2 barrels	48	24
San Blas	M. R. Acapulco	J. F. Lastre	2 hf-bbls	53	30
City of Pueblo	W. C. Vancouver	Bach Meese & Co.	1 barrel	48	48
"	A. C. Vancouver	B. Frapolli & Co.	1 barrel	49	9

Total amount 1,077 \$343

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From November 15th to November 30th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Macdirmid	K & F. London	Kohler & Frohling	404 hf-bbls	10,408	\$10,408
"	H. P. La Union	J. O. Meverink	2 kegs	10	26
"	H. G. B. Acapulco	J. Gundlach & Co.	2 hf-bbls	52	52
"	MDS, S. J. de Guat	"	1 barrel	48	72
Newbern	W. L. Co. Guaymas	H. Lund & Co.	1 hf-bbl	20	49

Total amount 10,538 \$10,607

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From November 15th to November 30th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Empire	McKee & Nancimo	A. P. Hotaling & Co.	10 cases		\$ 80
San Blas	M. M. S. S. de Guat	Castle Bros.	20 cases	185	185
"	E. & C. P. Arenas	Monteleone & Co.	10 cases	92	92
"	J. R. San J. de Guat	Schwartz Bros.	1 hf-barrel	27	135
"	A. C. D.	"	10 cases	42	121
"	P. B. Co. La Libad	Carroll & Carroll	3 barrels	126	449
"	S. F. P. de Guat	"	3 barrels	120	334
"	E. H.	L. S. Haas	2 barrels	59	121
"	A. O.	"	1 barrel	42	84
"	"	"	2 barrels	41	125
W. H. Dimond	W. W. T. Co. Hono	Wing Wo Sang & Co.	15 cases	150	150
Australia	H. C. Co.	Witmerding & Co.	2 barrels	78	231
"	G. W. M. Co.	Lilienthal & Co.	125 cases	828	828
"	W. S. L.	A. Penkhausen & Co.	25 cases	179	179
"	J. D.	Sherwood & S.	10 cases	34	34
"	"	Sprunze S. & Co.	2 barrels	90	235
"	"	"	12 cases	119	119
"	L. & Co.	"	2 cases	172	172
Newbern	W. L. Co. Guaymas	Henry Lund & Co.	1 hf-barrel	21	58
"	G. Guaymas	W. Loiza & Co.	1 barrel	40	70
Gaelic	M. Bros. & Co. Yoko	Macdonay Br & Co.	2 barrels	99	246
"	"	"	12 cases	132	132

Total amount 293 cases and 761 \$4,315

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From November 15th to November 30th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
San Joaquin	C. M. Chicago	Walden & Co.	15 packages	501	\$ 1,092
"	C. S. New York	Charles Stern & Sons	120 pkgs	2,080	5,960
"	N. Bros. Phila.	M. J. Netel	10 pkgs	264	528
"	New York	Miscellaneous	67 pkgs	2,212	4,424
"	P. D. & Co. Boston	Charles Krug	39 pkgs	1,422	2,844
"	K. India, New York	Lachman & Jacob	25 pkgs	250	500
San Blas	A. J. M. New York	Garnier Lane & Co.	1 barrel	47	130
"	T. H. Newark, N.J.	"	"	44	122
"	D. & C. New York	B. Dreyfus & Co.	15 hf-barrels	395	725
Mincola	"	Chas Stern & Sons	6 hf-barrels	145	75
"	M. K.	Walden & Co.	65 hf-bbls		
"	HBK & Co.	"	30 bbls	3,210	6,420
"	E. F. P. Boston	F. A. Haber	25 cases	250	250
"	C. India, New York	A. Greenbaum & Co.	1 hf-barrel	26	52
"	"	C. Carpy & Co.	45 barrels	2,025	4,050
"	"	Geo West & Sons	106 pkgs	2,859	5,718
"	M. K.	Koller & Frohling	115 pkgs	2,025	3,254

Total amount 25 cases and 19,007 \$38,054

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From November 15th to November 30th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PKGS & CONT	VALUE
San Joaquin	B. F. D. Wilkes & Pa	Naber, Alfs & Brum	50 cases Bitters	
San Blas	F. E. C. Acapulco	W. Loiza & Co.	1 bbl Ginger Ale	14
"	M. M. D. San J. de G	J. Gundlach & Co.	1 keg Spirits	25
Australia	Honolulu	Witmerding & Co.	6 cases Champagne	100
"	"	J. de Fremery & Co.	5 cases Gin	16
"	"	"	10 cases Champagne	86
"	"	Sherwood & Sherwood	15 cases Gin	29
"	L. & Co. Honolulu	Sprunze Stanley & Co.	2 cases Bitters	14
"	WG & Co.	Wm Wolf & Co.	5 cases Champagne	131
"	H. C. Co.	A. Harsanyi & Co.	6 cases	86
Newbern	J. J. San J. de Cabo	Thannhauser & Co.	2 bbls Ginger Ale	31
"	D. M.	"	1 case Liquors	10
"	Ensenada	J. F. Schleiden	12 cases Champagne	137
"	"	"	1 octave Rum	18
Gaelic	J. F. W. Yokohama	J. Meilhen	5 cases Bitters	22
"	C. Co. Hongkong	Redington & Co.	2 cases Bitters	22

Total amount 119 cases, etc. \$721

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM LIVERPOOL—PER BRITISH SHIP ANGERONA, November 20, 1891.

CONSIGNEES	CONTENTS	SHIPPERS
Macandrew & Co.	2 cases Wine	Order marked J. C. D.
"	25 octaves Wine	Goldberg Bowen & L.
"	40 quarter-casks Wine	E. L. G. Steele & Co.
Cantrell & Cochrane	100 barrels Mineral Water	A. Greenebaum & Co.
Wilson Meyer & Co.	36 quarter-casks Sherry	Chas. Meinecke & Co.
"	26 octaves	"
Offley Forester & Co.	5 quarter-casks	Hellman Bros & Co.
Sandemann Bros.	16 octaves Wine	Jas. De Fremery & Co.
Du Temple & Co.	50 cases Beer	W. H. Campbell
"	10 barrels Ginger Ale	"
E. & J. Burke	410 cases Bottled Beer	Sherwood & Sherwood
"	175 cases Whisky	"
Frank Bailey & Co.	100 barrels Ginger Ale	Wm Wolf & Co.
Francis Boulton & Co.	2 cases Wine	Order marked C. L. W.
"	3 cases Wine	"
Gen. Soc. of Vineyard Props	25 octaves Brandy	Order

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP SINTRAM, November 20, 1891.

J. H. Girvin	50 cases Whisky	Langley & Michaels Co.
Meinhold & Heinemann	60 cases Cider	Sherwood & Sherwood
Val Schmidt	1 barrel Whisky	Louis Tausig & Co.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street, - - - - - San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,
MINERAL WATERS OF THE APOLLINARIS CO., Limited, London
MORGAN BRO., PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES
DIXONS' DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,
DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Claret and Sauternes,
HOCK WINES, from Messrs. Henckell & Co., Mayence,

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,
GILKA KUMMEL,
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon
THE "BEST" TONIC,
THEO. LAPPES GENUINE AROMATIQUE,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogsheads,
ANDREW USHER & CO'S Scotch Whiskies
JAMESON & CO. IRISH WHISKY,
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,
"DOG'S-HEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale

Re-imported American Whiskies: '86 Belmont; '86 T. J. Monarch; '83 Bluegrass; '85 Ripy; '83 Chickencock; '86 Allen Bradley rye and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

FROM ANTWERP—PER BRITISH SHIP DUMFRIESHIRE, November 20, 1891.

John P Best & Co.	25 cases Mineral Water	Goldberg Bowen & L.
Les fils de C F Berger.	500 cases Absinth.	J De Fremery & Co.
Noilly Prat & Co.	500 cases Vermouth.	"
Jas Hennessy & Co.	100 cases Brandy.	"
Godet Freres.	10 casks Cognac.	A Vignier.
Ad Yaegeli.	20 casks Wine.	"
"	90 cases Liquors.	"
E Chaneaux & Co.	4 casks Wine.	"
Schroder Schyler & Co.	20 casks Wine.	Eug Thomas & Co.
Mardtselapptot.	50 cs and 50 bbls Mineral W.	Order marked R C.
Victoria Water Co.	40 cs and 50 bbls "	Order marked M.
Brau Oberlahrtein.	10cs and 100 hf-bls "	"
Apollinaris Co.	1200 cases Mineral Water.	Wm Wolff & Co.

FROM PHILADELPHIA —PER SHIP LOUISIANA, November 20, 1891.

Sutton & Co.	60 barrels Whisky.	Order (4 lots).
J D W Sherman.	5 barrels Gin.	Sherwood & Sherwood.
O B Cook & Co.	78 cases Whisky.	F A Haber.
Aurora Distilling Co.	1 barrel Whisky.	Patrick Hayes.
Paris Allen & Co.	6 barrels Whisky.	Livingston & Co.
Daniel Lawrence & Sons.	10 barrels Rum.	A Vignier.
"	10 barrels "	Wilmerding & Co.
Aurora Distilling Co.	1 barrel Whisky.	G Dabovich & Co.
"	70 barrels "	Edward Holland.
W H Hanks & Son.	2 casks Liquors.	Sroufe & McCrum.
Nicholas Rath & Co.	2 casks Liquors.	Naber Alfs & Bruue.
Aurora Distilling Co.	4 barrels Whisky.	Hauptley & Seltzer.
"	1 hf-barrel Rum.	"
"	2 barrels Whisky.	Edward Simpson.
"	2 barrels "	Werman & Muller.

FROM LIVERPOOL—PER BRITISH SHIP BRENHILDA, November 20, 1891.

Du Temple & Co.	30 cases Stout.	W H Campbell.
"	25 cases Ale.	"
Macfarlane McCrindell & Co.	24 quarter-casks Sherry.	Chas Meinecke & Co.
"	52 octaves Sherry.	"
G H Fletcher for.	20 octaves Sherry.	Order.
F W Cosens & Co.	50 barrels Ginger Ale.	Sherwood & Sherwood.
W A Ross & Co.	20 hf-casks "	"
Cantrell & Cochrane.	50 barrels Mineral Water.	Alfred Greenebaum & Co.
Dunville & Co, Ltd.	50 cases Whisky.	Donaldson & Co.
E & J Burke.	430 cases Stout.	Sherwood & Sherwood.
"	10 barrels Stout.	"
"	140 cases Bass Ale.	"
"	10 barrels "	"
"	50 cases Gin.	"
"	75 cases Whisky.	"

FROM LONDON—PER BRITISH SHIP BARCIRAG, November 20, 1891.

Silva & Cozens.	20 octaves Wine.	Donaldson & Co.
Boord & Son.	100 cases Gin.	Chas Meinecke & Co.

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP DANIEL BARNES, November 30, 1891.

D Lawrence & Sons.	10 barrels Rum.	Livingston & Co.
Uhlman Goldsbrough & Co	2 barrels Whisky.	G Wilson.
Aurora Distilling Co.	62 barrels "	Order.

FROM NEW YORK—PER STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY, November 30, 1891.

E G Lyons & Co.	1 keg Fruit Juice.	"
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FROM EUROPE.

J Dupont & Co.	50 cases Cognac.	L Taussig & Co.
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IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

CONSIGNEE.	CONTENTS.	SHIPPERS.
E Hawley.	2 cases Champagne.	Kahn Bros Eine & Co.
Southern Pacific Co.	149 barrels Stout.	Sherwood & Sherwood.
"	20 barrels Ale.	"
"	100 cases Irish Whisky.	"
"	27 cases Malt Whisky.	"
"	25 cases Kummel.	Order marked W & B.
"	8 cases Sparkling Wine.	Goldberg Bowen & L.
"	3 cases Wine.	"
Texas & Pacific R R.	10 cases Cordials.	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
Southern Pacific Co.	1 barrel Stout.	Sherwood & Sherwood.
"	3 cases Wine.	Abramson B & Heimsch.

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

From November 15th to November 30th, 1891.

CONSIGNEES.	SPIRITS			WHISKY			
	Barrels	1/2 bbl	Cases	Cases	Barrels	1/2 bbl	Kegs
Jones Mundy & Co.	240				60		
C W Craig & Co.	120				230		
Lilienthal & Co.	421				60		
E J Baldwin					24		
Datlemard & Co.					55		
Loewe Bros.					50		
M Greenberg					126	17	12
O F T Co.					58	15	
Moore Hunt & Co.					150		
Livingston & Co.					15		
L Taussig & Co.					25		
Wilmerding & Co.					2		
J L Nickel					50		
Heathcote Dexter & Co.					60		
F C Fennessy, Oakland					5		
M O Connell & Bro.					2		
J Allen					1		
J T Mulliken & Co.					1		
W Rlegemann & Co.					1		
Pierce & Middleton.					1		
J Patricia					1		
W Decker.					1		
L Gonzales					1		
Total	781				110	921	34

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	BULK.			BOTTLED.			
	Barrels	1/4 bbl	1/2 bbl	Cases	Casks	Barrels	Box
Sherwood & Sherwood.	124	184					
Wm Wolff & Co.	40						
W Bogen	80	60					
Jones Mundy & Co.						115	
C A Zinkand.	120						
Total	324	484				115	

NATIONAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.	Sept., 1891.		Sept., 1890.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Re-imported spirits, proof gallons.	76,891	\$ 90,508	132,490	\$ 149,969
Mineral water Nat. gallons.	126,398	27,401	269,388	46,524
Malt liquors, bottled, gallons.	116,618	119,345	127,921	109,810
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.	110,768	33,700	106,822	32,390
Brandy, proof gallons.	26,957	72,445	72,485	190,038
All other spirits, proof gallons.	64,589	67,460	137,759	142,105
Champagne, dozen.	12,665	170,155	61,612	880,778
Still wines, casks, gallons.	216,924	164,038	253,381	165,371
Still wines, cases, dozen.	22,413	120,274	31,596	138,124
EXPORTS.	Sept., 1891.		Sept., 1890.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Malt liquors, bottled, dozen.	30,105	\$ 44,064	38,075	\$ 54,868
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.	28,347	7,010	30,643	9,984
Alcohol, etc., proof gallons.	37,835	21,348	56,388	24,173
Brandy, proof gallons.	26,498	21,725	11,706	8,321
Rum, proof gallons.	138,779	166,173	112,308	132,142
Bourbon whisky, proof gallons.	14,951	12,284	10,373	7,714
Rye whisky, proof gallons.	1,901	3,581	1,319	2,114
All other spirits, proof gallons.	1,253	1,843	321	582
Wine, bottled, dozen.	756	3,930	992	5,355
Wine, bulk, gallons.	66,675	33,954	57,107	32,008
EXPORTS OF FOREIGN LIQUORS.	Sept., 1891.		Sept., 1890.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Re-imported spirits exported, proof gallons.	190	\$ 209		
Mineral Water gallons.				
Malt liquors, bottled, gallons.	665	473	579	\$ 492
Malt liquors, bulk, gallons.	60	24		
Brandy, proof gallons.	2,663	1,878	1,164	2,334
All other spirits, proof gallons.	2,662	2,288	1,290	1,197
Champagne, dozen.	173	2,122	100	1,228
Still wines, casks, gallons.	1,034	189	2,801	1,357
Still wines, cases, dozen.	412	1,361	1,045	3,000

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

—IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS—

212-214 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.24 N. FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OR.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNE

HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & Co. Cased Ports,

E. & J. BURKE'S Irish and Scotch Whiskies,

BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Limited—Bass Ale in Wood,

E. & J. BURKE'S Bass' Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS

EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew).

Imported American Whiskies, CARLSLE BOURBON, HORSEY RYE, Etc.

ESCHENAUER & CO'S CLARETS and SAUTERNES,

A. HOUTMAN & CO'S HOLLAND GIN,

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY,

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT in Wood,

JOULE'S STONE ALE in Hbds. and H-Hbds.

MEINHOLD'S ANCHOR BRAND NEW YORK CIDER,

CARACAS BITTERS,

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports,

E. & J. BURKE'S JAMAICA RUM,

SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER (the "Pilsener" and Light Sparkling,

also SCHLITZ in Wood,

ROSS' ROYAL GINGER ALE, CLUB SODA, ETC.

HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water,

ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES.

BRANDY PRODUCT

[OFFICIAL FIGURES.]

FIRST DISTRICT FOR OCTOBER, '91.

Produced and bonded.....	15,768 Gallons
Received from Distilleries in Fourth district of California.....	24,378 "
" " special bonded warehouses in Fourth District of California.....	1,155 "
Transferred from distilleries to special bonded warehouses in Eastern Districts.....	20,716 "
" " special bonded warehouses to special bonded warehouses in Eastern Districts.....	5,384 "
Tax-paid.....	32,306 "
Exported.....	3,183 "
Remaining in bond Oct. 31, 1891.....	609,650 "

FOURTH DISTRICT FOR OCTOBER, '91.

Produced and bonded.....	99,845 tax gallons
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouses in First District, California.....	39,052 "
" " " " " " " " in Eastern Districts.....	2,364 "
" " " " " " " " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse First District, California.....	743 "
" " " " " " " " Eastern District.....	2,747 "
Exported.....	"
Tax-paid.....	17,602 "
Used for Sweet Wine.....	126,749 "
Remaining in special bonded warehouses October 31, '91.....	733,724 "
Total remaining in bond in the State October 31st.....	1,343,374 "

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

OCTOBER, 1891.

OCTOBER, 1891.

	Pkgs.	Gallons.		Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery.....	1,902	200,536	Brandy withdrawn from distillery.....	525	88,465
Brandy withdrawn from S. B. W.....	35	2,198	Brandy withdrawn from S. B. W.....	115	24,208
Port produced.....			Brandy actually used for fortification.....	590	95,736
Angelica produced.....			Port produced.....		248,777
Sherry produced.....		653,581*	Angelica produced.....		55,580
Muscatel produced.....			Sherry produced.....		4,328
Tokay produced.....			Muscatel produced.....		25,135
Malaga produced.....			Tokay produced.....		5,002
			Malaga produced.....		31,000
			Sweet Catawba produced.....		555

* Internal Revenue Department advance. Incomplete and subject to correction.

Total product to November 1st (subject to correction).....1,518,593 gallons.

VITICULTURE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

CONCERNING WINE AUCTIONS.

Clarence J. Wetmore, the Chief Viticultural Officer, has returned to San Francisco after a two months' visit to all the vineyard sections of Southern California. Mr. Wetmore has made the first thorough and general examination which has been made there since the Dowlen investigation ceased and his observations are of considerable importance.

He says that the total acreage of vineyards cleaned out by the Anaheim disease must reach close to 20,000 acres. At Anaheim he did not see a vineyard, and at Santa Ana, Orange, etc., the absence of the old vineyards was very noticeable. All of the Mission vines went first. A new vineyard at Orange however, has done fairly well and shows no sign of the disease.

Mr. Wetmore is inclined to believe that the abatement in the disease reported from time to time is more because there are few vines left to work on than that the disease is dying out. Even in the San Gabriel valley the losses have been very heavy and many of the old-time vineyardists have announced their intention of retiring for good from the wine business.

The raisin industry in the South is not as prosperous as it might be, but still is holding up well. Mr. Wetmore says that the people appear to have gone to extremes in the matter of orange planting and that at present Anaheim has a boom in walnuts, which succeed well.

Some months ago it was announced that there was to be an auction sale of California wines and brandies in New York under the same management that brought the first sale of that nature to such an inglorious conclusion. The sale has not yet materialized, simply because there could be found no producers or merchants who were foolish enough to offer up their wines on the ten cent altar, that rate having been set up as a standard by the old auction. Such a rate would not pay the cooperage and freight, let alone pay for the wine.

We are sincerely sorry that this first attempt to introduce a monthly—and then a yearly—auction sale in New York has proved such a disastrous failure. The idea of auctions is all right, but unfortunately for the success of this attempt, the idea came from a man who had neither capital nor ability to carry it out on the proper scale. In the hands it was in, there was certain failure assured from the first.

We would like to see some able and brainy man with plenty of money at command, repeat the experiment, as soon as the wine market gets out of its present deplorable fix, and when the Eastern buyers are convinced that the shortage means that they will have to pay more for their wines than has been the case for years. Let the idea take root on a rising market—not on a slumped one—and any man of brains and capital who has the requisite energy, and who understands the New York market, will make a success of it.

Chicago Department.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1891.

The past fortnight has not been marked by any startling revelations in the liquor market of Chicago. There is a very noticeable increase of small orders for immediate supply sent in from dealers who are preparing for the holiday trade, but outside of that there are not any new features. Winter proper has come upon us at last, the thermometer dropping down to nearly zero the past few nights. The result is that the saloons and other places of resort are crowded with people who are trying to elude the marrow-freezing grip of the frost king, and of course, there is lots of drinking going on to while away the cold and dreary hours. This makes good times for the man of the house, and what is better from a trade standpoint, reduces the stock in the retailer's hands very much.

Ed. Murphy, the Lawrenceburg Distiller, has been visiting his friends during the past fortnight.

Mr. Crabb, of the Fible & Crabb Distilling Company, of Kentucky, was here last week visiting his customers and making new friends. In conversation with him he stated that the output of Kentucky whisky would not be so great this year as it was last, though no agreement had been entered into in regard to the matter. It was a need which all could see, and that a curtailment of the crop should be effected in some way was very evident. Therefore, while not entering into a pool, the distillers have followed the dictates of their good sense and judgment and are simply not making whisky at all to speak of now. It is usual for distilling to begin in October, and none, practically, has been made yet nor will be till the first of the year. - If it is found that '92s are likely to be a drug on the market such as their older sister, '91s have been, the distillers are in shape to cut the crop short at any time. They had a very sad experience last year in the matter of cattle-feeding contracts, and they will not enter into any such arrangements again. What contracts have been made this year have big loopholes in them through which the distiller may creep very readily if he so elects.

The exposure of the Hungarian Count's methods of doctoring California wines and selling them for products of his own country, has set people to thinking and talking about the matter of adulteration, and one good result has followed from it all. It was demonstrated to the people of Chicago how easily they could be humbugged by any one so inclined, and then the question at once arose: "What shall we do to get pure wine," and the true and loyal Californian was ready with the answer: "Buy only such wines as bear the producer's and reputable dealer's label, and be sure that he is a man who stands high in his own state.

In St. Louis, I am told, there is a firm which does a general concocting business, and are prepared to produce anything in the line of liquors of any grade, flavor, color, taste or quality. They are honest and advertise to the world just what they are doing. A host of well-meaning people are annually badly bitten by buying wine with foreign labels, but when it was published the other day that one lithographing firm had just completed an order for 100,000 Hennessy brandy labels for doctored truck, brandy men began to scratch their heads and wonder. Then it was said that surely if it has the custom-house brand on the box in which it arrived from Europe it must be all right. But I was shown a case the other day with the New York shipping address, and the custom-house brands burned in it just "as big as life and twice as natural," and the gentleman who exhibited it assured me that the same cases could be procured in Chicago, "all cocked and primed" for \$20 a hundred. Therefore it resolves itself back to the original proposition that the only way to get a pure wine is to procure it from the producer or reputable dealer and under his label only.

Messrs. Nolan & Co., are exhibiting some elegant samples of four year old Port wine, the product of the Sierra Madre Vine-

yard, Los Angeles county. From their excellent quality and age the wines should return a good yield of orders. Without doubt a large amount will be disposed of, for Messrs. Nolan & Co., are hustlers from away back.

Mr. W. A. Geft of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW was in Chicago the first of last week enroute east. He stopped off but a few hours.

L. L. PALMER.

Cincinnati Department.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CINCINNATI, November 18, 1891.

The market is very quiet, save in old whiskies, for which the demand is larger than the supply. '91 goods are plentiful with no demand and a steady decline which will probably reach the bottom soon. A healthy reaction should set in before very long.

A. Hoffheimer, of Hoffheimer Bros., is seriously ill with typhoid fever, but the disease has passed the critical stage and he is expected to be out again before long.

Billy Patterson, of Louisville, was up on Change this week looking out for the interests of his whisky.

J. M. Heath, the *Criterion's* Cincinnati editor, has been confined to his home for several weeks past with an attack of pneumonia. He will be out soon.

Charles Fleischman, of Fleischman & Co., has been dangerously ill, but to-day was somewhat better and hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

The few houses and distilleries here outside of the Trust are, according to dame rumor, quietly waiting for the time to come when they will be gathered in out of the cold.

The ice king came down from his habitude, Manitobawards, and chased the mercury down to the fourteen degree above zero notch Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, a fall of over fifty degrees in three days. Last winter's overcoats are the fashionable apparel now on Change.

T. B. Ripy, Lawrenceburg, Ky's., famous distiller was in town this week looking after the interests of his brands.

Rheinstrom Bros., have been very busy the past week or more in moving to their magnificent new building on Martin street, through to Front. They have a lot 260x165 on which they have erected four brick fireproof buildings for the accommodation of their immense trade. The main building is eight stories high on Front street and six on Martin. The first or ground floor is laid in solid cement and is used as a cooper shop.

The second floor is devoted to champagne making and is fitted up with racks for ageing, etc. On the third floor are the firm's splendidly furnished offices 25x90 feet, finished in solid polished oak, divided into general office, sample room and private offices. The remainder of the floor space is devoted to a shipping room.

The barrels are filled from the tank room on the floor above, the fourth, on which are 150 tanks of from 1000 to 3000 gallons capacity, all filled with the finished products in which the firm excel. The fifth floor is devoted to the manufacture of fruit extracts, and is fitted up with presses and other machinery necessary therefore. The fifth and sixth stories are devoted to the storage of blended whiskies. Immediately behind this building is the engine and dynamo room in a separate building—the buildings all being lighted throughout with incandescent electric lights. Adjoining it but separated by a brick wall is the boiler and fire room. The other two buildings are devoted to the bottling, casing, etc., and storage of cased goods when ready for shipment. The buildings are heated throughout by a system of steam heaters so that an equable temperature can be maintained. To the rear of the building is the reserved space used as a shipping yard, the firm having their own side track so that they can load or unload cars at their doors on Front street.

The firm may well be proud of their new quarters for they have, no doubt, the finest and most extensive plant of its kind in the United States, and the business which has made the building and equipment of such an immense plant a possibility, speaks volumes for the energy and business methods of the young men comprising the firm.

HOW TO GET IT THERE.

The New York Sun has published a very interesting and amusing account of the experience in Rutland Vt., of Senator Manderson, of Iowa, and General Anson G. McCook, Secretary of the United States Senate. General McCook wished to obtain some whisky, and by following a drunken man finally reached a barroom where he got all the whisky he wanted without question. Senator Manderson started out in quest of some alcohol for an alcohol lamp, and applied to the town agency, the only place where liquors are legally sold. Now, alcohol, more or less diluted, was a favorite and convenient tippie in that prohibition State, and the agent, who did not know the Senator, was suspicious. He asked what it was wanted for, and Senator Manderson said for an alcohol lamp.

"Got it with you?" asked the agent. The Senator said he had not.

"Then you can't get any alcohol here," said the agents.

Senator Manderson thought that perhaps he had found a place where Prohibition really did prohibit, and concluded to make a visit with the agent and get some points that might be useful in Nebraska. The agent finally thawed, and explained the method of his business. The town, he said, ran the business, took the profit, and paid him a salary. A committee of the Selectmen bought all the supplies. He only sold for medicinal and mechanical purposes. Then he took the Senator behind the partition and showed him his stock. The supply was generous, and it included everything from beer up to champagne.

"Do you have much demand for champagne?" asked the Senator.

"Yes. I sell a good deal," replied the agent.

"For medicinal or mechanical purposes?"

"Medicinal."

"Do the drug stores sell liquors?"

"They can only sell as medicine and it must be a mixture."

"Can they sell quinine and whisky?"

"Oh, yes."

"In what proportion?"

"There is no rule that I know of."

"One grain of quinine in a gallon of whisky would be a mixture, wouldn't it?"

"I suppose so."

The Senator began to get some new ideas about Prohibition in Vermont. Then he asked: "Can you tell me by what process I can get some alcohol for a lamp?"

"Got any money?" The Senator allowed that he had a little.

"Then you can get it at most any drug store," replied the agent.

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The State Supreme Court in deciding that the appropriation of \$300,000 for the California exhibit at the World's Fair made a just and sensible decision, enabling the State to be amply represented at the Fair while the bondsmen of the State Controller are protected. Mr. Colgan could hardly be blamed for bringing on the contest as it was merely self-protection which caused him to start the litigation.

It is now incumbent on the wine men to have a general meeting and decide at once what shall be done. The initiatory steps can easily be made and a meeting called of all the producers and merchants, as well as all others interested. There should be a rousing meeting the moment one is called, as the intention of many of the leading men of this State to exhibit on an extensive scale is well known.

There are now being nursed selected wines in most of the interior cellars of California as well as in the vaults here. Most of the exhibitors will go to the Fair with '89 or '90 wine which has been given all the skill and attention at command. Now is the time to get together and see what can be done to represent the State.

THOSE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Now that the grape growers and wine makers are confidently expecting a re-action in the wine market, and are looking for an early stiffening of values, a look at the old times in the early '80s will prove interesting and instructive now, that the experiences of the past ten years are known.

Through the kindness of Messrs. E. C. Priber and E. M. Grimes of the Napa Valley Wine Co., we have been placed in the possession of an article published in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* on November 11, 1883, and signed "G. H. F." After giving a description of the beauties of the valley, and some accounts of the manner of making wine, together with the history of vine culture, the question of profits is broached. In the light of events, it will be found rather mournful reading. It is as follows:

Lately, however, a good trade has been carried on by all our wine makers directly with eastern customers. To a man who has a good wine cellar, there is no greater bargain offered than new California wine from a maker who has a well-established reputation, like Krug, Bringer Bros., Thomann, Scheller, Anduran and the half dozen other large wine makers of the Napa Valley. He can get it at the nominal price of 60 or 75 cents a gallon, and in five years he will have a wine such as he will pay \$2 a bottle for to the importer of French wines. This is an excellent way for the Eastern man who is a judge of good wine, to establish a cellar, which in a few years, will be very valuable, and will return him a profit of ten fold should he be compelled to part with it.

A trip through either the Napa or Sonoma Valleys is a pleasant excursion for the Eastern tourist who can spend a few weeks in California, while it shows more plainly than pages of statistics what an immense industry is now gaining a foothold in this State. Grape growing alone is very profitable, but when combined with wine making it bids fair in ten years to be a greater source of revenue than wheat raising. One beauty of it is that it demands only a moderate amount of land. The higher the cultivation to which a vineyard can be brought, the greater the yield and profit. Many stories of extraordinary yields of grapes are reported from Napa Valley, but the following instance is vouched for: G. Groezinger, one of the largest vineyardists in the valley, has one patch of rich land planted to 4,050 vines. There are probably four and one-half acres in the patch. He reserved fifty vines for his household use, and off the remaining four thousand vines there were gathered by correct account sixty-nine tons of grapes this season, making nearly thirty-five pounds to each vine. The variety was the Frontignan, and the crop was valued at \$2,100—not a bad yield for less than five acres. This, of course, is a phenomenal yield, but any grape grower who attends to his vineyard can count on from two to five tons to the acre, and as grapes of the imported varieties sell at from \$25 to \$38 per ton, it will be seen that his profit will be a handsome one, even though he is forced to hire all his labor done. To the farmer with a family of boys, the profit would be much greater, as the labor in the vineyard is not heavy, and, moreover, it is such as any intelligent boy can do as well as a man.

The best index of the estimation in which grape growing is held, is the price of land in Napa county. Ten years ago, land could be bought there for \$50 an acre, only three hours by rail from San Francisco. Now the same land, unimproved, sells readily at from \$200 to \$250 an acre. North of Napa City it is all adapted to grapes, and last year 40,000 acres were planted to vines. A vineyard in young vines, not yet in bearing, sells readily at from \$400 to \$500 an acre; while the places which have ten year old vines in full bearing, are held at from \$800 to \$1,000 per acre. The sale of a twenty acre vineyard near St. Helena was recorded about a fortnight ago at \$800 an acre. To realize the cause of these high values, one must remember that it takes fully five years to bring the grape into full bearing condition. In these years the farmer can expect no return from the land, and none from the labor which he is forced to expend upon the vines each year. No crop can be raised, unless it be a bit of corn during the first year. The vines demand all the strength of the soil, and they also demand as thorough and careful cultivation as a field of cotton. This, taken with the high price of labor, makes the prices asked for vineyards not so unreasonable as would appear at first sight. At any rate, those who bought good vine land, even five years ago, and planted it to grapes, have now a bonanza that is surer and better than any mining property in the State.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

COMMONWEALTH V. KELLY.

(Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Bristol.)

EVIDENCE.—On a prosecution for keeping a liquor nuisance, there was evidence tending to show that there was a barrel of ale on tap, and another untapped, in a shed near defendant's grocery shop, and accessible therefrom; that persons were seen going in that direction as if for a drink, accompanied by defendant; and that others were seen carrying something away in pails and cans from somewhere near the shed.

Held, that the evidence was sufficient to convict.

COMMONWEALTH V. FRANCIS.

(Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Bristol.)

SALES ON LABOR DAY.—By Act Mass. 1877, c. 263, Labor Day was made a legal holiday. Acts Mass. 1888, c. 254, Sec. 1, prohibits sale of intoxicating liquors by common victualers on certain specified holidays, but not enumerating Labor Day. Sec. 2 of that act prohibits sales by licensed innholders on "either of the days named" in the first section, except to *bona-fide* guests or travellers sojourning at the inn. Acts 1889, c. 347, added to the holidays named in section 1 of the act of 1888 "Labor Day."

Held, that a licensed innholder could sell on Labor Day only to *bona-fide* guests or travellers sojourning at his inn.

ALLEN V. CREATION.

(Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.)

CIVIL DAMAGE LAWS.—A father, between whom and his adult son neither a subsisting family relation nor that of master and servant are shown to exist, is not a person "aggrieved" by injuries to the son resulting from a sale of liquor to him while intoxicated, within the meaning of Act Pa., May 8, 1884, which renders the vendor of intoxicating liquors to one already drunk, civilly liable to "anyone aggrieved" in person or property in consequence thereof; and the father cannot recover money volun-

tarily expended by him for medical services, nursing, etc., in consequence of such injuries to the son.

DECKER V. SARGEANT.

(Supreme Court of Indiana.)

REGULATIONS OF SALOONS.—Cities being authorized by Rev. St. Ind. 1881, sec. 3106, pl. 13, to regulate and license all places kept for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and by section 3415, to regulate all places where liquors are sold to be used on the premises, an ordinance is valid which requires saloons to be closed from 11 o'clock p. m., to 5 o'clock a. m., during which hours all screens and obstructions shall be removed, so as to give an unobstructed view of the interior.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois in *Village of Cerro Gordo vs. Rawlings*, 135 Ill. 37, has ruled in favor of unrestricted trade, that villages cannot impose peddlers' licenses upon agents who merely carry a case containing samples of sugar, tea, coffee, etc., for which they take orders to be filled by their principal, residing in other places, and expressed to the persons giving such orders. This mode of doing business does not constitute the agent a "peddler" within the meaning of village ordinances. This ruling applies to any merchandise for which persons may "canvass" or "take orders." The same decision had already been made in *Emmons vs. City of Lewistown*, 132 Ill. 380.—*Natl. Corporation Reporter*.

DEAFNESS CAN'T BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

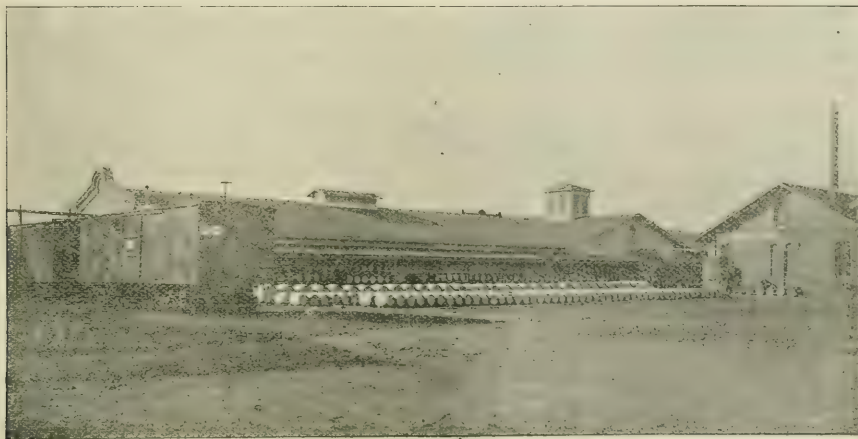
We will give one Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

EL PINAL VINEYARD,

ESTABLISHED 1852.



WINERY AND DISTILLERY.

George West & Son, - - - Stockton, Cal.
SONOMA WINE & BRANDY CO., 1 & 3 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

CONCERNING EASTERN CHAMPAGNES.

Our attention has been drawn by Messrs. Delafield, McGovern & Co., of Chicago, to the following paragraph which appeared in the *Chicago Evening Post*, of Nov. 19, 1891:

"New York has the only champagne wine district in the United States," said Henry Weber, of Schenectady, N. Y., at the Grand Pacific today. "We now grow grapes and make wine that is equalled nowhere in the world except in France. California does not and cannot produce wine like the vineyards of central New York. The soil on the slope is not like that in which grow the vines whence comes the celebrated French champagnes. New York's grape district is almost a counterpart of the French soil qualities, and that is why we make wine so nearly resembling the imported article. We will have a fine exhibit of New York wines at the World's Fair."

Mr. Henry Weber, we are informed, is connected with a large establishment in central New York which makes sparkling wine from the Catawba and other American grapes, sugar and water, by the process of fermentation in the bottle. Like the worthy French champagne maker, Mr. G. H. Mumm, he has however, fallen into serious error through sheer ignorance of California, its soils and its grapes. We will analyze his remarks one by one.

"We now grow grapes and make wine that is equalled nowhere in the world except in France."

And where are Germany and Hungary and Spain to be ranked in the estimation of the gentleman. Surely the wines of these countries must have been forgotten.

"California does not and cannot produce wine like the vineyards of central New York."

Granted. Allah be praised! California wines are nothing like the New York product. Our wines are made from grape juice pure and simple, and our grapes are of the *Vitis Vinifera* the true wine grape of the old world. The wine makers do not add sugar and water before fermenting to get quantity and the requisite alcoholic strength; neither is the institution known as "press" wine to be met with here; neither have our wines that foxy flavor which the Eastern product possesses. The American wines which will grow East are not in favor here and never will be. There is no comparison of the wines.

"The soil of the slope is not like that in which grow the vines whence comes the celebrated French champagnes."

This statement is simply due to ignorance. Mr. G. H. Mumm make this same remark in New York and then rather ungracefully fled from the field. For Mr. Weber's information we will state that starting in Yolo county near the Orleans vineyard, and thence south in the Coast Range a distance of fully two hundred miles, there is a wide belt of calcareous soil which is almost the exact counterpart of the soil of the department of the Marne.

"New York's grape district is almost a counterpart of the French soil qualities and that is why we make wine so nearly resembling the imported article."

We will admit that we are not so familiar with the New York soils as Mr. Weber thinks he is with California's, but we do know that there isn't a single Pinot vine in central New York, the most famous champagne variety, for the simple reason that that vine cannot be grown anywhere East of the Rockies. Climatic conditions are against it. In conclusion we might ask Mr. Weber why it is that California champagne commands \$1.50 per case more at wholesale than does his own, in his own market, with less trade discounts; also why the same California champagne which he affects to despise readily sells on its own merits in the London market, at the same rates as G. H. Mumm?

THE vintage of Alsace is reported to be practically a failure. The product is specially small in the Colmar districts, where there is not more than one-fifth of a crop which will not produce more than 4,000 casks, against 16,000 in 1890 and 33,000 in 1875. In Lorraine the situation is equally bad. Many cantons will not produce over one-fourth the usual crop. The grapes arrive very slowly at maturity.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From Moore & Sinnott.

To the Trade—We deem it important to inform purchasers of our Old Rye whiskies that unscrupulous parties are paying high prices for empty barrels of our brand for the purpose of refilling with an inferior article, and selling them as our whiskies. Purchasers are cautioned to examine the Internal Revenue stamp, and if our name does not appear thereon they may rest assured that the contents are spurious.

We are taking measures to prosecute all parties who are engaged in refilling our barrels without destroying the brands. Our customers are earnestly requested to efface the brands when they dispose of the empty barrels. Respectfully,

MOORE & SINNOTT.

From the Italian-Swiss Colony.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30, 1891.

DEAR SIR—We wish to call your attention to our large stock of choice wines and brandies, which we have duly aged, and now place on the market.

Our vineyard, winery and distillery, which are situated at Asti, Sonoma county, are of the largest and finest in the State. The winery has a capacity of one million gallons, and is supplied with all the latest improvements, thereby enabling us to handle and age a select stock of choice wines and brandies, sufficient to meet the rapid growing demands of our trade.

We occupy the large and commodious cellars under the Montgomery Block, where our office and salesroom are also located.

Thanking you sincerely for past favors shown us, we solicit your future valued orders, which will receive our prompt and careful attention.

Yours respectfully,

F. CAVAGNARO, Agent.

DEATH OF A. DOMENICONI.

Anselmo Domeniconi, of Berges & Domeniconi, and one of the leading wine producers of the Sonoma Valley as well as a merchant here, died very suddenly at Sonoma on the morning of the 27th ult. Death was caused by hemorrhage of the lungs.

Mr. Domeniconi went to the valley to spend Thanksgiving Day at his ranch. About 1 o'clock in the morning the foreman who slept in a room adjoining Mr. Domeniconi's heard a cry for help. A moment later there was a sound as if Mr. Domeniconi had fallen to the floor.

Rushing into the room he found Mr. Domeniconi lying on the floor in a pool of blood and his life all but ebbing away. Of course nothing whatever could be done. He had evidently been awakened by the hemorrhage and had just enough strength left to rise and call for help, when he fell and died.

Mr. Domeniconi was a well-known figure in the local wine trade as well as in the Sonoma Valley. For many years he was a partner with the late B. Frapolli and Pierre B. Berges in the old house of Frapolli, Berges & Co. On the dissolution of this firm Messrs. Domeniconi and Berges formed a new partnership under the name of Berges & Domeniconi and Mr. Frapolli went into business for himself.

Mr. Domeniconi was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was born in Switzerland forty-seven years ago and leaves a wife and family. He belonged to Sonoma Lodge of Odd Fellows. The funeral which took place in San Francisco was well attended.

FOR SALE.

Imported champagne bottles, quarts and pints, in lots to suit buyers. Apply at 839-849 Folsom street.

TO HOLDERS OF '89s.

Notwithstanding the fact that trading in round lots has been a little off for some months, the situation to-day confirms the views expressed all along by this paper in regard to the value of '89s. We have always been favorably inclined toward this crop, and have never hesitated to urge our readers to buy of it with confidence. The small crop of '88 was itself sufficient to insure a good market for the 25,000,000 of '89s made, but in addition to that there has been a marked increase in the demand for Kentucky whiskies during the past few years, and the market is known to be almost entirely barren of '87s, '86s, '85s, '84s and '83s.

Then, too, the advantages of exportation are gradually being appreciated by the entire trade, and it is becoming apparent that with new warehouses abroad, built especially to store American whiskies, and with taxes to be paid on the number of gallons brought back, we have, in this shipping of whiskies to foreign ports, everything almost that we could ask for in an unlimited bonded bill. In view of these facts the dealers throughout the country are losing their horror of tax-paying time, and the growth of confidence is sure if a little slow.

During the past fortnight the demand for round lots has improved wonderfully, and prices have stiffened up most decidedly.

"Hume," '89s, for illustration, was sold some weeks ago at forty-seven cents, but during the past week every lot offered as low as fifty-five cents has been taken in freely, and to-day the price rules firm at from fifty-seven to sixty cents. Indeed, we would not be surprised should it go to sixty-two cents before this paper appears again.

During the week there have been numerous, but unsuccessful offers made for Atherton, spring '89, at fifty-seven cents; Mellwood, spring '90, at forty cents; Old Taylor, spring '89 at seventy-two cents, and for any number of other brands.

The situation seems to us to indicate that the '89 and '90 crops have been distributed in so thorough a manner that hardly a dealer in the country has a barrel too much for his trade.

We feel safe, therefore, in advising our readers to rest easy in regard to values, and to sell off only such holdings as might be classed as speculative. Have no fear of next spring, for, should you have more goods than you want to tax pay, the export companies will take care of you and the best care of your goods, and should you wish to tax pay more than your capital will permit, the public warehouse companies will see that you do not suffer. The export and warehouse companies, although the outgrowths of the past few years, are already among the most useful institutions in our trade, and combined they have almost entirely done away with all fear of tax securities.

Although there is little in the situation to-day, in our opinion, to excite the least apprehension in the minds of the trade.—*Louisville Bulletin.*

MORE CROP REPORTS.

We have received the following additional crop reports from the producers of California, coming too late for insertion in the last issue of the REVIEW.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Paul Wack, Los Angeles.—Crop about one-quarter less than last year. Quality not so good. Fermentations good. About the same quantity of wine on hand as last year, if not more. Everything looks well for the future as far as can be judged.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

William Palmtag, Hollister.—Product this year fifty thousand gallons; last year sixty thousand gallons. Quality promises well and no trouble with fermentations. Counting old wine only there is about forty thousand gallons on hand—in 1890, fifty thousand gallons. Outlook favorable as the market is extending. My wines look exceptionally well.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

C. C. McIver, Mission San Jose.—Product of Washington township, about 600,000 gallons. Fermentations with me were first-class. About half as much wine on hand (old wine) as last year. I would estimate the dry wine product of California this year at 8,000,000 gallons. The outlook for better times and prices is certainly encouraging.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Buckner Bros., Santa Rosa.—Crop will be something between one-half and three-quarters of that of last year. Average quality promised. Fermentations were not very good at the commencement of the season, but became better as the season progressed. Half to two-thirds as much old wine on hand as last year. Prices next year should be better than last, but the general feeling among producers is that the city buyers will get in all they can at low prices.

KATE FIELD ON IOWA.

"Ah but Iowa!" exclaims some enthusiast. "What of that?"

Well, what of it? I happen to know something about Iowa, for I was there during the campaign. I did what I could in lecturing to re-elect Governor Boies; he had made an excellent Governor and opposed Prohibition. The issue was not National, but local; the possibilities of 1892 had nothing to do with it. The question was whether Iowa should remain under the despotism of lying and malicious cranks and go "to the demnition bow-wows"—as our old friend Mantilini would observe—or be rescued before the State was utterly ruined by such intolerance as no self-respecting people should endure. But for Republican votes Democracy could not have won in Iowa. Republicans scratched their ticket, not because they loved Democracy more, but Prohibition less. On National issues these plotting Republicans will rally around the old standard, in all probability. Where, then, is Iowa in 1892? No human being can tell. Republicans, by pandering to Prohibition in which their majority do not believe, deserve to lose the State; but that they will, is by no means sure.—*Kate Field.*



F. A. HABBER,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WORLD FOR THE

Table Wines and Fine Brandies

GROWN and BOTTLED at the Celebrated

INGLENOK VINEYARD.

OF RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO. CAL.

122 SANSOME STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines Produced in California.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM PRODUCERS AS WELL AS DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES.

POMONA'S FARCEICAL LAW.

An effort is to be made to enforce the farceical prohibition law which is supposed to keep drinking places out of Pomona. At present there are seven places where intoxicants are to be had openly, and any number where the "speak-easy" is in vogue. The Prohibits though, have a new ordinance, which is the most rigid and fanatical yet passed in a Pacific Coast city.

It is a curiosity in some ways. It prohibits the selling or giving away of any intoxicating liquors in Pomona, on pain of imprisonment in jail for ten days and a fine of \$250, and makes clerks, assistants, partners and bartenders as culpable as the principal. It makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$150 and imprisonment for ten days, for anyone except detectives and policemen to enter or visit, on any pretext or cause, any place where liquors are sold. It also makes it a misdemeanor and imposes a punishment of fine or imprisonment for any person, railroad, expressman or truckman to carry, transport, deliver or convey in any manner whatever any liquors or vessels designed for holding liquors. It imposes a heavy penalty on any one who knows where liquors are sold or given away in Pomona and does not inform the police of the same, and it imposes a fine or imprisonment on any person who may be found carrying any liquor, or even any bottle or vessel for liquor, upon his or her person, except physicians.

The new law prohibits any one from having any empty or filled bottles, jugs, casks, kegs or barrels designed for liquors about his house or store, under penalty of fine or imprisonment.

This measure will simply defeat itself. There is no public sentiment in Pomona or any other coast town to support it, and it will fall of its own weight. The City Marshal despairs of even making an attempt to enforce it, and every one who has the least foresight must recognize that he knows what he is talking about.

Every now and then we are told that the heavy eastern immigration which boomed the southern part of the State was an unmixed blessing, but whenever we see such laws as this, we are inclined to doubt it. Such a law could never be passed in a section where old Californians are in the ascendency. It is the "one lung" element that we have to fear here.

We predict that this new law will be a failure from the first.

THAT GRADED LICENSE LAW.

The esteemed *Prohibitionist* takes exception to our statement that at the last session of the Legislature a fair and decent graded license law could have been secured had the State Protective Association shown any energy toward securing it. The *Prohibitionist* further remarks that: "This is amusing when one remembers how hard the association tried to get just such measures passed by the Legislature, and only failed because the Solons found the sentiment so strong against the liquor men, that, conscience-seared, as the majority were, they did not dare to vote against it."

This is about the most amusing statement that has been made yet in this controversy. If we are to believe all that our Grand Jury tells us, the last Legislature had no conscience at all, and now for the first time we are told that it has.

The plain blunt truth of the matter is that the liquor interest of the State holds the Prohibitionists in such little fear that little or no pains are taken to head off any of their schemes or ideas. The State of California, with the exception of a few sections in the South, is overwhelmingly against Prohibition and the liquor men have surely learned from long security how to guard their rights. We make the assertion that had the least effort been made, the adoption of a graded general license law would have been as easy as the passage of the general appropriation bill. The liquor men will get a few more lessons like that of Sutter county and some exorbitantly high license places and then they will strike for justice. They will get it, too.

NOTES.

"And, ladies and gentlemen," roared the temperance lecturer, "what has filled more graves than whisky?"

"Doctors," squeaked a still, small voice in the back part of the hall.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Wine growing in Atlantic County, N. J., is becoming a flourishing industry. The men engaged in it are German almost to a man, and most of them live in the vicinity of Egg Harbor City. The production this season is estimated at 750,000 gallons, an increase over last year, owing to the bountiful grape harvest, 75,000 gallons. Both sweet and dry wines are made.—*Criterion.*

Chicago is resorting to increased taxation to meet the expenses of the World's Fair. The proposition to raise the saloon license fee from \$500 to \$750 has met with a determined opposition from the Saloon Keepers' Association, and has been abandoned. But the following increase in license fees has been recommended: Club houses raised to \$500; present fees, none. Hotels, first-class, raised to \$500; present fees, none. Hotels, second-class, raised to \$250; present fees, none. Hotels, third class, raised to \$150; present fees, none. Brewers raised to \$750; present fees, \$500. Wholesale liquor dealers raised to \$750; present fees, \$300. Bottled beer peddlers raised to \$100; present fees none. A number of other trades are to be taxed, which it is hoped will meet the required yield.

The citizens of Bar Harbor, Maine, are just now enjoying their annual farce of an attempt to have the absurd prohibitory law enforced. All last summer liquor flowed freely in Bar Harbor, but it was hinted that later on some one would have to pay for it. The Hancock County Grand Jury has just found fifty-nine indictments against the hotel proprietors and saloon keepers of the place for violation of the law, and there is a great hubbub among those who are on the list. There are three indictments, as a rule, against each dealer, one for common seller, for which the penalty is \$100 and costs; one for maintaining a liquor nuisance, for which the fine is from \$100 to \$1000, and one for keeping a tipling shop, for which the penalty is a fine of \$100 and costs and sixty days in jail.

Jacques Hennessy & Co., of Cognac, France, began suits in the United States Supreme Court at Chicago on the 26th ult., against Conrad Ambrosius of Chicago to enjoin him from further using an alleged fraudulent label and trade mark in the sale of his brandy. Ambrosius is a dealer in supplies for the liquor trade, and it is claimed that since January 1st. of this year he has been using the name of the complainants on his bottled goods, and also the trade mark of complainants, which is an arm wielding a battle-ax. The court is asked to compel him to surrender to the United States Marshall any and all dies, brands, plates and labels that are counterfeits of those made by complainant, and that the same be destroyed. Damages to the extent of \$10,000 are also asked.

SHERMAN ON IOWA.

"I think this election in Iowa teaches the Republican Party a lesson that will make Iowa a decided Republican State in a Presidential election. The leading elements of the Republican Party in the State have made it prohibitory, and the contest for ages has shown that the attempt to regulate the appetite of people cannot be successful. The sooner any community appreciates that fact the better, and no party can carry that load on its shoulders and succeed very long. We have got to get away from such nonsense. It has been tried for many years, and nothing but disaster to any party organization has ever come of it."—*Senator John Sherman.*

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Interesting Extracts from the Report of Commissioner, John W. Mason.

FORTIFICATION OF WINES WITH GRAPE BRANDY FREE OF TAX.

Under the provisions of sections 42 to 49 inclusive, of the act entitled "An Act to reduce revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890, provision is made for the fortification with grape brandy, free of tax, of pure sweet wine, and of wine intended for exportation, but certain limitations are specified as to the pure sweet wine, evidently designed to avoid the use of the brandy in fortifying wines other than pure sweet wines. The limitations are those requiring that the fortification be done in the winery where the grapes are crushed and the grape juice is expressed and fermented; that there must be no additions to the natural wine of any other substance, and that the addition of the brandy shall be for the preservation of the saccharine matter contained therein. The law also contains limitations to the effect that the wine to be fortified shall not contain less than 4 per cent. of sugar; that the wine spirits added shall not introduce alcohol to exceed 14 per cent., and that the wine shall not contain more than 24 per cent. of alcohol, these percentages of alcohol being computed by volume and on the volumes of the wine after fortification.

The law limits the use of wine spirits or brandy to the months of August to April, inclusive; allows the wine producer who is also a distiller, to use the grape brandy produced by him to fortify his wine, and authorizes withdrawal of grape brandy from special bonded warehouse to fortify wine.

Authority is given to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prescribe bonds, stamps, seals, and necessary regulations.

As the law could not take effect until the regulations were prescribed, and was passed in the midst of the wine season, it was found necessary to adopt certain existing blank forms and stamps to be used until the new forms and stamps could be prepared. It was also found necessary to adopt a method of determining the alcoholic strength of the wine by the use of Ballings's saccharometer, as it was impossible at such short notice to secure and test the needed distilling apparatus, including hydrometers.

The regulations were issued during the month in which the law was passed, and required a seal to be affixed over the bung of each cask of fortified wine.

The quantity of grape brandy used in fortifying wines under the act of October 1, 1890, was 193,557 tax gallons, all but 2,128 gallons being derived directly from distilleries. The kinds of wine fortified were Port, Angelica, Muscat, Sherry, Malaga and Tokay, the quantity of fortified wine produced being 1,083,274 gallons.

At the close of the season the regulations governing the fortification of wines were revised so as to embody tables made and decisions rendered from time to time, as necessity required.

The revised regulations also removed the obligation to affix seals, substituting a fortifying room, to be under lock and seal, as a simpler safeguard. These regulations are in force during the present wine season, which commenced August 1, 1891.

DISPENSING WITH GAUGING SPIRITS OUT FROM RECTIFYING HOUSES.

Section 3,320 of the Revised Statutes requires that "Whenever any cask or package of rectified spirits containing five wine gallons or more is filled for shipment, sale, or delivery, on the

premises of any rectifier who has paid the special tax required by law, it shall be the duty of the United States Gauger to gauge and inspect the same, and to place thereon an engraved stamp, signed by the collector of the district and the said gauger, which shall state the date when affixed, and the number of proof gallons," etc. When this stamp is attached the package is placed upon the market. The stamp is, of course, expected to show the proof of the contents of the package, but inasmuch as rectified spirits are very frequently compounded by the addition of saccharine substances it is impossible to accurately determine the proof thereof. The proof of spirits is obtained by the use of a hydrometer, but where any substance is mingled with the spirits which has a greater specific gravity than water and alcohol, the hydrometer will not register the proof. In all such cases the gauger is compelled to take the statement of the rectifier as to the strength of the spirits. When spirits are entered into a rectifying house and dumped they are gauged before any rectification takes place. Such spirits have also been gauged at least once before at the distillery, and as the surveillance exercised by the Government over rectifying houses is simply to prevent frauds (there being no additional tax on rectified spirits), it is, in my opinion, unnecessary to attempt to regauge spirits after they have passed through a rectifying house.

First, because I think it is unnecessary as a protection against fraud; and, secondly, because whenever any saccharine matter has been added to the spirits, it is impossible to ascertain their proof. During the past fiscal year 71,220,931 gallons of rectified spirits were gauged, involving a large amount of work, which cost the Government a very large sum of money. I am of the opinion that the interests of the service do not require this expenditure, and therefore suggest that Congress be asked to make the necessary amendments to the law dispensing with the gauging of spirits out from rectifying houses, and providing in lieu thereof that the rectifier be required to report to the Collector of Internal Revenue the number of gallons so rectified and the proof thereof, and to place a stamp upon the package showing the serial number of the package from which it was taken the manufacturer thereof, and such other facts as shall be required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with your approval, and imposing a fine for a failure to make such report or affix such stamp. Of the Revised Statutes, sections 3,317 and 3,318 would be indirectly affected, and sections 3,320 and 3,323 directly affected by such amendments.

By substituting the system of weighing for the present system of gauging for the purpose of ascertaining the contents of a package of distilled spirits, and by dispensing with regauging out to rectifying houses, it is believed that the expenses of gauging will be reduced to the minimum.

WEIGHING DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The expediency of ascertaining the quantity of distilled spirits subject to tax by means of weighing, has engaged my attention during the past year, and I have caused a number of experiments to be made, some of which I have personally supervised, to test the relative merits of weighing and of gauging as methods of finding the true quantities, and to determine the practicability of the former for use under the internal revenue system.

The defects of gauging as an exact measure of the contents of packages have long been apparent, and have occasioned many difficulties in obtaining the full and correct amounts of tax due, and in guarding against intentional evasions of liability. Gauging is at best but an approximate way of finding the holding contents of a perfect cask, made upon true lines, and of material of an even thickness. When the curves of the cask differ from

BURNT SUGAR COLORING.

TO COMPOUNDERS:

Does the sugar coloring you are now using give perfect satisfaction? Are your goods not occasionally cloudy or opaque in appearance, and is there not sometimes a slight precipitation at the bottom of the package.

If you have any such trouble we confidently recommend that you try our Burnt Sugar Coloring. We promise that you will be more than pleased. Complaints about our coloring are wholly unknown. We guarantee perfect satisfaction. This, from a reliable and responsible firm ought to carry weight.

MESSRS. C. W. CRAIG & CO., 205 Battery Street, San Francisco, carry our Burnt Sugar Coloring in stock, and will be pleased to supply the Trade of the Pacific Coast, at a slight advance on cost and freight.

DRYDEN & PALMER,

19 HUDSON STREET,

NEW YORK.



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HAND MADE
SOUR MASH

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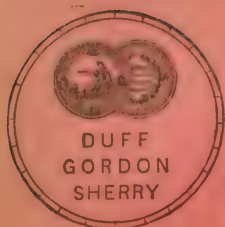
We have spared neither effort nor expense to make "GLENMORE" the finest early maturing Sour-Mash Whiskey ever produced in Kentucky and the flattering recognition extended to that brand by the trade is proof enough to us that our efforts have been crowned with entire success.

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OUTS AND PROOF GUARANTEED

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 Game Cock and Double Eagle Gins.
 Boord & Son, London Jamaica Rums, Etc.
 John Ramsay, Islay Scotch Whisky.
 Lacave & Co., Cadiz Crown Sherries.

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 Lacave & Co., Sevilla Queen Olives.
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 Bonsons, Muller & Bacot, Tarragona Ports.
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 G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz Hock Wines.
 Schultze & Wagner, Frankfurt-o-the-M' Hock Wines.
 Haussmann Junr, Trauben Mosel Wines.
 Gebr. Macholl, Munich Kirschwasser.

Genoveva Natural Sparkling Mineral Water.
 Royal Prussian Springs Selters Water.
 Rakoczy Bitter Water Co., Budapest, Mineral Water.
 Moore & Sinnott, Philadelphia Whiskies.
 A. Chevallier-Appert Paris Wine Finings.
 A. Boake Roberts & Co., London Wine Finings.
 J. J. W. Peters, Hamburg Cherry Cordial.
 Standard Mineral Water Co., Liverpool Ginger Ale.
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Boord's Old Tom Gin.



TRIPLE FLAVOR GIN.

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CHAMPAGNE

"Special," "Reserve Dry," "Brut."

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SOLE AGENT FOR PACIFIC COAST,

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For Sale by all First-class Wine Merchants and Grocers.

Specialty also of High-grade Clarets, Sauternes and Old Cognacs.

UGHT TO HAVE BEEN.

S. Sloat Fassett was not elected Governor of New York, but in accordance with his liberal ideas he ought to have been. Just before the recent election, he was addressed by Francis E. Baldwin, of Elmira, New York, who wanted to know whether Mr. Fassett served wine or beer on his family table. Here is Mr. Fassett's manly reply:

"My Dear Sir:—Your favor of October 1, 1891 is at hand. I regard it as an extremely impertinent letter. It is, in the first place, none of your business what the particular regime of my family life is; that is my business and the business of my family. Inside the doors of my house my habits and the habits of my wife, and the habits of my children and my friends are nobody's business but mine. I have read the newspapers of your party, and the lying slanders that they are circulating about me and my personal habits, throughout the State. It is not the first time that they circulated misstatements with reference to candidates for office, nor do I expect it will be the last time.

"I am informed that you are privately circulating misstatements with reference to my private life. I don't know whether these reports are true or not. I know that what I am told you are saying is as false as the Father of Lies. Now, my dear Baldwin, I have known you as a more or less consistent church member, as a more or less upright honest citizen. I have never given myself any concern to inquire into the details of your habits; I don't know whether you are moral or immoral, and it is none of my business. Questions of morals are matters for men to settle between themselves, their conscience and their God.

"I resent your letter as an impertinence. I have answered you to this extent simply for the reason that you are an old friend and neighbor. I do not know whether you will regard this letter as a private communication or not, and I don't care. This letter expresses my honest convictions. The great men of the world, who have accomplished great things for the uplifting of mankind, have not always conformed to your narrow code of modern ethics. Martin Luther, who gave the impulse to the Reformation, said that the man who did not love wine, woman and song, remained a fool his whole life long; and yet I think Martin Luther was a pretty good man. He might not have been good enough to please the Secretary of the Prohibition party in this State, but was good enough to do a great work for God and humanity and good government."

PHYLLXERA IN 1890-91

In giving an account of the actual progress of the phylloxera the *Moniteur Vinicole* states that from September, 1890, to September, 1891, the scourge has pursued its disastrous march abroad, in spite of the barriers opposed to it; while in France, on the contrary, the invasion decreases every year, and the reconstitution of the vine is assuming proportions which are most encouraging for the future of the vineyards. The Champagne districts, which pessimists believed last year to be entirely lost, are scarcely touched. In the vineyards at Treloup, which comprise about 300 hectares (750 acres), the phylloxera has only been proved to exist on the hill at Chassins, where in a holding of 2 hectares (5 acres), but five spots were discovered, varying from 50 to 150 square meters. In Champagne proper, an isolated spot was alone found at Vincelles. The districts which this year have been the heaviest tributaries to the plague are the Burgundy, Maconnais,

Beaujolais, Jura, Lorraine, Auvergne, the North Central Touraine, Aveyron and Ariège. According to official inquiries made by the Phylloxera Committee of the Cote d'Or, this province, on 25,576 hectares (63,040 acres) planted with vines, counted 23,876 hectares (59,690 acres) infected; 875 hectares (2187½ acres) have been treated this year with sulphate of carbon. The vineyards reconstituted cover 3807 hectares (9517½ acres), which is therefore but a small part of the surface devastated. In Auvergne, the pretty vineyard at Crest, hitherto unmolested, has recently been found to be contaminated. In Touraine several spots have been seen, notably in the vineyards at Savonnières. In Gascony the light soils which border the left bank of the Garonne have again suffered. The owners of these districts are actively occupied in replenishing them. In Languedoc, the plants destroyed have been at once reconstituted. In the Bordeaux districts, although the scourge has made its re-appearance at Saint Christoly de Medoc, the reconstitution of the vines has given remarkable results; the grafting of the American Ceps having prospered beyond expectation. In Anjou, the disease has not made any visible progress. In the Charentes, the phylloxera appears to be stationary. In the South the work of reconstitution may be said to be terminated. The Department of the Herault has already reconquered 30,000 hectares (75,000 acres) of vines, and it is fully anticipated that in a few years the vineyards will produce more than they have ever done. The districts of Bearn and Guercy follow the same course with patience and profit. The replanting with American graftings enjoys constant favor in Provence. In the Cotes du Rhone, the reconstitution has become so active that large fields are now covered with the vines, which were formerly confined solely to the hillsides. In Algeria, the scourge has done little damage worth speaking of, while Tunis, its next door neighbor, has had no cause for alarm up to the present.

Six years ago Mr. R. Ferrandini, of this city, established a vineyard near Atlee's Station, on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, which to-day is among the most productive vineyards in Virginia. The yield this season has been very large and satisfactory. The fruit was gathered with little or no loss. The Concord grape grows to great perfection, as well as many other varieties. The grapes are made into wine which is excellent both in flavor and quality. At the exposition here three years ago Mr. Ferrandini obtained a premium for making the best wine in the State. He has expended a large sum of money in the establishment of this industry that is now yielding so abundantly. The whole of his time is consumed in the culture of the grape, and he finds it very profitable. In a recent visit to this vineyard we found him engaged in gathering grapes which were large and luscious. He has stored in his spacious cellars old and new of very superior quality that can be purchased at very moderate prices. The soil in the neighborhood is well adapted to the growth of the grape, and Mr. Ferrandini's efforts in establishing this industry have been crowned with great success.—*Mercantile and Manufacturing Journal*, Richmond, Va.

WANTED WINE FOR VINEGAR

The Pacific Vinegar and Pickle Works will pay Three-fourths of a cent for every per cent. of alcohol in soured or pricked white wine. Wine men having such wines for sale please send samples to

PACIFIC VINEGAR & PICKLE WORKS,
323 Front Street, San Francisco.

California Viticultural Restaurant and Cafe,

315 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

The attention of the wine men of California and elsewhere, is called to this excellent Cafe, which is conducted under the auspices of the California State Viticultural Commission. It is doing valuable work in the interest of the wines of this State and should be given the support and encouragement of wine men generally whenever they are in the city.

The Cafe is open from 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.

EXTRACTING COLORING MATTER. NAUGHT LET DOWN IN MALICE.

The extraction of the coloring matter from wines is generally effected by the process published in 1858, by A. Glenard. This method is a good one, but the working of it takes a long time and necessitates the employment of considerable quantities of pure ether.

A much less costly and more rapid process has recently been worked out by Louis Hugounenq, by means of which the preparation of the coloring matters of wine ought to become a common laboratory one.

The reagent invented by Ross is used. A solution of tartaric acid is neutralized by means of a slight excess of ammonia, and then sufficient of the neutral acetate of lead is added until the lead precipitate ceases to be dissolved. After standing the liquid is filtered, and then the clear filtrate is poured into the wine, which has been previously neutralized with ammonia, until a precipitate ceases to fall.

The precipitate is recovered and washed and then mixed with a small quantity of alcohol (strength 80°). Dilute sulphuric acid (15 per cent. strength) is now added, drop by drop, so as to avoid adding an excess.

The liquid takes up an intense red color, whilst sulphate of lead is precipitated. After standing for a few hours this precipitate is separated off by filtration.

The filtrate consists of the alcoholic solution of the coloring matter, and it exhibits a magnificent tint.

To precipitate the coloring matter it suffices to add to the alcoholic solution about twenty times its volume of water; the liquid is filtered, and the coloring matter thus obtained is washed and carefully dried at a low temperature.

In order to purify the product it is dissolved in alcohol, and the solution evaporated *in vacuo* over sulphuric acid.

This method can be applied with great success to the extraction of the coloring matter from the lees of wine. Here are some experimental results:

One kilogramme of wine lees of commerce were placed in two litres of distilled water containing 300 grammes of sulphuric acid; eight litres of alcohol at 50° were then added, and the whole was allowed to macerate for four days. After straining through linen the liquid was filtered through paper, and then the strongly colored filtrate was neutralized with ammonia and precipitated with Ross's reagent; 6.20 grammes of pure ceciline—the coloring matter of wine—were obtained by this process.

It is remarkable that after this exhaustive treatment the insoluble lees which constitute the marc still remain colored, but a further treatment only removes a very insignificant amount of coloring matter.

This method is not costly and occupies but little time in carrying out, and by means of it the artificially added vegetable coloring matters which the process leaves behind can be readily recognized.

One of the main obstacles to the conclusion of the proposed commercial treaty between Germany and Italy is the question of the duty on Italian wines. The Government of King Humbert desires to obtain a reduction of the present tariff, but against such a concession a strong movement has been set on foot by the German wine growers, who have lost largely, owing to a succession of bad harvests, and now fear that their interests may be still further prejudiced by the projected reduction. In other quarters, however, the apprehensions that Italians would be likely to compete successfully with German wines are regarded as exaggerated, the argument being that it will never be possible for foreign wines to supplant the national product, as the former, even when paying a lower duty than at present, would still be dearer, and only find favor in certain limited circles. It is rather expected, in fact, that Italian wines, when admitted at a lower duty, will be able to compete with French red wines, as, owing to the considerably higher price of the latter, a reduction of duty would not benefit them to the same extent as it would the cheaper Italian growth.

Now that the Iowa campaign is over and I can afford to forgive my enemies, it is rather interesting to see how much I have to forgive. I have always claimed that the least temperate people on earth are Prohibitionists, and I think a few quotations will prove a belief forced upon me by personal villification.

Here is the *Onawa Sentinel*:

The managers of the Sioux City Corn Palace announce as one of the attractions a lecture by Kate Field on "The Intemperance of Prohibition." Miss Field enjoys the distinction of having received the largest salary ever paid by liquor dealers to a woman. The salary was paid by the Victualers' Association of California for a course of lectures with the above title, delivered in a number of States and Territories where they were supposed to do the most good in the way of promoting the sale of California wines and brandies. Miss Field will find elegant material in the history of Sioux City with which to illustrate the intemperance of prohibition. Then she can show how the people of Sioux City are so temperate that they ignore the intemperate prohibitory law of the State. How they have elected a Mayor who in the most temperate manner engages in a business he has sworn to suppress by the law. How under his temperate administration a multitude of temperance saloons, bawdy houses and gambling dens have been fostered until Sioux City is the envy of the temperately disposed class of citizens in all other cities of the State as she "shines and stinks and sinks and rhines, like a decaying mackerel in the pale moon light." Every county in the State that believes in temperance as Kate Field represents it should act promptly in making appropriations to aid the Sioux City show, but do not be disappointed if the capturing Kate succeeds in persuading the management to convert the Corn Palace into corn juice.

Liquor dealers never paid me a salary, and if there be a Victualers' Association in California, I know nothing about it.

I believe in the gospel of the grape, which is temperance, and preach it whenever I am invited. The preaching has been absolutely detrimental to me financially, and the assertion that my conscience is for sale is worthy of the source from which it emanates.

If Sioux City has elected officers who do not enforce Prohibition—which no human being can enforce in cities—does not this prove that the majority of its citizens don't want Prohibition? Should not majorities rule, according to republican doctrines? As for the rest, how desperately vulgar!

After generally and particularly denouncing me, and calling me "this missionary from Washington to Darkest Iowa," the Cedar Rapids Republican proceeds thus:

The logic of insists upon licensing and dallying with the saloon curse, instead of applying the caustic and rooting it out, is of itself initially weak, especially in a State such as Iowa, where the curse can be at least approximately rooted out; but when the fallacies of the license theorists are mixed up with sentimental pity for persistent law-breakers alone, which one-sided pity Governor Boies and Miss Field both have in excess, the combination produces on the part of readers and listeners a decidedly tired feeling.

The irascible Miss Field damns the Republicans of Iowa as hypocrites and the friends of the anti-saloon law as "serpents" and "vipers," and complacently assures them that they are it, or in other words that it is impossible for them to escape the damnation of hell.

I certainly do think the Republicans have been hypocritical. Christ calls hypocrites a "generation of vipers." I am indebted therefore to the Bible for my classification of my amiable critics, who are all wrong in stating that I damn them and consign them to hell—I merely quoted the twenty-third chapter of Matthew, with which they do not seem to be familiar. They mistake me for the founder of Christianity. What impious ignorance?

KATE FIELD.

RECENT REGULATIONS.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding, has informed Messrs Fredrick Stearns & Co., through the Collector of Customs at Detroit, that no articles for home consumption can be manufactured in a bonded warehouse.

Acting Secretary Spaulding, has addressed the following letter to the Surveyor of Customs at Louisville:

Sir:—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 9th inst, submitting a certain certificate from a shipper at Bremen, Germany, of American whisky exported and returned, and inquiring whether such certificate may be accepted as being substantially in compliance with the requirements of article 377 of General Regulations of 1884.

It appears that the certificate in question does not contain the declaration required by said article, that the merchandise was imported into the foreign country from the United States "in the condition in which it is returned."

As the statement relative to the condition of the merchandise is the most essential part of the certificate contemplated by the regulation, the document submitted with your letter and returned herewith cannot be accepted as sufficient, and you are advised to exact a bond for the production of a proper certificate, as provided in the second paragraph of said article 377.

The Department has decided that Maraschino, Curacao and other cordials must pay a duty of \$2.50 per wine gallon, in case they fall below proof.

KOLB & DENHARD,
 California Champagnes,
 Whisky, Gin,
 Mineral Waters, Etc.


Old Nonpareil Rye
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ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PRUNE JUICE.
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 A SPECIALTY.
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 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED BY THE GROWER
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California Wine Growers' Union
 PURE CALIFORNIA
Wines and Brandies,
 Cor. Sutter & Grant Ave, San Francisco, Cal.

ESTABLISHED 1864

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 Manufacturers of
CALIFORNIA
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CHAMPAGNES.
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Special facilities for the Storage of Grape and Fruit Brandy. Lowest rates of Storage and Insurance. Also Proprietors of the Greenwich Dock United States Bonded Warehouses, and the Battery Street Free Warehouses for General Storage.

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If not you don't know what a MODERN SEWING MACHINE is. It is TWO MACHINES IN ONE. Lock Stitch. Two Threads Chain Stitch. Single Thread. Do Not Fail to see the DOMESTIC, and the work it does before buying a sewing machine.

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These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

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PRICES PER CASE.	
QUARTS.	PINTS.
O. V. Chablis.....	6.00 7.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.25
Gutedel.....	4.50 5.25
Cabernet Blend, Claret.....	6.00 6.75
Burgundy.....	6.00 6.75
Zinfandel, Claret.....	4.50 5.25
Port.....	6.00 6.75
Sherry.....	6.00 6.75
Madeira.....	6.00 6.75
Malaga.....	6.00 6.75
Sweet Muscatel.....	6.00 6.75
Chateau d'Orleans, Claret.....	12.00 13.00

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,
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Traminer, 82.....	\$ 5.00 \$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82.....	6.00 7.00
Burgundy, 84.....	6.00 7.00
Zinfandel, 83.....	5.00 6.00

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Port, 1884.....	\$ 6.00
Port, 1886.....	4.00
Dry Sherry, 1884.....	6.00
Dry Sherry, 1886.....	4.00
Angelica, 1884.....	4.50
Tokay, 1884.....	8.00
Zinfandel, 1884.....	3.50
Burgundy, 84.....	4.00
Riesling, 1885.....	4.00
Gutedel, 1884.....	4.50
Hock, 1883.....	3.50
Brandy, 1882.....	12.00

RAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,
Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.....	\$ 4.75 \$5.75
Gutedel.....	4.75 5.75
Port.....	5.50
Angelica.....	5.50
Muscatel.....	5.50
Sherry.....	6.00
Brandy, 1882.....	12.00

LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,
478 Tenth street, Oakland, Cal.

Zinfandel.....	\$ 3.50 \$4.50
Sauterne.....	4.00 5.00
Brandy.....	9.00
Port.....	5.00 6.00
Sweet Muscatel.....	5.00 6.00
Grape Cordial.....	6.50 7.50

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Claret, 1886.....	\$3.00
Zinfandel, 1885.....	3.50
Burgundy, 1885.....	4.00
Hock, 1885.....	3.50
Riesling, 1885.....	4.00
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884.....	5.00
Gutedel, 1884.....	3.50
Somali Hungarian Type, 1885.....	3.50
Szazmari.....	3.50
Szegszardi Feher Hun Type.....	4.00
Port, 1884.....	5.00
Sherry, 1885.....	5.00
Sherry, 1884.....	6.00
Angelica and Sweet Mount 'n' 84.....	4.50
Maid's Malaga & Sw't 'n' 85.....	12.00
Brandy, 1885.....	10.00

BECK, PYHR & CO.,
108 O'Farrell street, San Francisco.

Santa Rosa Zinfandel '86.....	\$5.00
Santa Clara Cabernet, '87.....	4.50
Cupertino Medoc, '84.....	6.00
St. Helena Hock '86.....	3.50
Gutedel (Chasselas), '86.....	4.50
Traminer, '82.....	5.50
Sauterne (silver leaf).....	6.00
Haute Sauterne (gold leaf).....	7.00
California Cognacs.....	
*Silver Bronze Leaf.....	8.00
**Red.....	10.00
***Green.....	12.00

INGLENOOK WINES.

F. A. Haber, agent, 122 Sansome St., S. F.

Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1885.....	\$3.50
Zinfandel.....	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1885.....	5.50
Burgundy type.....	5.50
Sauterne dry, Sauvignon Vert '85.....	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1885.....	4.50
Hock, Rheinish type.....	6.00
Burg, Chablis type.....	5.00
Riesling, Johannisberg type.....	6.50
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional. None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor—each bottle bears the legal pure wine stamp.	

CAL. WINE GROWER'S UNION,
Cor. Sutter and Grant ave. San Francisco.

EL QUITO VINEYARD.	
Riesling.....	\$ 3.00 \$ 4.00
Claret.....	3.00 4.00

FRESNO VINEYARD CO.

Burger.....	\$ 3.50 \$ 4.50
Port.....	3.50 4.50
Angelica.....	5.50 6.50
Sherry.....	5.50 6.50
Cognac Brandy.....	10.00 11.00

ST. HUBERT VINEYARD.

Claret, Cabernet.....	\$ 8.00 \$ 9.00
Sauterne.....	8.00 9.00
Cognac.....	12.00 13.00

C. CARPY & CO.

511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco	
La Loma, Grand Medoc.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00 6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00 6.00
Riesling.....	4.00 5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Sherry, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Port, 1882.....	8.00 9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00 13.00

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

11 and 13 First Street, San Francisco.	
Hock.....	\$ 3.50 \$ 4.50
Gutedel.....	4.00 5.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50 5.50
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Private Stock Claret.....	5.00 6.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 5.00
Port, (old).....	4.50
Angelica.....	4.50
Sherry.....	4.50
Brandy, 1881.....	15.00
Brandy, 1887.....	8.00
Private Stock Burgundy.....	7.00 8.00
Private Stock Sauterne.....	8.00 9.00
Vine Cliff Claret.....	15.00
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00 6.00

TO-KALON VINEYARD.

JAS. L. DAVIS Sole Agent,
308 California St., San Francisco.

Reising Johannisberg.....	5.00 6.00
" "Chronicle".....	4.50 5.50
Santerne, "J. L. D.".....	6.00 7.00
" Haut.....	4.50 5.50
Chablis.....	4.00 5.00
Gutedel.....	4.50 5.50
Cabernet.....	5.00 6.00
Burgundy.....	5.00 6.00
Beclau.....	3.50 4.50
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
St. Laurent.....	8.00 9.00
La Granada.....	8.00 9.00
Lazine.....	7.00 8.00
Nebbiola.....	7.50 8.50
La Gracia Claret.....	12.50 13.50
Madeira.....	5.00 6.00
Malaga.....	5.00 6.00
Muscatel.....	5.00 6.00
Angelica.....	5.00 6.00
Tokay.....	5.00 6.00
Sweet To-Kalon.....	6.00 7.00
Sherry, Dry.....	5.00 6.00
Port, 1876.....	12.00 13.00
" 1883.....	6.00 7.00
" 1886.....	4.00 5.00
Grape Brandy.....	9.00 10.00
Blackberry Brandy.....	8.00 9.00
Strawberry.....	10.00 11.00
Cognac.....	14.00 15.00
".....	12.00 13.00

KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,

123 Sutter street, San Francisco	
Zinfandel.....	\$ 3.25 \$4.25
Zinfandel.....	4.00 5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 5.00
Sauterne.....	3.50 7.00
Port, Old.....	6.00
Old Sherry.....	6.00

GEORGE WEST & SON,

Stockton, Cal.

Brandy, 1879.....	\$20.00
Brandy, 1883.....	15.00
Brandy, 1885.....	15.00
Frontignan.....	9.00
Sherry.....	9.00
Port (old).....	12.00
Port.....	6.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. Chauche Livermore.

Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.	
Sauterne.....	Quarts. \$8.00 Pints. \$7.00
Haut Sauterne.....	7.00 8.00
Claret, Table.....	4.00 5.00
A Claret, F.....	9.00
Retour d'Europe.....	
AA Claret, V.....	9.00
Retour d'Europe.....	
Zinfandel.....	3.00 4.00
Burgundy.....	9.00 10.00

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

Riesling.....	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50 4.00
Angelica.....	4.50 5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75 4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50 5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00
Sherry.....	7.50
Angelica.....	6.00
Muscatel.....	6.00
Madeira.....	6.00
Brandy.....	10.00

C. HOLTUM & CO.,

100-102 First street, San Francisco.
Branch, 665 Market Street.

Zinfandel, 1884.....	\$3.00
Burgundy.....	3.00
Riesling.....	3.25
Riesling, Marcobrunner, 1883.....	5.25
Gutedel, 1884.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	4.00
Port Old (Fresno Co.), 1882.....	6.00
Port, 1885.....	4.00
Sherry, Dry, 1884.....	4.00
Sherry, Old, (Fresno Co.), '82.....	6.00
Angelica, 1885, (Los Ang.) '80.....	4.00
Muscatel (Fresno Co.), 1885.....	5.50
Tokay, 1884.....	5.00
Mt. Vineyard, 1885.....	4.00
Madeira and Malaga, 1885.....	5.50
Pineapple wines.....	4.00
Brandy, 1885.....	11.00
Strawberry Brandy.....	9.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port.....	\$7.50 \$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.00
Madeira.....	8.00
Malaga.....	8.00
Cognac.....	14.00

Imported Champagnes.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GILDERMANN, AY. CHAMPAGNE.	
Gold Lach Sec. per case.....	\$32.00 \$34.00
Gold Lach Sec. 6 Magnums per case.....	31.00
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt 25.50.....	27.50
DUPASLOUP & CO., REIMS.	
Carte Branche, extra dry, per case.....	21.00 22.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.

329 Market street, San Francisco

QUARTS. PINTS.	
Pommery Sec.....	\$34.00 \$36.00
MACONDRAY & CO.,	
First and Market streets, San Francisco.	
Louis Roederer Grand Vin Sec. 34.00.....	36.00
" "Bruit.....	34.00 36.00
" "Carte Blanche. 34.00.....	36.00

JAS. L. DAVIS

SOLE AGENT.

308 California St., San Francisco	
XER Desbordes & Fils, Dry	
Vergenay.....	\$28.00 \$30.00
" Desbordes & Fils, Private Cuvree.....	29.00 31.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Moet & Chandon, White Seal.....	32.00 34.00
" "Brut Imperial 37.....	39.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,

123 California street, San Francisco.
Perrier Jouet & Co. "Special" \$33.50 \$35.50
" Reserve Dry..... 34.00 36.00
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut..... 34.00 36.00
Half pints "Special" \$42 in cases of 4 doz.

Domestic Champagnes.

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,

530 Washington street San Francisco.

Eclipse.....	\$14.50 \$17.00
Champagne, Eclipse brut.....	14.50 17.00

A. FINKE'S WIDOW.

809 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Gold Seal, Extra Dry.....	\$11.50 \$12.00
Gold Seal, Extra Dry.....	12.00 13.00
Nonpareil.....	12.00 13.00
Private Cuvée, Dry.....	11.50 12.00
" "Extra Dry.....	12.00 13.00

TO KALON VINEYARD.

H. W. CRABR, OAKVILLE, NAPA COUNTY.

Jas. L. Davis & Co., 308 California st, S. F.

To-Kalon Sec.....	\$12.00 \$13.00
" Sparkling.....	11.00 12.00

A. WERNER & Co.

52 Warren street, New York.

Extra Dry.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
----------------	-----------------

Imported Wines.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dubos freres, Bordeaux.)

Chateau de l'Isle, in casks..... \$95.00

(Journu freres, Bordeaux.)

Clarets and Sauternes, per case from..... \$7.50 to \$30.00

Mignotte-Picard & Co., Chassagne, Cote

D'Or wines..... \$12.00 to 26.00

(Henckell & Co., Mayence.)

Hock wines from..... \$7.50 to \$36.00

(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)

Ports and Sherries in wood, per gallon..... \$1.75 to \$4.50

Port and Sherries in cases, per case..... \$8.00 to \$15.00

(Mackenzie & Co., Jersey.)

Ports and Sherries in wood from..... \$1.75 to \$4.50

W. B. CHAPMAN.

123 California street, San Francisco.

RED WINES.

(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Quarts.	
Floirac.....	\$ 7.50
Paulliac.....	8.50
St. Julien.....	9.00
St. Estephe.....	9.00
Chateau Lagree.....	10.00
" du Gallan, 78-'81.....	10.50
" le Pain, 1878.....	11.50
Pontet Canet, 1881.....	13.50
Chat. Beycheville, 1881.....	15.00
Ducru Beaucailon, 1881.....	16.00
Chateau Lagree, 1878.....	22.00
Brown Cantenac, 1876.....	22.00
Chateau Langra, 1874.....	24.50
" Leoville, 1874-1878.....	24.50
" Larose, 1874.....	24.50
" Lafite, 1874.....	29.00
" Latour, 1870.....	31.50
" Margaux, 1874.....	29.00

(H.

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S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.

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H. BRUNHILD & CO.

62 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR

Gebruder Eckel, - - -	Deidesheim, -	Rhine, Moselle and Pfalzer Wines
L. Girard & Cie, - - -	Champagne	J. Dupont & Co., - - - Cognac
Riuz, Mata & Co., - - -	Sherries	Chr. Motz & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets & Sauternes
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WINE

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Shea, Bocqueraz & Co. Wines and Liquors.

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 BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.
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 The Highest Grade Champagne in the World.
WHITE LABEL, BROWN LABEL.
 "CARTE BLANCHE." "GRAND VIN SEC."
 A Magnificent Rich Wine. Perfection of a Dry Wine
 See that every Bottle bears the private label of
MACONDRAY & CO.,
 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.



BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Glencoe.....														
Glenmore.....				40		35								
Glen Springs.....													Spr 81	300
Greenbrier.....														
Greylock (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....														
Greystone.....		65		50										
G. W. S.....		65		52½				200						
Hackly, S. O.....				50		45								
Hanning, Jno.....	55	52½		40		35								
Harris, N.....						35								
Hawkins.....														
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....								205						
Head, F. M.....														
Head, W. H.....			45			35								
Hermitage.....	95	85	72½	70	65							295	Spr 81	400
Hill & Hill.....		60		42½				200		235	260			
HorseShoe (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....			40	37½	32½									
Hume.....		57½	45	42½									Fall 81	285
Indian Hill.....														
Jessamine.....				35										
Jockey Club.....		60		40										
Kellar, A.....		55		40										
Kentucky Club.....			50	47½										
Kentucky Comfort (Paine's).....		50		37½										
Kentucky Cyclone.....				37½										
Kentucky Dew.....														
Kentucky Tip.....														
Lancaster, R. B. (Maple Grove).....														
Lancaster, S. P.....		57½	45	40		35								
Limestone.....														
McBrayer, J. A.....														
McBrayer, J. H.....		57½		42½										
McBrayer, W. H.....	105	100	75	70	67½	65					325			
McKenna.....														
Marion Co. Distilling Co.....		50		37½						215				
Mattingly & Son, J. G.....		50		35							225			
Mattingly & Moore.....				47½										
Mayfield.....		65		47½										
Medallion.....														
Mellwood.....	62½	60	47½	41½			185						Fall 81	275
Mercantile Club.....			45	42½										
Miles, E. L.....		55		37½		35							Spr 80	350
Monarch, M. V.....		65		47½						240				
Monarch, R.....		62½		45	45									
Monarch, T. J.....	65	55		42½		40								
Moore, D. L.....													Spr 81	140EG
Moore & Grigsby.....				55	52½	50								
Murphy, Barber & Co.....		60	45	40									Spr 82	285
Nall, A. G.....		65		55		50								
Nelson.....		55		40										
New Castle.....							175							
New Hope.....		65		47½									Spr 82	300
Nutwood.....										220				
Oakwood.....		72½		57½		50		200						
O. F. C.....		72½	60	60									Fall 81	325
Old Charter.....		50												
Old Crow.....	105	100	77½	72½							325	350		
Old Lexington Club.....				40							225			
Old Log Cabin.....														
Old Oscar Pepper.....		85		65						275				
Old Tarr.....		60		45										
Old Time (Pogues).....		60	50	47½	42½	40								
Old Times.....		50	37½	35	30								Spr 81	290
Parkland.....														
Parkhill.....														
Patterson.....		57½												
Payne, P. E.....			40											
Peacock.....				50		45								
Pepper, (Pepper, Jas. E. & Co).....		100		75		65							Spr 83	300
Pepper, R. P.....		65		50									Spr 82	315
Pilgrimage.....				60		50								
Purdy & Co.....														
Rich Grain.....		50	40	35										
Richwood.....	62½	57½	45	40	37½									
Ripy T. B.....		52½	45	42½									Spr 81	285
Rohrer, D.....				37½										
Rolling Fork.....		60	45	40		37½								

Lou C H

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CALIFORNIA
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ALL OUR GOODS GUARANTEED PURE.

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
VINEYARD.

JAS. L. DAVIS,
WORLD'S AGENT,
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CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.

Verve Clicquot Ponsardin
The Most Delicious Champagne of the Time.

Yellow Label, Dry.  White Label, Rich.

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[Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast.]
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SYRUPS, CORDIALS, BITTERS, EXTRACTS,
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ALSO PORT AND SHERRY COLORING.
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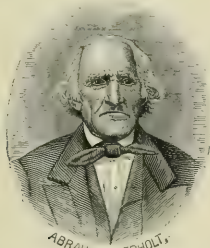
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Braddock.....				75	67½	62½								
Bridgeport.....	100	85	70	60	52½	50	45							
Brookdale.....		80		60	55	50								
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....	95	80		60	57½	55								
Dougherty.....		100	80	77½	62½			260	395					
Finch's Golden Wedding.....	105	100	85	77½	63½	60			265					
Frontier.....	70	65	57½	50	45	40								
Gibson.....	120	95	78½	67½	60	55			295					
Guckenheimer.....	95	90	77½	70	60	57½		235					Spr 81	500
Hannisville.....	110	87½	65	67½	60	55	50		260					
Jones, G. W.....	80	70	60	50	45	40	37½	220		260				
Lippencott.....														
Meadville.....	110	95	80	70	62½	57½	55							
Melvale.....		110	82½	72½		60			300				Fall 83	450
Monticello.....	107½	95	77½	67½		60	52½		270			300	Fall 85	315
Montrose.....				42½	37½	35								
Moore, Tom.....													Spr 82	385
Mt. Vernon.....	117½		80	67½	62½	55		270						
Orient.....		70	57½	50	47½	47½								
Overholt.....	100	85	72½	65	57½	55		245		330	350	375	Spr 80	800
Sherwood.....	110	97½	77½	72½	62½	60		255						
Somerset.....	65	55	47½	45	35	32½								
Stewart.....				65	57½									
Tompson, Sam.....			65	55	45	42½								
Vandegrift.....			70	60	52½	47½								



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MONT ROUGE VINEYARD. -- Established 1885. Dry wines. A. G. Chauche, Livermore, Cal. Office 613-617 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

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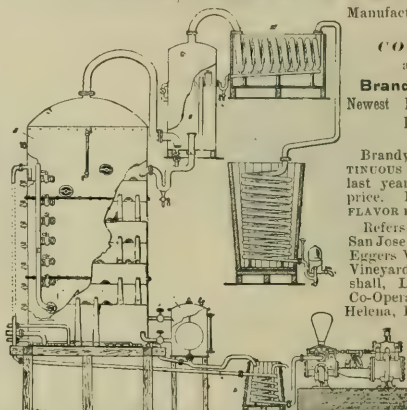
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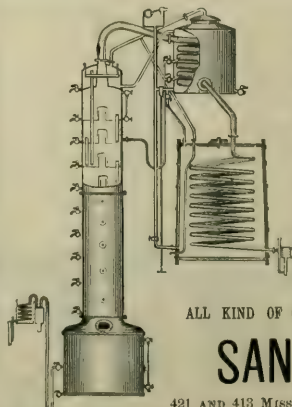
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PATENTED SEPT. 29, 1891.

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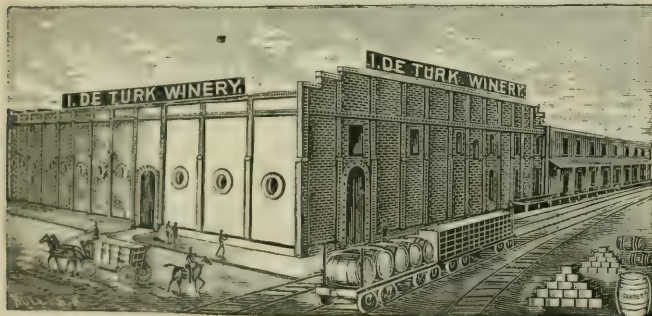


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The attention of the wine men of California and elsewhere, is called to this excellent Cafe, which is conducted under the auspices of the California State Viticultural Commission. It is doing valuable work in the interest of the wines of this State and should be given the support and encouragement of wine men generally whenever they are in the city.

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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE

VOL. XXVII, NO. 10.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 21, 1891.

\$3.00 PER YEAR

Issued Semi-Monthly.

R. M. WOOD & CO., - - - PROPRIETORS.

WINFIELD SCOTT—R. M. WOOD.

402 FRONT STREET, - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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THE MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES—A holiday dullness prevails in all lines. The interior holders of dry wines who have been compelled by financial stress to sell out and get out of the market are all pretty well cleaned up. Intending buyers must now deal with holders who are in a position to carry their product and while there will undoubtedly be some movement in the spring, the buyers will have to move quicker than they did last year. All kinds of dry wines are now firmly held, and there is a movement on foot in St. Helena to stand for a minimum price naked, or no sale.

Herewith are given the complete exports of wine from the State by sea and rail in November:

	Cases	Gallons.	Values
By sea.....	1,461	563,509	\$269,620
By rail.....	2,823	484,844	*203,237
Total.....	4,284	1,048,353	\$472,857
November, 1890.....	†550	836,288	362,032
Increase.....	3,734	212,065	\$110,825

* Estimating cases at \$4 and bulk wine at forty cents.

† No overland report on cases.

Shipments of wine by sea during the past fortnight were

1116 cases and 253,311 gallons.

SWEET WINES.—We regret that we are unable to furnish the production of sweet wines for November, but this is an impossibility on account of the failure of the gaugers to file reports with the Collector. In the First District the full returns for October are not yet in, so that the production in the State up to October 30th is still placed at 1,518,593 gallons. Most of the principal dealers have their stocks already through contracts. There are several lots of poor sweets in the market, made by inexperienced producers, which tend to keep the price of good wines down.

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.—There is next to nothing doing between producers and buyers. The merchants all claim to be stocked up under contracts. The holders are exceedingly firm in their views, depending on the heavy withdrawals from distillery and warehouse for fortifying sweet wine, to reduce the stocks of this year's brandy which will go into the market as such.

Herewith are given the complete statistics of exports of brandy from the State in November;

	Cases	Gallons.	Value.
By sea, foreign.....	22,202		\$19,575
By sea, domestic.....	25	21,829	39,858
By rail.....	82	15,764	*24,466
Total.....	107	59,795	\$83,899
November, 1890.....	†33	40,930	67,292

Increase..... 74 18,865 \$17,607

* Estimating cases at \$10 and bulk brandy as tax paid at \$1.50 per gallon.

† No overland report on cases.

WHISKIES—Trade has not been what could be reasonably expected during the past fortnight, but it has been of fair volume considering the condition of general trade. Collections, notwithstanding the heavy deposits in the banks of the Coast, are slow, and this situation is hard to account for. It is generally believed, however, that a marked improvement will take place in the beginning of the year, when money will be more freely in circulation. Direct importations have held up well and re-importations have been unusually heavy. The demand for ryes is somewhat better than it was at this season last year.

IMPORTATIONS.—The receipts of imported goods have not been heavy during the half month. However previous arrivals were of large volume, making the total equal to all demands. The importers report business fairly good, with a chance for improvement, and as this is the condition in all lines of trade there is no reasonable cause for complaint.

The fact that the H. H. Shufeldt distillery has been transferred to the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co., does not imply that the established brands will not be continued. On the contrary the old-time excellence which gave them their popularity will be maintained. This applies particularly to the "Imperial" and "Rye Malt" gins, which are celebrated throughout the country and are the only gins in the United States distilled by the Holland process. Their merits are set forth elsewhere in our advertising pages. C. W. Craig & Co., of this city are the Pacific coast agents for these goods.

CO-OPERATION IN TRADE.

The San Francisco Wine Dealers' Association still keeps up its regular meetings, but we see no prospect of the members of that organization adopting some sensible rule in regard to the minimum prices of wines for delivery in the New Orleans or any other market; or for adopting any understanding as concerns credits.

Only a few days ago, we had a long talk with one of the leading merchants of the city on the topics above mentioned. He belongs to one of the firms that is credited with much of the cutting of prices of wines, whether rightly or wrongly is immaterial. He said:

"The San Francisco handlers of wines are, collectively, the biggest set of trade throat-cutters that I ever saw. They all hope for better prices, and in their meetings, it would seem that there could be no better chance than the present for reaching a conclusion. They all deplore the throat-cutting that has been and is still indulged in, and yet when it comes to agreeing on a plan to make the buyers pay decent prices for their wines there seems to be no chance for coming to an understanding. It all sounds very well in talk, but some one issue to say, in his own heart, that he will cut prices ever so little just to get the advantage."

"No one deprecates the present plan of go-as-you-please in vogue now, more than we do. It is a situation that could be made far better than it is, would three sellers, at least, agree to sell at a certain minimum. For instance there is at present a certain shortage in wine. All of the dealers will feel it, sooner or later, and I think that the long-headed men are the ones who are carefully refraining from the fight that is constantly going on for the cheap market. In a few months, I predict, stocks will become short, in spite of all that can be done to replenish them, and then you will see some lively hustling about for new wines, which are certain to be hard to get, because they will not be in the interior when wanted.

"For ourselves, I would say that no one would be more willing to set a minimum prices for clarets than ourselves, but as long as the others can stand the racket, we can, and we won't be in at the death last. I think that many other firms feel as we do on this point, and were some one with capital and influence to go in, it would not be the most difficult matter in the world to get up a trust at least on cheap goods. I believe that the cheap buyers would as readily give 25 or 30 cents as 20 cents or 18 cents, when they found that there were no cheap sellers in the market. The wine men might learn a lesson from the Spirit Trust, if they only would, on the methods of handling cheap goods.

"We are very hopeful of an advance in the near future. It is needed by all classes, the producers as well as the merchants. I can assure you that the merchants have not had smooth sailing, as our friends in the country suppose, and they would only be too willing to see a change come which would benefit all parties.

THE JANUARY NUMBERS.

The January numbers of the REVIEW will be the most complete and valuable for the wine and spirit trade ever published. It is our intention to give the business of the year in two sections because of the inability of the railroad authorities to prepare a statement of wine and brandy shipments in December until the 12th of the month. The number of the 5th of January will give the statistics of the Coast liquor trade, including the importations

of whisky, spirits, and all wines and liquors for the year 1891. The number of the 20th of January will be devoted entirely to the wine trade of the year, with statistics of brandy shipments as well. Both numbers will be as accurate and complete as care and the expenditure of money can make them, and they will be well worth preserving.

DEATH OF J. M. HEATH.

J. M. Heath, the well-known Cincinnati whisky broker died of typhoid pneumonia on Nov. 27th, and was buried at Paris Ky., on the 29th.

Mr. Heath was one of the gentlest, kindest natures in the Cincinnati trade. Always accommodating, always good natured, always ready to sacrifice himself for others, he commanded a wide acquaintance and was most highly esteemed by all. Of late years he was Cincinnati correspondent of *Mida's Criterion*, discharging his duties well and faithfully.

CHURCHES AND PROHIBITION.

We invite the attention of the California *Prohibitionist* and the *Voice* to the following editorial which appeared recently in the *Pacific Churchman*, the organ of the Episcopal Church of both Dioceses of California:

Under the manly title "Christ and the Temperance Question," the Church Temperance Society publishes in attractive pamphlet form an article originally printed in the *Christian Union* by Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D. Dr. Abbott utters no uncertain sound on the temperance question, and this sound has gone into all lands as the voice of a great, good and scholarly divine. That true temperance reform is now suffering tremendously from the fanaticism of narrow-minded and unscholarly men is generally conceded by such men as the late Rev. Dr. Crosby, Dr. Abbott and others better known to churchmen. The time is not far distant when right-thinking men will be forced, in the interests of temperance, to take a firm and decided stand against those who hold that the mere drinking of a glass of wine is a mortal sin. Dr. Abbott gloriously knocks down the arguments of the extreme section of total abstinence by referring to the example of our Lord in the following words:

Jesus Christ lived in an age of total abstinence societies and did not join them. He emphasized the distinction between His method and that of John the Baptist by saying that John came neither eating nor drinking; the Son of Man came eating and drinking. He condemned drunkenness, but never in a single instance lifted up His voice in condemnation of drinking. On the contrary, He commenced His public ministry by making wine by miracle, in considerable quantity, and this apparently only to add to the joyous festivities of a wedding. He apparently used wine customarily, if not habitually. When He was about to die He chose wine as the symbol of His blood, shed for many for the remission of sins, asked His Father's blessing on a cup containing wine, passed it to His disciples with the direction, "Drink ye all of it," and left this simple service of the eating of bread and the drinking of wine as a legacy to be observed by His disciples in all future times, and apparently in all countries. With the faith which I entertain concerning Christ, I cannot doubt that He did this with a full knowledge of the future, of the interpretations which would be given to His example, and of the evils which drunkenness was yet to bring upon other nations and peoples than His own. With this knowledge He made wine by a miracle; He drank wine publicly, and before all the world; and He left as a legacy and example for his followers a sacred use of wine in the most solemn service of His Church.

It is true that the attempt has been made to break the force of this example by supposing that there are mentioned in the Bible two kinds of wine—a fermented and an unfermented; and that Christ made, used and blessed at the Last Supper an unfermented wine. But there is absolutely no authority whatever for this suggestion. It is a pure invention made to reconcile the example of Christ with modern theories as to wine and wine drinking. Grape jelly is not wine, and the mustum of the ancients was only a kind of grape jelly. It did not undergo the name of wine and never was confounded with it. There is absolutely nothing in the language of the New Testament to indicate that the wine mentioned in its pages was anything else than the simple, unfermented juice of the grape, the common wine of the country thus as now; nothing to justify the groundless hypothesis that any other kind of wine was ever used by or known to the people. The assertion that has been sometimes made that fermented wine was not allowable in the Passover supper, is equally groundless, having no other shadow of foundation than the fact that leavened bread was forbidden, this is not because of the minute alcohol produced by leaven or yeast, but because an unleavened bread was to remind Israel of the night when they had no time to wait for the bread to rise. This notion of two wines, one fermented, the other unfermented, must be dismissed as a pure invention, unsupported by any facts, unsanctioned by any scholarship. There was but one wine known to the ancients—fermented grape juice. This was the wine Christ made, drank, blessed. There was no other used in His time or known to His day.

We commend the foregoing to the careful perusal of men who are truly and deeply interested in the spread of a genuine gospel of temperance, as opposed to the theories and vagaries of unlearned although well meaning advocates of Prohibition.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW Three Dollars per year.

C. J. WETMORE'S REPORT.

Clarence J. Wetmore of the Viticultural Commission has submitted the following report to the Board:

To the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners—GENTLEMEN: At the request of the Executive Committee I have spent the greater portion of the past six months in making a personal examination of the vineyards of the State for the purpose of determining the exact condition of the crop of 1891, and the extent of damage done by phylloxera, southern vine disease, etc. During August I visited the following counties: Kern, Tulare, Fresno, Merced, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Tehama and Shasta.

In Kern county the planting of grape vines only commenced in 1889 and up to the present time over 2000 acres have been planted, almost all in Muscats. The prospects are that a larger area will be planted to vines during the coming season. During the past two years Tulare county has increased its area in vineyards to a great degree. A few years ago there were but a few vineyards scattered through the county; now there are planted about 20,000 acres, of which 10,000 acres were added in 1891. But few wine grapes have been planted, the bulk of the vineyards being planted to raisin grapes. Fresno county in 1891, added at least 10,000 acres in Muscat vines to its already large area and it is now the banner county in the State as far as area in vineyards is concerned. The number of acres in vineyard in the county is now estimated at 60,000 acres, of which about 55,000 acres are planted to raisin grapes. This large area will be materially increased next year unless the present low prices of raisins will put a stop to the planting. While I was in Fresno I heard of two contracts that had just been made which called for the planting of 2250 acres to Muscats in the spring of 1892. The high prices paid for raisins by the packers in 1890 was the cause of the general boom in Muscat planting and the papers were full of the profits made by this and by that producer, but there was nothing said about the losses sustained by the packers. But very few of the packers made money in 1890, and so this year they held off from buying except where they could buy at low figures. Prices of raisins have fallen this year to one-half the price paid in 1890, and still the greater portion of the raisin vineyards are not yet in bearing. Mr. George West's article on the future of the raisin industry was a timely one, and the bulk of his statements has become evident to the raisin producers sooner than was expected. Unless the raisin producers can immediately find an outlet for their product in foreign countries, the raisin industry will meet with a disaster similar to what befell the wine producers after the heavy vintage in 1886. A considerable quantity of the Muscats can be used by the wine makers in making Sweet Muscat wine and brandy, but the quantity they can use without injuring the market is limited.

The hot weather during July did considerable damage to the first crop of Muscats, but the second crop was uninjured and was much better than the first. The total output of raisins was larger this year than in 1890 on account of the new vineyards that had come into bearing. The wine grapes were not injured by the hot weather and the crop was a very large one. Almost all of the wine grapes were converted into sweet wines. In all of the above mentioned counties the vines are looking well except where they are planted in low places and in alkali spots. In the low places the vines are drowned out, due to the seepage from the irrigating ditches. In the alkali spots the soil not being suitable for vine development the vines either die or are in a sickly condition. So far the loss from either cause is not great in any of the counties of the San Joaquin Valley.

In San Joaquin, Sacramento, Tehama and Shasta counties the grapes were more or less injured by the hot weather, reducing the crop from one-quarter to one-third in all of those counties. In some sections of Sacramento county the table grapes were in splendid condition and I am informed by Commissioner Stephens that the prices realized for his grapes in the Eastern markets were as good and in some instances better than he ever received

before. Grasshoppers did some damage in Sacramento and Shasta counties, but the most damage was done in the vicinity of Natoma, Sacramento county.

During September I visited Contra Costa, Alameda, Napa and Sonoma counties. In Contra Costa county I found that the hot weather had reduced the crop of wine grapes from one-fourth to one-third. There are but few wineries in the county; most of the grapes are shipped to San Francisco or to wineries outside of the county. The amount of sweet wine made in the county was small. In the Alhambra valley a large proportion of the vineyards are planted to table grapes. The yield of table grapes was not as great this year as in 1890, especially so was this the case with the Tokay. I found no trace of the phylloxera any place in the county.

In Alameda county the crop was about twenty-five per cent. less than in 1890 and the shortage came principally from the Livermore valley. The shortage in that valley was due to the hot spell that came at the end of June which reduced the crop from thirty to forty per cent. Only one-quarter as many wine grapes were dried as in 1890, but at least 1700 tons of fresh grapes were shipped to Stockton and San Francisco. No phylloxera has as yet been discovered in the valley. Around Mission San Jose and Warm Springs the grape crop this year was as good as in 1890 and a full crop was harvested. The phylloxera has appeared in the places near Mission San Jose, but the damage done so far has been very small. In one vineyard where the phylloxera was discovered last year about ten acres of vines were taken up and the spot planted to resistant vines. This year the disease has not made its appearance in any other portion of the vineyard and it is hoped that all of the infected vines were destroyed.

In Napa county the damage done to the grape crop by the hot weather, rain and phylloxera was very great and the amount of good dry wines made this year was very little over one-half what was made in 1890. On the hill lands where the phylloxera has not made an appearance, the grapes were hurt considerably by the hot weather but were afterwards benefitted by the rains that came in September. The same rain rotted a large proportion of the grapes on the low lands so that the good it did to the hill vineyards was more than offset by the damage down to the low land vineyards. From Napa to Rutherford the damage done by the phylloxera is very great and it is only a question of time when all of the vineyards in that section, and in all of the vineyards of the valley will have to succumb to the onward march of the phylloxera. Those vineyards grafted on resistant vines will be the only ones to escape. From Napa to Rutherford there were in 1889 about 7,000 acres of vines. Since that time at least 3,500 acres have either been destroyed by the phylloxera or are so badly infected that they do not pay to cultivate. Of the remaining 3,500 acres the greater portion is already badly infected with the phylloxera and must succumb within the next three years. The number of acres planted to resistant vines in that section is small and will not exceed 1,000 acres. During the past three years the phylloxera has made good headway in the vineyards from Rutherford to Krug's Station. It is safe to say that 1,500 acres have been destroyed in this section and fully as many more will go next year. Of all the vineyards in that section fully three-quarters of them are more or less infected. From Krugs to Calistoga but few signs of the phylloxera are seen and it will take some time before that section is badly injured. From the last statistics, taken in 1889, I find that the number of acres in vines in Napa county was given at 18,229. Since that time at least 4,000 acres have been destroyed by the phylloxera and of the remaining 14,000 acres about 7,000 acres are badly infected. A number of the vineyardists are replanting their vineyards with resistant vines but the low prices of wines and grapes that have prevailed for the past three years have discouraged most of the producers and they have done nothing in the way of replanting. The Lenoir and Riparia are the resistant varieties that are planted in the valley. On the deep bottom lands the

Lenora does well and so far appears to be as resistant as the Riparia. The great trouble, at the present time, is for those producers who wish to replant to obtain the resistant vines. The suggestion made by Commissioner Priber that the Commission take steps to furnish the vines to the vine growers, is a good one, but in order to do so the appropriation for the support of the Commission would have to be largely increased.

Sonoma county has also suffered severely from the ravages of the phylloxera. From Sonoma to Los Guileos the greater portion of the vineyards has been destroyed and the wineries in that section have now to procure most of their grapes from the neighborhood of Healdsburg and Geyserville. Around the town of Sonoma only such vineyards as are on resistant stocks are now bearing. If anyone doubts the resistant properties of the Riparia let him visit the vineyards of Messrs. Gundlach and Dresel and there he will see the different varieties of vinifera in full bearing and all grafted on Riparia vines. In that section all of the vinifera on their vine roots have been killed by the phylloxera, but the vines grafted on Riparia show no sign of disease. From Santa Rosa to Cloverdale the phylloxera has as yet made no headway and the vines in that section were in a healthy condition where well cultivated. They produced this year a very good crop although not quite as heavy as in 1890. A large amount of sweet wine was made in this section, the past vintage thus reducing the quantity of dry wines. Around Geyserville most of the grapes were converted into brandy and condensed must.

During October I visited Santa Cruz and Santa Clara counties and in November visited the Southern counties. In Santa Cruz and Santa Clara counties the crop was estimated to be about one-quarter short. The loss was due to the effects of the hot weather. No phylloxera has as yet been found in Santa Cruz county and in Santa Clara county only a few spots have ever been discovered, and the loss from this source has been almost nothing. As a general thing the grape crop in Santa Clara county was better during the past season, than in any other county in the State.

In the Southern counties the viticultural industry has changed more during the past four years than any other portion of the State. In 1886 the counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino produced 4,000,000 gallons of wine while during the past season but 500,000 gallons were made. This great reduction was due to the Anaheim vine disease, which for the past four years has destroyed all of the vineyards around Orange, Santa Ana and Anaheim and a large portion of the vineyards in other portions of Los Angeles county. It is estimated that at least 20,000 acres of vines have been destroyed. Before this disease appeared the raisin vineyards in the vicinity of Orange yielded the owners \$500,000 a year. In two years time all of the vineyards were killed. A few small vineyards near Orange were planted last spring for the purpose of determining whether the vine disease had died out or not. The vines have made a good growth and so far show no signs of disease. If they continue to thrive next year a great many vineyards will be planted in that neighborhood the following year.

The disease has also appeared in San Bernardino county but has not done as much damage as in Los Angeles County. At Riverside wherever it shows itself the vines are taken up and oranges planted. The area of vines around Riverside is yearly decreasing. The raisin crop in that vicinity was heavy this year and the weather was perfect for drying, both the first and second crops. In the neighborhood of San Bernardino a great many Mission vines have been killed by the disease. This disease seemed to have a liking for the Mission vines for wherever it appeared the Mission vines were among the first to go. At the Sunny Slope vineyard all of the Mission vines have been killed while the disease has only partially killed the other varieties. As the Mission grape is a favorite one with the wine makers for making sweet wines the prices paid for Mission were higher this year than for the foreign varieties.

It was thought that the disease had appeared in San Diego county, in the El Cajon Valley. The only vines that I could find in that valley that were not doing well were those that had been planted in alkali spots. All of the other vines were doing well and the crop of raisins this year was very good. At Escondido, San Diego county, the Muscat crop was a heavy one this year. The grapes there are late in ripening, the last of the first crop being still on the trays when I was there November 13th. The second crop was left to remain on the vines, there being no winery or distillery in that neighborhood to purchase them.

After making this complete canvas of the State I have been able to make the following estimate of the crop of 1891:

Napa county.....	3,500,000 gallons.
Sonoma county.....	2,000,000 "
Alameda county.....	1,100,000 "
Contra Costa county.....	500,000 "
Santa Clara county.....	4,000,000 "
Santa Cruz county.....	300,000 "
Fresno county.....	1,200,000 "
Los Angeles and South.....	500,000 "
Sacramento and North.....	500,000 "
Other Counties.....	1,000,000 "

Total..... 14,600,000 gallons.

This amount includes all the wine made (exclusive of brandy), of which about 2,500,000 gallons are sweet wines and the balance dry wines. Of the 12,000,000 gallons of dry wines there are at least a million and a half gallons that will yet be distilled, leaving about 10,500,000 gallons suitable for consumption. Of this amount the merchants in San Francisco made 2,000,000 gallons, 1,500,000 gallons will be held by producers who market their own wines and 2,500,000 gallons have already been sold, leaving but 4,500,000 gallons of dry wines in the hands of the producers which will be for sale before the next vintage. As we have a market now for at least 18,000,000 gallons of wine and our production this year was not quite 15,000,000 it will readily be seen that by the time of the next vintage the market will be bare of wines. The outlook for better prices should, therefore, be very encouraging to the producers who are holding their wines. The increased demand for our wines in foreign countries is one of the encouraging features at the present time.

The prices paid for grapes during the past year have ruled very low and but few vine growers have made any money and they are naturally discouraged. Some will pull up their vines this year, others have planted trees among the vines with the intention of taking out the vines another year, the ravages of the phylloxera will destroy, yearly, many thousands of acres and the result must be that our production will decrease each year instead of increasing. It may take one or two years more to clean up the surplus wine that has accumulated during the past three years. As soon as the demand and supply are equal, prices must advance. The outlook now is that the demand will soon exceed the supply. From 1880 to 1885 the demand and supply kept about equal and prices of new wines were from 20 to 35 cents a gallon. As soon as our conditions are similar to what they were during those years, prices must return to those figures. In fact they should go higher for our wines are better now than they were in those times.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE J. WETMORE,
Chief Executive Officer.

GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT!

T. B. HALL & CO.

QUALITY



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The "BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND.

BASS' PALE ALE!

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WANTED WINE FOR VINEGAR.

BIG SALE OF BRANDY.

The Pacific Vinegar and Pickle Works will pay Three-fourths of a cent for every per cent. of alcohol in soured or pickled white wine. Wine men having such wines for sale please send samples to

PACIFIC VINEGAR & PICKLE WORKS,
323 Front Street, San Francisco.

An immense sale of brandy to English parties has just been consummated by I. Landsberger, the well-known broker. The lot consists of 70,000 gallons of which 30,000 will come from Stanford's Vina place, 30,000 from Bourn's, St Helena cellar and 10,000 have already been shipped by Kohler & Frohling.

Trade Notes.

Julius P. Smith, of the Olivina Vineyard, is going East in the fore part of the year on business.

Louis Halle, who represents S. J. Greenbaum, the Kentucky distiller, has returned East after a very satisfactory season on the Coast.

The Wm. Tarr Distillery of Lexington, will not start operations before the first of January, and then will be confined to a very limited output.

Manager Muller reports that the A. Finke's Widow wines are selling well and that notwithstanding the dull season he has no just cause for complaint.

M. Blumenthal & Co., are doing a better business than ever. Their specialties such as coloring, syrups, cordials, etc., need only be tried to be appreciated.

Messrs. J. C. Reese and G. E. Bond have taken out an English trade mark, "The California State Wine Co.," to trade in California wines at 20 and 21 Queenhithe, London.

Jas. L. Davis says that he has no reason to complain of the demand for To-Kalon wines. Business holds up quite well and its steady increase promises much for the future.

Barney Manheimer, the Chicago representative of Rheinstrom Bros., Cincinnati, has recently moved into his new office, 59-61 Lake street, which is fitted up in the style befitting such a firm.

William Alfs, of Naber, Alfs & Brune, says that the firm has been having a season of prosperity this year. Trade is above what it was last year and the prospects for the coming year are very bright indeed.

Spruance, Stanley & Co., are actively pushing the sale of the well-known African Stomach bitters. These goods are of superior quality, very pleasing in flavor and effect and make friends wherever introduced.

H. A. Pellet, the well-known St. Helena producer, has been in the city during the past fortnight. He believes that the worst days for producers are over and that the advance of prices cannot be deferred later than Spring.

Kohler & Frohling, evidently have strong faith in the theory that wine will advance next year. Their courage in their convictions is found in the fact that in all their immense establishments they have no empty cooperage.

Harry Clark will start on another tour of the Northwest in the interest of "Jesse Moore," whisky on the day following Christmas. He proposes to have a good wad of high-proof turkey under his vest before going into the land of the finback.

C. W. Pearce & Co., of 16 Mark Lane, London, and 206 West George street, Glasgow, have been appointed by Messrs. L. J. Rose & Co., Limited, of the Sunny Slope Vineyards, San Gabriel, their sole agents in the United Kingdom, for their celebrated Sunny Slope brandies.

C. W. Craig & Co., continue to carry the banner as the biggest importers of exported whisky. They received 800 barrels on the Star of Austria, and this is the biggest re-importation of the kind for four years. In 1889 the same firm broke the record by the re-importation of 1,800 barrels.

P. N. Roth has established an agency for the Mont Rouge vines at 416-18 Sansome street at the old stand of Warde & Co. Mr. Roth is an able handler of vineyard products and under his management the vines of Mr. Chauche may be expected to have a wider sale. They are well worthy of it.

The Cochrane-Fulton Co., of Louisville, which assigned recently, will pay dollar for dollar. Its assets are \$306,398 and its liabilities are \$265,474. The assets consist of the distillery, open accounts, bills payable and whisky in warehouse. There is next to no bad paper or accounts included in the assets.

Capt. J. Ch. de St. Hubert, Manager of the California Wine Growers Union has just shipped 23 puncheons of "St. Hubert" Cognac to his connection in British Columbia. The Cognac has already been tried there and has met with the utmost approval wherever tried. The shipment included 4007 gallons.

John Crellin, the well-known proprietor of "Ruby Hill" Vineyard, in the Livermore Valley, has returned from the East from an extended business trip in the interest of the Morgan Oyster Co., of which corporation he is an officer and heavy stockholder. He did not look into the wine situation while there.

Wm. Wolff & Co., have been very busy during the past month filling orders for the winter and holiday trade. "Business might be a little better" said Mr. Gelderman, "but considering trade conditions we could not well expect much more." Pommery, Apollinars and the other specialties carried by the house are receiving their full share of favor this season.

The friends of Thos. A. Moran, manager of P. J. Cassin & Co., will regret to hear of his retirement from the house. He has been succeeded by J. M. Stafford, a gentleman who is well-known to the trade, having been connected with the firm eight years during the life time of the late P. J. Cassin. He is a thorough business man and ought to succeed.

Ronald McMillan, has been on a shooting expedition up the San Joaquin with Geo. Schultz and as a result of their prowess there has been a scarcity of ducks in the market. McMillan has seductive way of getting game into his game bag, and Mr. Schultz is known as a Nimrod who never comes home with a fisherman's luck. The two of them make a good pair for unprotected ducks to keep away from.

Edward Walden, Jr., left for the East on the 11th inst. and will not return before the vintage of 1892. Messrs. Walden & Co., have had a very satisfactory season's run at the distillery at Geyersville, and Mr. Walden is very much pleased with the outlook both for wines and brandies. The firm will make another heavy shipment to Bremen on the bark Oberon which will depart before the end of the month.

The Trust has organized the American Distributing Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000 to facilitate its operations. Fifty-one per cent is held by the Distilling & Cattle Feeding Company and the balance by such houses as James Webb & Son, Curtiss & Co., T. B. Kerr & Co., and G. W. Kidd & Co., of New York; Dougherty & Downes of Philadelphia; A. L. Webb & Sons of Baltimore and D. T. Mills & Co., of Boston.

Good durable hose is one of the necessities of the wine cellar and winery. Those who are in need of such an article will favor their own interests by dealing with the Goodyear Rubber Company, of this city, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this journal. Their goods are not only first quality, but the company is the largest of its kind in the world, and is in a position to sell its products at better figures than any of its competitors.

The Examiner has continued its vicious and unsuccessful attack on Assessor John D. Siebe, of the firm of Siebe Bros & Plagemann, but its teeth have been drawn by the State Supreme court, which in declaring the present grand jury illegal, has de-

BEST-REMEDY
 RHEUMATISM FOR DYSPESIA
 IMPURE BLOOD
 BILIOUSNESS
 KIDNEY & LUNG DISEASES
 MATERIAL KIDNEY & LUNG DISEASES
 PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OMAHA NEB.

For Sale by all
 Wholesale Liquor Dealers
 and Druggists.

C. W. Craig & Co.
 205 BATTERY STREET,
 Pacific Coast Agents.

gived the *Examiner* of the means of venting its private spite on Mr. Siebe. The trade as a body is pleased to know that Mr. Siebe is free from any chance of a continuance of the *Examiner's* trusts in the back.

Joe Newman representing I. De Turk, returned last week from a nine months trip through the East. He paid a pleasant call at the REVIEW office and reported gratifying success in the sale of the De Turk wines and brandies. Mr. Newman is justly proud of the fact that on his return journey he made a sale of 100 cases of wine to a Denver house. The firm in question is well acquainted with Mr. De Turk's goods and this order shows a what high appreciation they are held.

W. B. Chapman, the importer has issued a very attractive and useful souvenir for the holidays. It is a beautiful engraved calendar, bearing a magnificent portrait of the Princess of Wales artfully framed in roses. At the bottom of the calendar are two nice cuts of "Perrier-Jouet" champagne bottles, and along the sides are the trade-marks which covers the famous brands of wine carried by the house. Accompanying the calendar is a handsomely designed price list of these goods.

Hale, genial, jolly Captain G. G. White, proprietor of the famous "Chicken Cock" brand of sour mash, and owner of the rotting stallion "Bismark"—two of Kentucky's most celebrated productions—says that he will not start his distillery for some time yet and then only make enough to fill the actual demand. He proposes to protect the reputation "Chicken Cock" has gained, by adopting a conservative course in his distilling operations, leaving his eyes open to the future as well as the present.

The Carpy winery at San Jose (formerly the Pacific Winery), ran this season on the second crop until the storm of the 2d of December put a stop to operations. The season's run at this winery has been entirely satisfactory, and with the product of the Napa plant will give Mr. Carpy a fine stock of clarets and other dry wines to offer to his trade. Mr. Carpy has been a faithful believer in the dry wine market, and the results of this season's vintage should be extremely satisfactory to him.

The internal revenue gaugers are much exercised over the Report of Revenue Commissioner Mason in which that official indicates that a process of decapitation is liable to be inaugurated among the gaugers. Heretofore the gauging of whisky, wine and brandy has been done with measuring rods, and a large number of gaugers has been required for the work. The commissioner, however, intends to change systems. The gauging will be done hereafter with scales instead of rods. And as fewer men will be required it is expected that the official ax will fall before long.

I. De Turk is preparing for a great campaign on the turf next season. He has his own favorite stallion, Silas Skinner in the stud, but he will be taken out in time to give any of the stallions of the state a great rattle for a private match. It is given out in turf circles that Mr. De Turk is trying to arrange a match with the stallion, McKinney, 2:12, and has a fine chance of winning a match race with that horse, though Skinner has a record of but 2:17. A race of that sort, if arranged, would attract a crowd of many thousand people at any race-course in the State.

Recently at Martinez, Albert Flagel, a saloon-keeper, was cited to appear before the Board of Supervisors and to show cause why his license should not be revoked. The case was argued by attorneys from both sides. In presenting testimony it was conclusively proven that Flagel had violated the board ordinance by selling liquors to minors, and it was unanimously voted to revoke his license. The temperance party at Danville seems to regard the decision as a great victory; but it may be also accorded that the decision conforms with the views of respectably inclined saloon men.

The distilleries of M. P. Mattingly, at Owensboro, Ky., will resume operations in the latter part of December and the production for spring '92s of all of the brands will not exceed the average for the past ten years. This sensible and conservative course is an additional recommendation of the brands to the buyers and holders. "Old W. S. Stone" and "Davies County Club," are constantly gaining the recognition and patronage of all lovers of fine hand-made sour mash whiskies. They well merit this on account of their excellence in quality, finish and flavor. The

withdrawals from warehouse for consumption are brisker and larger than usual for this season of the year.

The San Francisco wine trade is about to lose one of its brightest and shrewdest members in Frederick Jacobi, of Lachman & Jacobi, who will hereafter remain in charge of the New York branch of the house. Mr. Jacobi went East some time ago in the interest of his firm and since then developments have warranted his remaining permanently in New York. It is understood that Mr. H. Edinger will retire from the firm of Edinger Bros. & Jacobi, his brother having died some time ago. Mr. M. Jacobi will remain in the house. Mr. Frederick Jacobi is calculated to give the New York trade some points on the wine business. The San Francisco house will be managed by Mr. Abraham Lachman and J. J. Jacobi.

The State is being favored by the visit of one of the most noted French producers, Monsieur P. E. C. Christensen, of Chateau de la Votiere, Joue-les-Tours, Indre et Loire. Mr. Christensen is one of the most prominent growers of wine for the champagne manufacture of Rheims, and believes that there is a good future for the wines of California. He says we sell our wines too cheaply here, and informed the writer that he sells the products of his vineyard, new from the vat, naked, at \$1.00 per gallon. When California producers can get half that price they will all be able to travel on Europe. Mr. Christensen states that he is here to investigate California viticulture with a view of establishing his sons in the business of champagne making.

Geo. West & Son, of Stockton, have worked up nearly 5,000 tons of grapes this season, practically all going into sweet wine and brandy. They have run their enlarged plant to its utmost capacity, buying grapes from the Livermore Valley, and from Sacramento, Contra Costa, Amador, El Dorado, Stanislaus, Merced and Fresno counties, and securing nearly all the grapes grown in San Joaquin. Mr. West was never better suited with the quality of the product; and his wines have met with a fine demand, nearly all having been sold. On the El Pinal vineyard immediately around the winery, the product was all that could be desired. One tract of ten acres of "West's White Prolific" yielded by actual weight slightly over 125 tons of grapes, and all were of the finest quality.

Perhaps the most noticeable champagne of 1891 is the "Breton Sec," represented in America by the well-known house of H. Brunhild & Co., 62 Water street, New York. The champagnes of Epernay are par excellence the noblest wines of the Marne Department, and have been recognized as such since the time of Napoleon. There is to-day no better champagne on the planet than the "Breton Sec," prepared as it is by the eminent house of Girard, at Epernay, whose commercial standing is of the highest order. This wine is of a peculiarly delicate flavor, a full and abundant Mousseux and great richness. Messrs. Brunhild & Co., are also agents for representative houses in Cognac, Bordeaux and Deidesheim, for brandy, clarets and Sauternes, and Rhine wines, and we recommend them to the patronage of the trade.—*Grape Leaf*.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of the Pasteur filter for wine and water. This filter which is the invention of the famous French Scientist is acknowledged to be the best device of the kind in existence. It does just what it is recommended to do namely purifies all liquors that are passed through it. One of these filters has been in use for some time in one of the largest wine houses in the State and is pronounced a thorough success. For the purpose of finishing bottle-ripe wines and putting them in a "candle bright" condition it is said to have no equal. It is a device that should be used for the correction and perfection not only of wines but of brandy. We strongly advise those who desire to put their wines in the best possible condition for the market, to investigate this filter.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

NICHOLAS RATH & CO.

30 South William Street, New York.

— Sole Manufacturers of the —

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PRUNE JUICE.

N. B.—Imitations Bearing Similar Names are Useless as Substitutes.

PROMINENT WINE MEN.



Sketch No. 14. Capt. Jules Chamon de St. Hubert, General Manager of the California Wine Growers' Union.

Capt. Jules Chamon de St. Hubert, the General Manager of the California Wine Growers' Union, was born in Paris and is descended from an old Burgundy family. It may be said of him that he was born to and for the wine business, for with the exception of the time that he was in the French army, his time has been devoted to viticultural studies.

After receiving his education he was commissioned an officer in the French army and rose to the rank of Captain. On resigning his commission he travelled extensively in Europe and the northern part of Africa, continuing his favorite studies. For some time he was a student with the famous Pasteur. His wide and valuable experience in viticultural matters has made him an expert of acknowledged ability, not only in the wines of France but those of Germany, Spain, Italy and the United States.

His connection with viticulture in California dates back to 1878 when he came here and located in Santa Clara county. When the Fresno boom set in, he went there and became connected with the Margherita vineyard, remaining there until he organized the California Wine Growers' Union three years ago.

The Union, under his management, has been a success from its inception. Capt. de St. Hubert first secured a room and cellar at 116 Battery street, but these quarters were soon too small and after a few months the establishment was moved to the present location, at the corner of Sutter street and Grant avenue, in the cellar formerly occupied by Kohler & Frohling. Here there is ample room for the stocks now carried. The Union carries the wines of many of the best vineyards in the State and places them before the public with credit to the producer. Among the wines carried are those of the Fresno Vineyard Co., of Fresno, the El Quito Vineyard, of Santa Clara, the St. Hubert wines and brandies

and the St. George Vineyard of Santa Cruz. The Union also has a stock of such wines as the Cresta Blanca (Wetmore) and the Mont Rouge (Chauche) of Livermore, and paid the highest price for wines last year given to a producer.

The success of the Union has been phenomenal and is wholly due to the able management of Capt. de St. Hubert and backed by Mr. L. P. Drexler of the Fresno Vineyard Company. To demonstrate what success has rewarded his efforts the report of the wine committee of the State Fair of 1889 amply demonstrates. It was as follows:

"The California Wine Growers' Union of San Francisco made a fine display of their already noted wines. They received five first premiums upon the following brands: Best white wine, one year old. The best of Sauternes was such a superior article that a special silver medal was awarded it. Best claret, three years old and over, first premium; best claret, one year old and over, first premium; best Port, two years old and over, first premium; best Sherry, one year old and over, first premium.

"The Fresno Vineyard Company of Fresno, L. P. Drexler President, which is connected with the California Wine Growers' Union, received for the best white wines, two years old and over, first premium."

That the California Wine Growers' Union should have received so many prizes was a great surprise to the other exhibitors, but that they were all fairly earned no one can doubt after having tasted the wines sent out by that establishment. The producing capacity of the Union is not less than three millions of gallons annually.

Capt. J. de St. Hubert used to write extensively in reviews and for the London *Lancet*, a medical journal, and has lectured often in California—always upon "Wines and Vines." But since his interests called him to the sale of wines it absorbs all his leisure hours.

Physically he is short, thickset and rapid in speech and action and he has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

TO EXPORT HIGH WINES.

News has been received at Chicago that the bounty the German Government has been paying distillers for home production of high wines has been withdrawn. This was presumably on account of the short cereal crops. The bounty enabled German distillers to monopolize the high wine trade of Great Britain and France, as well as Germany, but the removal and the high price of grain abroad has opened up both the British Isles and the Continent to the American product, and a heavy export trade will be the result. If the demand keeps up as at present it will be necessary for the Whisky Trust to re-open several of its shut-down houses.

This will be real news to the Prohibs who have been cackling about the "temperance" tendencies of the German Emperor. Germany will now become one of the finest markets that American distillers will have abroad.

COLORING FOR PORT WINES.

We have received from Mr. F. Pohndorff, of Washington, a sample of the port of 1891, made at C. Xander's cellar at Washington, which is remarkable for its coloring properties. We have tested the wine and it can be used as well as ordinary ink for writing. Its coloring is so intense that it can easily be used for this purpose.

Mr. Pohndorff states that Mr. Xander makes a large quantity of this wine for the market in the East. It all comes from Nortons Seedling and being of such rich color it would be well for the vineyardists of California to give it a fair trial.

SPOT CASH A remarkably fine Piano with stool and scarf for \$298.50 spot cash, f. o. b. The best and cheapest Piano, and the most for the money ever offered to the public. Other Pianos are sold on instalments, exchanged or rented by us, but not this one. Five years guarantee. Call and see it or send for a circular. Also one still lower at \$230.00.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,

Removed to 303 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

PIANO

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER COLIMA, December 3, 1891.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
M C.	F Borreo.	25 barrels.	1,250	\$ 375
D C.	F Cagnano.	3 barrels.	150	37
3 in star.	J Gundlach & Co.	10 puncheons.	1,474	442
3 G.	"	150 barrels.	7,401	2,393
V. Hoboken, N J.	F Boreo.	30 barrels.	1,500	450
N.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	10 barrels.	500	105
O F. Lewiston, Me.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	50 barrels.	2,552	525
3 J. Hoboken, N J.	Lenormand Bros.	3 barrels.	155	72
K & F.	Beringer Bros.	2 barrels.	100	50
"	Kohler & Frohling.	10 puncheons.		
"	"	3 casks.		
"	"	189 barrels.	11,486	4,587
J H C.	E W Scott.	300 barrels.	14,700	4,410
3 in diamond.	Lachman & Jacobi.	25 barrels.	1,279	398
E & Bin diamond.	"	40 barrels.	2,047	780
L T.	"	5 barrels.	258	110
J C.	"	1 cask 1 hf-barrel.	91	132
A V Co.	Miscellaneous.	75 barrels.	3,859	1,200
3 in triangle.	"	25 barrels.	1,274	325
T.	"	23 barrels.	1,283	325
I C.	A Greenebaum & Co.	3 barrels.	147	37
D L Co.	S Lachman Co.	10 puncheons.	1,585	800
D M.	"	12 cases.		54
Total amount 12 cases and.			53,092	\$17,607

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STEAMER WALLA WALLA, December 2, 1891.

F in dia. Vancouver.	J C Johnson & Co.	1 barrel.	52	52
P N.	J A Haber.	4 hf-barrels.	100	75
A B G & Co, Victoria	I De Turk.	5 barrels.	240	60
Mc E & Co	"	6 barrels.	263	148
Total amount.			685	335

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY, December 13, 1891.

F Von B.	Beringer Bros.	1 hf-barrel.	28	95
A L.	G Canepa.	5 barrels.	250	100
S L Co.	S Lachman Co.	10 puncheons.	1,604	800
A in diamond.	Lachman & Jacobi.	20 barrels.	1,031	359
E H.	"	28 barrels.	1,438	554
L T.	"	59 barrels.	257	109
F A.	"	20 barrels.	1,546	460
T & R.	"	10 barrels.	517	239
H in diamond.	"	15 barrels.	771	279
J C.	"	25 barrels.	1,273	396
A R.	"	20 barrels.	1,035	436
L M.	"	10 barrels.	511	296
B M K & Co.	A Greenebaum & Co.	2 barrels.	98	24
C C.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	10 barrels.	502	116
J B. Newark.	"	18 barrels.	955	275
P R. Jersey City.	Lenormand Bros.	1 hf-barrel.	25	15
F H & Co.	P Simi.	26 barrels.	1,254	250
M R.	D Cassassa.	6 barrels.	298	86
D V.	"	15 barrels.	720	216
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling.	50 barrels.	2,528	1,230
A V C.	Miscellaneous.	50 barrels 1 octave	2,584	675
3 in diamond.	"	25 barrels.	1,235	325
T in diamond.	"	25 barrels.	1,237	325
B.	"	50 barrels.	2,594	650
G.	A Brun & Co.	26 barrels 1 keg.	1,293	388
M C.	J Gundlach & Co.	90 blbs 15 hf-bbls.	4,913	2,498
"	"	5 cases.		20
E E in diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	50 barrels.	2,505	1,235
H B & Son.	G Michiavacca.	100 barrels.	5,100	1,530
Total amount 5 cases and.			38,255	14,041

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER COLIMA, December 3, 1891.

J B R. Corinto.	Stockton Milling Co.	1 hf-barrel.	27	30
N C. Puntas Arenas.	"	2 kegs.	25	18
J F A. Corinto.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	8 kegs.	40	45
E B & Co.	"	3 barrels.	101	83
J M. Ocos.	"	1 barrel.	52	26
A A. San J de Guat.	Bloom Baruch & Co.	50 cases.		125
M & C. Champerico	"	50 cases.		77
E P. Oco.	E de Sabria & Co.	10 kegs.	100	80
J O B.	"	2 cases.		8
F H.	"	7 kegs.	70	58
M R. Corinto.	J Gundlach & Co.	18 cases.		69
V & Co, La Libertad.	"	8 kegs.	129	87
"	"	1 case.		5
F A E. Corinto.	"	18 cases.		73
G de B. Puntas Arenas.	L F Lastreto.	10 cases.		40
E S. La Libertad.	Miscellaneous.	19 barrels.	982	970
"	"	1 case.		4
J A L.	"	5 cases.		25
"	"	1 barrel.	50	45
C & D.	"	2 barrels.	68	40
"	"	5 cases.		27
P B & Co.	"	5 barrels.	256	230
J F.	"	68 cases.		295
SCCA & Co.	"	43 cases.		190
"	"	4 octaves.	107	61
A B.	"	21 cases.		95
"	"	1 hf-barrel.		25
M G C. Acajulla.	"	1 keg 3 octaves.	92	85
H M.	"	20 barrels.	1,037	700
A G.	"	10 octaves.	27	84
"	"	76 cases.		320
M & A.	"	61 cases.		265
H B P.	"	41 cas.		165
D & D.	"	5 octaves.	136	110
C P.	"	1 case.		4
"	"	21 cases.		135
P J E.	"	1 case.		16
J M A.	"	10 cases.		40
B & R.	"	11 cases.		50
CM & Co.	"	16 cases.		65
J A & R.	"	28 cases.		156
J V L.	"	95 cases.		455
G P.	"	18 cases.		76
V M.	"	41 cases.		200
M C.	"	4 kegs 3 barrels.	234	225
"	"	16 cases.		56
L M G.	"	72 cases.		278
J M B.	"	6 cases.		26
J M G.	"	10 cases.		40
B G S. San J de Guat	"	50 cases.		120
O M R.	"	1 kegs.	60	50
"	"	10 cases.		50
M Z K.	"	12 kegs.	120	99
H Q. Champerico.	Urneta & Urioste.	8 hf-barrels 20 kegs	74	575
M & H. Puntas Arenas	B Dreyfus & Co.	9 hf-barrels.	220	245
F P.	"	9 blbs 9 hf blbs.	1,639	1,600
F E N X.	"	75 kegs.		506
S G A.	"	3 hf-barrels 2 kegs	111	115
G H.	"	8 blbs 2 hf-bbls.		780
A B C in tri.	"	36 kegs.		760
"	"	6 cases.		40
S B C.	"	10 hf-bbls 22 kegs	614	540
E H in dia.	"	5 barrels 1 hf-bbl.		498
"	"	14 kegs.		479
E E Y.	"	10 hf-barrels.	267	245
P T C.	"	1 case.		5
"	"	11 half-barrels.	296	300
J M L. Ocos.	"	21 cases.		125
P M. Acajulla.	"	2 kegs.	40	38
M D S. La Libertad.	"	1 case.		5
"	"	20 kegs.		307
E & C. Puntas Arenas	"	41 kegs.	825	750
T B in dia.	"	2 cases.		10
"	"	5 barrels 2 kegs.		245
O & C.	"	2 blbs 4 hf-bbls.		290
F G H.	"	8 kegs.		265
G L.	"	2 barrels.	100	60
S & S. Leon.	Kohler & Frohling.	1 hf-barrel 1 keg.	37	32
A D. Corinto.	Sperry & Co.	1 keg.	10	10
S J D.	"	4 barrel.	260	150
C G. Puntas Arenas.	"	10 cases.		50
W in circle, Panama.	L S Haas.			

Total amount 926 cases and.

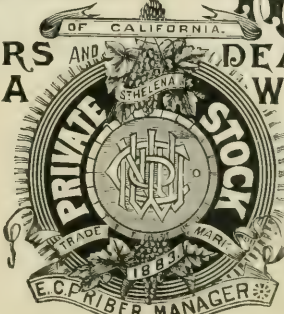
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NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY
 OF CALIFORNIA
 GROWERS AND DEALERS IN
 PURE CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES

SPECIALTIES:
 PRIVATE STOCK HOCK,
 PRIVATE STOCK EL CERRITO,
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 PRIVATE STOCK CLARET,
 PRIVATE STOCK BURGUNDY,
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WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES:
 NAPA CITY, YOUNTVILLE AND
 ST. HELENA.

OFFICES:
 11-13 FIRST ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
 200-202 S. FOURTH ST., ST. LOUIS



TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY, December 13, 1891.

R. S. Amagada	M. de la Cruz & Co.	18 kegs.	216	187
D. M.	F. Meeks	1 keg.	84	45
J. M. G.		2 kegs 2 barrels	201	109
J. H. La Libertad	Reinhold & Frohling	4 barrels	110	110
A. V. O.	M. de la Cruz	31 cases	280	205
		11 kegs	56	65
J. H. A.	M. de la Cruz & Co.	2 ht-barrels	19	19
I. A. S. de la Cruz	Ortiz & Co.	15 cases	400	160
M. de S. M. Amagada	John T. Wright	2 octaves	100	85
B. B. & Co. La Libertad	Bloom Baruch & Co.	8 barrels	100	85
A. D. Amagada	E. de Salda & Co.	10 kegs		

Total amount 47 cases and..... 1,396 1,003

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY, December 13, 1891.

A. S. San Benito	E. L. G. Steele & Co.	5 kegs.	50	52
S. B. A.	W. L. Loria	4 kegs.	240	97
A. L. Amagada	L. F. Lastreito	1 ht-barrel	26	15
A. H. Macan	W. L. Loria	1 barrel	21	14
R. V. B. Mazatlan	Rather & Bendixen	2 barrels 7 kegs.	172	112
H. S. Acapulco	J. O. Meyerink & Co.	2 cases	30	1
		4 cases	4	39
		1 ht-barrel 2 kegs.	47	40
J. M. Manzanillo		2 barrels 7 kegs.	208	150
		3 cases	18	18
T. E. & C. S. Mazatlan	J. Gundlach & Co.	4 barrels 10 kegs.	400	150
E. B. San Benito	E. de Salda & Co.	2 kegs.	20	10
A. O. Z. Manzanillo	Thannhauser & Co.	7 kegs.	112	60
A. O. C. Puerto Angel		10 kegs.	100	90

Total amount 7 cases and..... 1,426 847

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STEAMER STARRUCK, December 15, 1891.

R. D. & Co.	B. Dreyfus & Co.	150 barrels	7,465	2,650
Z. in diamond	B. Frapoli & Co.	25 barrels	1,202	302
G.	J. Gundlach & Co.	60 barrels	2,902	1,451
		3 ht-barrels 2 kegs	92	74
E. in circle	Eisen Vineyard Co.	100 barrels	4,666	2,567
A. S. C.	C. P. Howes	173 barrels	8,650	1,500
R. & F.	Kohler & Frohling	210 barrels	10,554	4,740

Total amount..... 35,541 13,284

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP FRANCIS, December 9, 1891.

L. G.	Italian Swiss Colony	100 barrels	5,000	2,500
F. O. & Co.	Howard & St George	46 barrels	2,325	1,162
H. B. & S.	B. Dreyfus & Co.	135 barrels	18,118	9,059
B. D. & Co.		245 barrels	1,970	985
F. O. & Co. India	L. T. Snow	40 barrels	14,940	7,470
E. B. & J.	J. Gundlach & Co.	176 packages	11,038	5,544
S. in star	Martin Feusler & Co.	50 barrels	2,382	1,131
B. H. Brooklyn	Kohler & Frohling	580 barrels	29,135	14,567
K. & F.	Marshall Spellman & Co	300 barrels	14,700	7,350

Total amount..... 90,656 49,838

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM HAMBURG—PER BRITISH SHIP IRBY, November 30, 1891.

CONSIGNEES.	CONTENTS.	SHIPPERS.
Th. Lappe	50 cases Bitters.	Wm Wolf & Co.
Blankenhuy & Nolte	10 octaves Ginevra	Dallemand & Co.
E. H. Bachman	10 cases Cordials	A. Vignier
A. Walpshmidt	1 case Brandy	Buckingham & Hecht.
Hugo Rheinhold & Co.	20 cases Brandy	Wm Wolf & Co.

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP MANUEL LLAGUNA, December 1, 1891.

R. Simonsen	100 barrels Whisky	Order marked H in circle
Jesse Moore & Co.	165 packages Whisky	Wm Hunt & Co.
Cook & Bernheimer Co.	5 barrels Whisky	Livingston & Co.
	75 packages Whisky	Savage Commercial Co.
J. H. Gurin	30 cases Whisky	Langley & Michaels Co.
J. A Burke	3 barrels Whisky	A. Jessen
	1 barrel Whisky	H. H. Smith & Co.
	4 barrels Whisky	V. Lognay

FROM GENOA—PER IT. BARK BATTISTA ACCAMA, December 1, 1891.

Schioni & Co.	350 cases Wine	Buneman & Martinioni
	1 case Cognac	"
F. Monabelli	50 cases Annesoni	"
G. Dubedat	250 cases Liquors	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
A. Razzetto	15 cases Liquors	Pazetto & Co.
	132 cases	"
T. Lavarelle	100 cases Wine	Order marked F. Z.
F. Chinzano	1000 cases Vermouth	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
E. Accama	18 cases Wine	Order marked E. A.

FROM HAMBURG—PER BRITISH SHIP STAR OF AUSTRIA, December 7, 1891.

Christ Schroder & Co.	50 barrels Whisky	Roth & Co.
	400 barrels	C. W. Craig & Co.
	50 barrels	Order
T. H. Bachman & Co.	400 barrels	C. W. Craig & Co.
H. Newman	10 cases Kummel	Order marked H. N.
	20 cases Brandy	"
	30 cases Gin	"
	5 cases Bitters	"
	10 cases Liquors	"

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STEAMER SAN JUAN, December 14, 1891.

Wilson Meyer & Co.	5 cases Stout	Meyer Wilson & Co.
G. Dubedat	10 cases Wine	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
A. Merton & Co.	4 cases Wine	A. D. Keyes
Cane & Co.	100 cases Wine	Geo. Marcus & Co.
Bachlor & Co.	1 case Champagne	Hellman Bros & Co.
Benedetto Costa & Co.	20 cases Wine	A. Venzano
Sandeman Buck & Co.	8 octaves Wine	Goldberg Bowen & L.
	4 kegs Wine	"

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP TACOMA, December 15, 1891.

Lilienthal & Co.	60 barrels Whisky	Lilienthal & Co.
W. F. Freeman	1 barrel	G. A. Stewart
	1 barrel	B. A. Portias
	1 barrel	B. Drayner

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

CONSIGNEE.	CONTENTS.	SHIPPERS.
Texas & Pacific R. R.	1000 cases Champagne	Wm Wolf & Co.
E. Hawley	10 cases Champagne	M. Christensen
Texas & Pacific R. R.	306 cases	Wm Wolf & Co.
	20 cases Wine	A. Vignier
	1 ht-case Wine	"
Southern Pacific Co.	120 barrels Stout	Sherwood & Sherwood
	60 barrels Ale	"
E. Hawley	6 cases Wine	Order marked J. H.
S. V. Fornaris & Co.	200 cases Champagne	Chas. Meinecke & Co.
	100 cases	W. Chapman

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

From December 1st to December 15th, 1891.

CONSIGNEES	SPIRITS			WHISKY		
	Barrels	1/2 bbl	Cases	Cases	Barrels	1/2 bbl
Jones Mundy & Co.	480				70	65
Lilienthal & Co.	732					
C. W. Craig & Co.	660				116	
Strauss & Co.				500	60	30
Carroll & Carroll					30	
A. Grenebaum & Co.					66	
Siebs Bros & Plageman					61	
Moore Hunt & Co.					5	45
Meyerfield Mitchell & S.					55	
H. Campe & Co.					18	
F. Chevalier & Co.					20	
Petar & Dresco Co. Oak						
Richards Drug Co.					5	
J. Ferguson					5	
H. Kuhn					5	
O. Connolly					2	
E. J. Wilkenson					1	
G. Bozola					1	
L. Gendotti					2	
B. O. Regan					1	
A. Zenovitch					1	
H. Shanks					1	
J. L. Nickel					1	
O. F. T. Co.					2	
Total	1,872			508	557	144

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,
J. & P. MARTELL COGNAC,
MINERAL WATERS OF THE APOLLINARIS CO., Limited, London
MORGAN BRO., PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,
DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Claret and Santemes,
HOCK WINES, from Messrs. Henckell & Co., Mayence,

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,
GILKA KUMMEL,
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILIP BEST),
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon
THE "BEST" TONIC,
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE in Hogsheads,
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogsheads,
ANDREW USHER & CO'S Scotch Whiskies
JAMESON & CO., IRISH WHISKY,
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,
"DOG'S-HEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Belmont; '86 T. J. Monarch; '83 Bluegrass; '85 Ripy; '83 Chickencock; '86 Allen Bradley rye and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From December 1st to December 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Colima.....	C F C, London..	Beck Phyr & Co.	10 barrels..	485	\$ 350
"	FP, Puntas Arenas	B Dreyfus & Co.	1 hf-barrel..	26	155
"	J F, La Libertad	Miscellaneous	1 barrel.....	50	125
"	G P, Acapulco.....	"	5 cases.....	15	125
"	B C, La Libertad	J Gundlach & Co.	1 keg.....	10	20
Jaen.....	G G, Victoria.....	Cal W G Union..	10 punch-bis..	2,004	901
City of Pueblo	"	"	13 punch-bis..	2,004	901
City of Sydney	BB&Co, LaLibe'd	Lilienthal & Co.	1 barrel.....	49	37
"	"	Kohler & Frohling	10 cases.....	70	70
"	V & Co.,	Miscellaneous	2 octaves.....	53	49
"	B B & Co.,	Bloom Baruch & Co	1 barrel.....	50	27
"	E B, San Benito.	E de Saba & Co.	2 kegs.....	19	34
Total amount 15 cases and.....				4,750	\$2,724

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From December 1st to December 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Colima.....	M C, New York..	F Borreo.....	1 hf-bbl.....	28	\$ 56
"	G G, " "	"	4 kegs.....	40	80
"	M & Co.,	Garnier Lancel & Co	1 barrel.....	40	89
"	G J, Hoboken.....	Berlinger Bros.	1 hf-barrel..	25	90
"	I C, New York..	A Greenebaum & Co	5 hf-bbls....	119	251
Francis.....	C S, Chicago.....	Chas Stern & Sons	180 pkgs....	9,088	18,176
"	C S, New York..	"	167 pkgs....	5,159	10,318
"	K & V B, " "	Kohler & Van Bergen	20 hf-bbls....	549	356
City of Sydney	J B, Newark.....	Garnier Lancel & Co	1 hf-barrel..	25	62
Starbuck.....	J P, New York..	Berges & Domenic	13 barrels..	143	249
Total amount.....				15,216	\$29,727

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From December 1st to December 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Walla Walla..	H B Co, Victoria	Braunschweiger & Co	4 cases.....		\$ 20
Colima.....	MacCo, Champ'co	Bloom Baruch & Co	2 cases.....		44
"	J O B, Ocos.....	E de Saba & Co.	1 case.....		9
"	F H, " "	"	1 case.....		9
"	FENIX, P Arenas	B Dreyfus & Co.	3 barrels....	129	650
"	J M L, Ocos.....	"	1 hf-barrel..	27	145
"	MDS, La Libertad	"	1 case.....		12
"	"	"	1 keg.....		25
"	O & C, Puntas Aren	"	5 barrels....	219	975
"	W India, Corinto.	J Gundlach & Co.	1 barrel.....	49	150
"	V & C, " "	J Gundlach & Co.	1 keg.....	10	20
"	F A E, " "	"	2 cases.....		20
"	S M, Corinto.....	Carroll & Carroll.	6 cases.....		45
"	Puntas Arenas	L S Haas.....	2 hf-barrels.	39	130
"	E & C, " "	"	5 hf-barrels.	133	667
"	"	"	10 cases.....		65
"	E R C, Oros.....	E L G Steele & Co.	6 cases.....		240
"	A E, San J de Guat	Lilienthal & Co.	25 cases.....		218
City of Pueblo	C W Co, Victoria	A Greenebaum & Co	1 puncheon..	125	218
Mariposa.....	E M, Auckland..	Lilienthal & Co.	1 keg.....	5	32
"	J R M, Melbourne	Wm Wolff & Co.	5 cases.....		75
City of Sydney	J A C, San Blas	W Loazia.....	1 keg.....	18	60
"	Y & de S, San de G	Castle Bros.	4 cases.....		53
"	V & Co, LaLibe'd	Miscellaneous	1 keg.....	20	60
"	F A, Corinto.....	Carroll & Carroll.	1 barrel.....	49	189
"	J H, La Libertad	"	5 barrels....	205	744
"	P Y cia, S J de Guat	"	4 barrels....	171	429
"	BB&Co, LaLibe'd	L S Haas.....	6 barrels....	50	218
"	M de S M, Amapala	John T Wright.	1 keg.....	5	27
"	L & Co, Champe'co	Hellman Bros & Co	40 cases....		370
"	BB&Co, LaLibe'd	Bloom Baruch & Co	6 barrels....	300	218
"	S & Co, S J de Guat	Schwartz Bros.	50 cases....		462
"	Z, San Blas.....	Thannhauser & Co.	2 cases.....		15
Total amount 193 cases and.....				1,592	6,767

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	BULK.			BOTTLED.			
	Barrels	1/2 bbl	1/4 bbl	Case	Cask	Barrels	Box
Jones Mundy & Co.....						185	
Sherwood & Sherwood.....				131		90	
W Loazia.....						185	
Wm Wolff & Co.....						90	115
John T Cutting Co.....						100	
C A Zinkand.....	50		80				
Total.....	50	2	80	317	465	115	

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From December 1st to December 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Galilee.....	F S, Tahiti.....	Wilkens & Co.....	12 packages	550	\$ 250
"	J W E, " "	M Turner.....	1 case.....		5
"	T India, " "	"	8 barrels....	400	190
Harvester.....	H W S & S, Hilo.	Ruther & Bendixen	15 cases....	784	470
"	"	"	5 cases.....		20
Neptune.....	H I, Acapulco....	John T Wright..	15 cases....		67
Colima.....	C F C, London..	Beck Phyr & Co.	5 kegs.....	50	45
"	"	"	1 case.....		5
"	"	"	2 barrels....	100	50
Grandjohn.....	SM&Co, Vancou'r	Kohler & Frohling.	10 cases....		30
Queen.....	A C, " "	B Frapoli & Co.	2 barrels....	95	19
Empire.....	McK&Co, Nana'i'o	Cal W G Union..	6 barrels....	294	122
"	F M, " "	A Ceresolla.....	1 barrel.....	48	12
"	E S, " "	"	1 barrel.....	29	7
Vega.....	AMCo, Champ'ico	E L G Steele & Co.	36 cases....		117
Twilight.....	J V, Altata.....	W Loazia.....	4 cases....	202	91
"	J C, " "	Cabrera Roma & Co	1 keg.....	10	9
China.....	R India, Yokoha'a	J Gundlach & Co.	28 barrels..	1,383	560
"	MBros&Co.,	Macondray Br & Co	48 cases....		132
"	FNindia M, Hongk	C J Tallon.....	2 kegs.....	10	7
City of Pueblo	C W Co, Victoria	A Greenebaum & Co	2 barrels....	102	77
Mariposa.....	W S L, Honolulu	Lenormand Bros..	3 cases.....		20
"	R J B H, Apia....	"	2 cases.....		121
"	P & C C, Honolulu	D G Camarinos...	3 barrels....	153	25
John G North	B in cir, S Rosalia	A Carpenter.....	123 barrels.	6,437	1,801
City of Sydney	H P C, Kent, Eng	Cal Transfer Co..	2 hf-barrels.	50	50
"	C T C, Rotterdam	C Carpy & Co.....	10 barrels..	46	280
Total amount 119 cases and.....				11,286	\$4,517

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From December 1st to December 15th, 1891.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS & CONT	VALUE.
City of Sydney.	F J C, Manzanillo	Redington & Co.....	2 cases Bitters..	16
"	P R, " "	W Loazia.....	1 case Bitters..	9
"	C & F, San Benito	E de Saba & Co.	10 cs Vermouth.	29
"	GCRB, San J de G	Schwartz Bros.	10 cases Alcohol	259
"	E B, San Benito..	E de Saba & Co.	1 bbl Ginger Ale	72
"	"	"	1 package Bitters	20
Mariposa.....	HH&Co, Honolulu	Mack & Co.....	1 keg Ginger Ale	29
J G North.....	B in cir, S Rosalia	A Carpentier.....	3 cases Alcohol.	70
Total amount 26 cases, etc.....				\$304

For Salvation Army beer: Allow an ounce of hops and a spoonful of ginger to two gallons of water. When boiled strain it, and put in a pint of molasses and a few sprigs of silver birch, and when cool add a teaspoonful of yeast. Pour into a light clean cask, let it ferment for a day or two, and then bottle it for use. For "Salvation Champaigne" the principal ingredients are lump sugar boiled with gooseberries and a little mangel-wurzel. These and several other recipes form the gist of a sparkling little item from the pen of the author of "Twice Round the Clock."

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

212-214 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.24 N. FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OR.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNE
HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports,
E. & J. BURKE'S Irish and Scotch Whiskies,
BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Limited—Bass Ale in Wood,
E. & J. BURKE'S Bass Ale and Dublin Porter GUINNESS
EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew.
Re-imported American Whiskies, CARLISLE BOURBON, HORSLEY RYE, Etc.

ESCHENAUER & CO'S CLARETS and SAUTERNES,
A. HOUTMAN & CO'S HOLLAND GIN
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY,
GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT in Wood,
JOULES STONE ALE in Hhds and Hf-Hhds.
MEINOLD'S ANCHOR BRAND NEW YORK CIDER,
CARACAS BITTERS,

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports,
E. & J. BURKE'S JAMAICA RUM,
SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER (the "Pilsener" and Light Sparkling,
also SCHLITZ in Wood,
ROSS' ROYAL GINGER ALE CLUB SODA, ETC.
HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water,

ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES.

BRANDY PRODUCT

[OFFICIAL FIGURES.]

FIRST DISTRICT FOR NOVEMBER, '91.

Produced and bonded.....	46,578 Gallons
Received from Distilleries in Fourth district of California.....	69,315 "
" special bonded warehouses in Fourth District of California.....	"
Transferred from distilleries to special bonded warehouses in Eastern Districts.....	18,786 "
" special bonded warehouses to special bonded warehouses in Eastern Districts.....	16,978 "
Tax-paid.....	10,638 "
Exported.....	23,637 "
Remaining in bond Nov. 30, 1891.....	669,537 "

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

OCTOBER, 1891.

	Pkgs.	Gallons.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery.....	1,902	200,536
Brandy withdrawn from S. B. W.....	35	2,198
Port produced.....	}	653,581*
Angelica produced.....		
Sherry produced.....		
Muscatel produced.....		
Tokay produced.....		
Malaga produced.....		

* Internal Revenue Department advance. Incomplete and subject to correction.

Total product to November 1st (subject to correction).....1,518,593 gallons.

NOVEMBER.

No Report.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

OCTOBER, 1891.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery.....	525	88,465
Brandy withdrawn from S. B. W.....	115	24,208
Brandy actually used for fortification.....	590	95,736
Port produced.....		248,777
Angelica produced.....		55,580
Sherry produced.....		4,328
Muscatel produced.....		25,135
Tokay produced.....		5,002
Malaga produced.....		31,000
Sweet Catawba produced.....		555

NOVEMBER.

No Report.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
Total for January.....	830,675	108,100
Total for February.....	954,318	44,795
Total for March.....	997,085	47,055
Total for April.....	1,295,820	45,350
Total for May.....	1,505,467	53,445
Total for June.....	964,510	29,190
Total for July.....	979,740	27,440
Total for August.....	1,242,170	62,790
Total for September.....	1,160,314	46,210
Total for October.....	855,980	21,790
Total for November.....	1,119,813	78,766
December 1.....	29,930	1,680
" 2.....	6,380	5,750
" 3.....	41,950	10,800
" 4.....	9,120	100
" 5.....	40,050	3,500
" 7.....	16,162	1,760
" 8.....	36,216	6,586
" 9.....	28,420	100
" 10.....	45,340	21,700
" 11.....	19,930	800
" 12.....	22,655	13,600
" 14.....	31,210	3,900
" 15.....	24,310	5,300
" 16.....	25,280	1,460
" 17.....	11,600	3,950
" 18.....	39,200	6,070

THE "GRAPE LEAF."

We are pleased to welcome the *Grape Leaf* to our exchange table. It is a neat twenty page publication, devoted to the interest of wines, spirits, fruit and table luxuries, and is ably edited by Champion Bissell, the well-known New York connoisseur. It has risen on the ashes of the old *Seco*, and in such able hands as Mr. Bissell's it ought to be a success.

Correspondence.

CHICAGO, December 11, 1891.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review—DEAR SIR: Having been repeatedly urged by distillers and others largely interested in the whisky trade to endeavor to initiate some plan by which the promiscuous circulation of price current by the trade journals may be avoided. I have therefore adopted the following plan which I trust will be approved by the trade and carried out by my contemporaries.

There will be no more whisky price current published in the *Western Broker*, instead of which supplements containing quotations furnished by distillers or their authorized agents will be mailed to actual subscribers to the *Broker*, who are also bonafide wholesale liquor dealers. Each of these supplements will be numbered to correspond with the number attached to the name of the subscriber on our books in order that its source may be readily ascertained should it be found in the hands of a retail dealer.

Trusting that this plan will meet with your approval and be acted upon in your valuable paper.

I am respectfully, ALFRED SANDERSON.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. Co.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply
of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES,

2x2--4 Feet Long, 2x2--5 Feet Long,
2x2--6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta, - - - - - Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

Per Southern Pacific Co's Lines During November, 1891, Showing Destination and Points of Shipment.

TO	Brandy		Wine		FROM	Brandy		Wine	
	Case	Gallons	Case	Gallons		Case	Gallons	Case	Gallons
Boston.....			10		San Francisco.....	72	9,739	1,603	321,108
Providence.....			3		Oakland, 16th Street.....			4	2,071
Portland, Me.....			2		Livermore.....			50	983
Hartford, Conn.....			4	2,270	Marysville.....			1	214
Other New England points.....		242	40	398	Chico.....		10		48
Buffalo.....		20	7	20	San Jose.....	7	343	137	1,914
New York.....	35	3,219	386	64,577	Irvington.....		25	10	2,549
Other New York & N J points.....	1	80	37	1,293	Santa Clara.....				2,490
Philadelphia.....		45	364	3,010	Santa Cruz.....			2	292
Pittsburg.....		10	3	300	Stockton.....			4	7,776
Other Pennsylvania points.....		40	15	726	Fresno.....			2	5,069
Baltimore.....			17	100	Kingsburg.....				35
Washington.....		50	2	2,653	Concord.....				5,002
Other Virginia and Maryland pts.....			12	98	Sacramento.....			501	13,213
Other Carolina and Georgia pts.....	3		28	117	Folsom.....		1,074		1,836
New Orleans.....		407	40	229,856	Natoma.....				24,100
Baton Rouge.....				2,080	Placerville.....				73
New Iberia.....				2,758	Napa.....		90		5,152
Other Louisiana points.....		20		239	Oakville.....		100	3	41,386
Mobile.....				28	Rutherford.....				95
Other Gulf State points.....		112	173	647	St. Helena.....		344	1	8,119
Galveston.....		42		4,590	Krug.....		14		240
Houston.....		121		1,879	Woodland.....				10
Sherman.....			242	1,026	South Los Guilicos.....				
San Antonio.....	2		37	5,060	Santa Rosa.....		337	4	23,401
Other Texas points.....	8	323	88	1,052	Healdsburg.....		95		
Hot Springs.....		10		112	Vineyard.....		89		
Little Rock.....			2	72	Los Angeles.....	3	2,966	501	4,242
Other Ark. and Ind. Ter. points.....			4	96	San Gabriel.....		407		7,952
Louisville.....				3,154	Brookside.....				4,000
Other Tenn. and Ky. points.....			18	136	Santa Barbara.....				326
Cincinnati.....		1,409	528	9,994	Anaheim.....		54		869
Cleveland.....		314	57	1,645	Santa Ana.....		37		139
Toledo.....			2		Winthrop.....		40		140
Other Ohio points.....		196	20	639	Mayfield.....				
Indianapolis.....		174		3,046	Mountain View.....				
Other Indiana points.....		80	8	339	Los Gatos.....				
Chicago.....	9	2,656	135	61,466	Boulder Creek.....				
Other Illinois points.....			1	206	Valley Springs.....				
Detroit.....		29	4	98	Oakdale.....				
Other Michigan points.....		73	9	2,248	Cordelia.....				
Milwaukee.....	1	1,772	2	13,948	Sobre Vista.....				
Other Wisconsin points.....		48	10	481	Glen Ellen.....				
St. Louis.....	2	1,970	56	27,131	Vina.....				
Kansas City.....		157	13	12,801	Alhambra.....				
St. Joseph.....			3		Cucamonga.....				
Other Missouri points.....			17	207	Downey.....				
Davenport.....				50	Norwalk.....				
Sioux City.....	7	46		249	Gilroy.....				
Other Iowa points.....		41	12	400	Menlo Park.....				
St. Paul.....		10	6	2,335	Stockton.....				
Minneapolis.....		747		2,307	Madera.....				
Other Minnesota points.....		153	14	1,658	Ione.....				
Omaha.....	1	221	18	4,848	Korbels.....				
Other Neb. and Kans. points.....	1	310	29	1,187	Calistoga.....				
Dakota.....		202	18	1,240	South Vallejo.....				
Denver.....	8	348	289	7,022	Yulupa.....				
Pueblo.....	4	8		168	Yountville.....				
Other Colorado and N. Mex pts.....		10	35	755	Gridley.....				
Canada.....		49		29	Pomona.....				
London, Eng.....			3		Redwood City.....				
Wheeling.....					El Verano.....				
Key West.....					Cloverdale.....				
Birmingham, Ala.....					McConnell.....				
Jacksonville.....					Elk Grove.....				
Dallas.....					Colfax.....				
Fort Worth.....					Geyserville.....				
Memphis.....					Bello.....				
Columbus.....					Hopland.....				
Shreveport.....					Rocklin.....				
Total.....	82	15,764	2,823	484,844	Total.....	82	15,764	2,823	484,844

Chicago Department.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHICAGO, December 10, 1891.

The whisky market for the past fortnight has been fully as quiet as it was at any time during the past year, and that is simply saying that it has been fearfully stagnant. One may travel the streets through and not hear an encouraging word, except possibly about a small sale of goods for immediate consumption. It is true that the jobbers are feeling the effect of the oncoming holiday trade and are in pretty good spirits, that is if they deal in good spirits at all. But they are in no haste about making purchases for future delivery, knowing that with matters standing as they do now there will be no trouble to fill orders at almost their own terms for a long time to come.

As to California wine there is about as little to be said as there is in regard to other goods. A number of dealers report quite a movement, Mr. Bergevin, representing the Eisen wines, being specially jubilant over an unwonted activity for this time of the year. He has just received three cars of wine and has had but little trouble in placing all of it. The holidays are making the wine trade pretty lively, and those brands that are known as A1 are reaping a good harvest, as they truly deserve to do.

When the city limits of Chicago were extended a year or so ago, and the whole of Cook county absorbed, or so much of it as was possible without being charged with highway robbery, there were a number of villages included which were "dry." (I presume that it is useless to explain to our readers that "dry" means temperance.) The rules and regulations which were in force in the village boards were left as they were before the absorption, and now we have the anomaly of portions of the city where liquor can be sold and other sections where no license for its sale can be secured.

But while the village was "dry," it did not signify that its inhabitants had to go without their regular "nip." Clubs at once became wonderfully fashionable, and in such a select and religious center as Englewood, for example, there is to be found one of the finest club houses in the Union. Drug stores, hotels and corner groceries, which simply used their stock of canned goods, etc., in lieu of a screen, were filling a long and dry-felt want to the very best advantage possible, especially to their proprietors, as there was no license to pay. But the day of their fun has passed. The retail liquor dealers got the worst of a little contest in which they were interested, and they took out their revenge in forcing all these shops in the "dry" sections to either take out a license or travel. As they could not do the former the latter was their only alternative, and now there are many thirsty residents in the "dry" districts.

I had the pleasure of a long chat with Hon. J. M. Samuels, World's Fair Commissioner of Horticulture, the other day, and from him gleaned much that will be of interest to viticulturists of California as well as to those of the country at large. The Bureau of Viticulture will occupy the lower story of one of the Pavilions of the Horticultural Building. Its dimensions will be 254 by 122 feet with a 22-6 ceiling. This will give 30,988 square feet of floor room, and 697,230 cubic feet of space. The cubic measurement will be found to be quite an item before all who will want space are accommodated. In addition to this Mr. Samuels is endeavoring to arrange for an annex in which to exhibit as fully as possible all phases of grape growing and wine making. In it will be displayed all manner of pruning and training of vines from the California "head" to the Eastern trellis and arbor. A model California wine cellar will be constructed of make-believe "adobe," and the entire processes of wine making and brandy distilling will be illustrated with life-like exactness. In the matter of pathology all will be done that can be to demonstrate the best remedies for diseases and what they are.

The State or any county in it may offer premiums for best exhibits, or for any other feature they may determine upon, and they may be competed for independent of any national awards. But in every case the exhibit must be made in the government building. No awards will be made on exhibits made in State buildings.

Mr. Samuels spoke very encouragingly of the outlook for this branch of the department under his charge, and was sure that California would fully realize the wonderful opportunity which would here be afforded her of bringing her wines as well as all other products of the vine and fruit trees into the notice of the entire world.

I am sure that Mr. Samuel's heart is in the right place in regard to California, and that he will do as much for the grand State we all love so well as could one of our own men in his position, and possibly a great deal more, for he will have no jealousies, sectional or political with which to contend. If he can only be as fortunate in his selection of a chief of the Bureau of Viticulture as California was in his selection as Commissioner of Horticulture, we may expect California to do herself proud and to carry off every medal offered.

The "Harvey" restaurant has followed in the footsteps of the California Viticultural Cafe, and is a thing of the past. The trouble is that the promoters of these schemes want to fly before their pin feathers are fairly sprouted. There is a grand field in Chicago for a California viticultural restaurant, and some one will come to the fore by and bye who will make a mint of money out of the enterprise.

Capt. C. E. Shillaber, Manager of the To-Kalon Wine Company, is spending a few weeks in California. Conjointly with Mr. Crabb and Senator Stanford's manager, Mr. McIntyre, he is planning a most active campaign for To-Kalon wine and Vina brandy for the coming year.

In the current issue of that most sterling trade journal, *Mida's Criterion*, I find the following well merited compliment to a California wine. Having sampled a bottle of the wine myself I can vouch for all that is said in the following:

"Messrs. Nolan & Co., the Chicago agents of the Sierra Madre Vintage Co., California, presented us with a sample of the port of their house. The quality was so superior to anything that we have ever seen emanating from California that it was to us a virtual revelation. We wish the company could distribute such samples throughout the entire United States, for it would unmistakably prove that the highest grade of Port wine could be produced on the Pacific coast, provided the grower is given full encouragement by buyers to produce his best. Unfortunately, the average buyer places all California port on the same level, expecting to buy them all at the same minimum price. We hope that the Sierra Madre Vintage Co., will make active propaganda with its Port, both at the World's Fair and elsewhere. It will redound not only to its own credit, but to that of the entire coast."

In a recent issue of a New York paper the following was published under the head of "Tramp Steamers to the Pacific Coast:" The return cargo consists of cased salmon, other canned goods, wine, lumber and various unperishable products of the Pacific slope. Most of the California ships dock in the East River, and on almost any day you may see three or four of the monsters loading or unloading. There is no more interesting place in town than the wharves where the California ships unload wine. In some instances the warehouses of the dealers stand just across the street from the wharf, and where this is the case there is no end of bustle and business. Men stand round with bung starters ready to open any barrel that a purchaser wishes to sample, and long tubes, open at both ends, but easily closed at the upper end by a good broad thumb, are thrust into the barrel in order that enough of the liquor may be taken out for sampling. Millions of gallons are thus tested and sold. Much of the wine is consigned by houses in California to agents here, though dealers also order directly from the California wine

houses. A single dealer buys from 100 to 1000 barrels, and sometimes resells it at the wharf as soon as it is landed. Red wines, chiefly clarets, are most in demand, though large quantities of white wines and brandies are brought around the Horn.

Jacob Woolner, one of the directors of the whisky trust, was at the Grand Pacific the other day, and said his company had made all preparations to begin distilling spirits at Peoria shortly, by the Takamine process.

"We have erected an entirely new plant," said Mr. Woolner, "and will begin work, using the method discovered by Takamine, and this process will be gradually introduced in all the distilleries now owned or controlled by the Cattle Feeding & Distilling Company. By this system, or process, we will be able to make spirits fifteen to twenty per cent cheaper than at present."

Mr. Woolner said Mr. Takamine, the Japanese who discovered the process, would at no distant day, demonstrate that he could make beer, ale and other fermented liquors by his process and much cheaper. Mr. Woolner declared the trust wouldn't buy any more distilleries, as it now has ninety per cent of the customers and is securing those of the trust's two rivals by offering goods at lower prices. The Takamine process, Mr. Woolner believes, will eventually give the trust complete control of the whisky output.

Chas. Kobert, of Mueller, Wathen & Kobert, has again visited his favorite stamping ground, Chicago, and we know of none who is more heartily received by his friends and patrons than Charley Kobert. The brands, "Rolling Fork," "Cumberland," and "Moore & Grigsby," produced by his firm, enjoy a steady consumption which can be relied upon with the regularity of clock-work.

L. L. PALMER.

A FINE CALENDAR FOR 1892.

One of the tastiest calendars we have seen for a long time is just issued by Messrs. William Wolf & Co., the agents for Pommery Sec. It bears a splendid steel engraving, portraying the Prince of Wales, who, by selecting "Pommery" as his beverage added materially in bringing about recognition from the better classes for this now popular brand.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Very satisfactory progress is being made by John M. Samuels, the Chief of the Horticultural and Viticultural Department of the World's Fair, toward making the exhibit what it should be. Mr. Samuels being a horticulturist of ability and reputation, will have immediate charge of the horticultural display, and there will be sub-chiefs of Viticulture and Floriculture.

Ample provision will be made for the general viticultural display in the building which is now being erected. The building will have two wings and one of these will be entirely devoted to viticulture. In this building the exhibits of the viticultural products of every country and of every kind are to be shown, and those displays will be open to all who intend to compete for medals, prizes, etc.

The Chief of Viticulture has not yet been chosen.

The World's Fair Committee of the State Viticultural Commissioners met at 12 o'clock on the 14th inst. Messrs. Doyle, Priber, De Turk and Stephens were present. After some discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the Commission, as such, should make an exhibit of viticultural products at the World's Fair, not for competition but as a part of the State exhibit.

Resolved, That an invitation be extended to Viticultural producers and merchants throughout the State to contribute to such exhibition under regulations to be prescribed by a committee to be hereafter appointed for the purpose, by whom also the goods offered for exhibition must be approved.

Resolved, That the Secretary give public notice of this intention and invite producers to communicate their proposed action to this Commission.

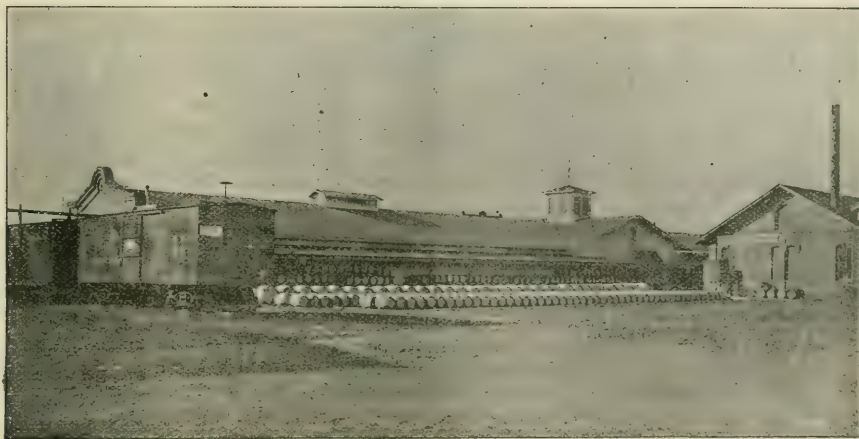
Resolved, That the Secretary also offer his services as a medium of communication between individuals desiring to exhibit for competition and the World's Fair authorities.

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CAPT. SHILLABER HERE.

Capt. C. E. Shillaber, the Manager of the To-Kalon Wine Co. at Chicago, and the Western Manager for the Vina brandies is on the Coast for a brief business trip.

Capt. Shillaber says that the trade in all wines and liquors in Chicago, and in fact all over the west is rapidly picking up, though it has been rather quiet during the summer season. The wines of Mr. Crabb, and the Stanford brandies are making new friends all the time, and are holding all their old consumers. In Capt. Shillaber's opinion Chicago is becoming every month a better market for the finer wines, as the consumers are a class being well-to-do people and not the poorer classes as is the case in New Orleans and in other markets. The Chicago wine drinkers are best suited when they can get direct from the vineyards of reputable producers or from merchants in whom they have confidence.

The future outlook he considers very bright, and he thinks that an immediate advance in values is almost certain. He considers himself very fortunate in having the stocks of Mr. Crabb to draw upon for his trade.

While Capt. Shillaber is here, he and Capt. McIntyre the General Manager of the Stanford vineyard at Vina will devote some time to the question of marketing the Vina brandies in the East. There is a very good opportunity of extending the demand for these brandies, which will be availed of at once. The measures for placing the brandies on the market on more favorable terms than ever are under consideration by the two gentlemen, in connection with Ariel Lathrop, who manages Senator Stanford's interests here while the Senator is in Washington.

DEATH OF G. G. BLANCHARD.

Viticultural Commissioner, George G. Blanchard, died at his home in Placerville at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 13th after an illness of short duration. His death was the result of pleuropneumonia and uræmia. He returned to his home from San Francisco on the 8th, complaining of a severe cold, but nevertheless attended to his law practice until the 10th, when he was taken with a conjunctive chill. He was removed to his home, where symptoms of pneumonia, speedily succeeded by those of virulent uræmia, developed.

Mr. Blanchard's death is generally deplored as a loss to the State. He was one of the oldest pioneer residents, having arrived on August 6, 1849. He was the oldest practitioner of the El Dorado county bar in which he has been an active man since 1855. His reputation extended through the State not only as a lawyer but as one of the stalwart leaders of the Republican party. In the last campaign he was a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional district, and was nearly successful, though the district is Democratic. He leaves a widow, two sons and a married daughter.

George G. Blanchard was born in Rome, N. Y., in 1826. After coming to California he and settled in El Dorado county, at El Dorado, then known as Mud Springs. He worked in the mines at that place for two years, and then in 1853, took up the practice of law. In this he was very successful.

In politics Mr. Blanchard was a strong Republican, and at the close of the war he was an active worker for his party. He was a ready speaker, and during the campaigns he took the stump for his party and spoke frequently both in his own district and in other parts of the State.

Mr. Blanchard was several times offered the nomination for Judge of the Superior Court, but he refused it. He was also several times tendered the nomination for Congress in the Second District, then composed of Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tuolumne and Yuba counties, but firmly declined this honor until the last election, when he finally accepted. He was defeated by a very small vote, however, by his opponent, A. Caminetti, of Amador county.

Mr. Blanchard was a prominent Mason and Knight Templar, and was for years a member of the Academy of Sciences.

He was married before he came to this State, but his wife died shortly after his arrival. She left one son, George Blanchard, who was at one time Judge of the Superior Court in Colusa county and who is now practicing law in Sacramento.

Mr. Blanchard married again in 1855, and by his second wife had one daughter, Mrs. Zwissler, the wife of his law partner, and one son, now about 18 years of age, who is employed in the office of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco.

The semi-annual meeting of the Viticultural Commissioners is set by law for the Second Monday in December, and on the 14th inst. after the meeting had been called to order Commissioner, John T. Doyle offered the following:

Resolved, That we have learned with deep regret of the death of Commissioner George G. Blanchard, a member of this Commission from its inception, that our Secretary be directed to express to the family of the deceased our sympathy with them and our sense of the loss which the public has sustained in the decease of a most useful and devoted public officer; and that out of respect to his memory the Commission do now adjourn until Thursday the 17th., inst. at 11 am.

SWEET WINE IN THE EAST.

Frank A. West has submitted the following report on the use of high proof brandy and concentrated must for sweet wine making in the wineries east of the Rockies:

STOCKTON, December 10, 1891.

To the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners.—After the revision of the sweet wine regulations was completed in Washington last June, I visited in accordance with your instructions the principal wine growing districts of New York and Ohio, with a view of investigating the possibilities of opening a market for California brandies to be used in fortifying sweet wines free of tax, and I regret to say that from the information gained in personal interviews with the wine growers and in correspondence since my return from the East, there would seem to be no prospect of opening such a market unless the methods of manufacture employed in the East be changed. There is a very large amount of sweet Catawba manufactured in New York and Ohio and also a considerable quantity of Port. These wines are clean, sound and wholesome, but owing to the fact that some cane sugar is used in their manufacture they cannot be classified as "pure sweet wines" as defined in the sweet wine law and are consequently not eligible for fortification with grape spirits free of tax. It would seem that the Eastern growers could avail themselves of the law by fermenting the pure juice of the grape as low as possible under the law, then adding the extreme limit of spirit, withdrawing from the fortifying room and sweetening with cane sugar or concentrated must as preferred.

Whether or not this would produce as good a wine as is produced now by the New York and Ohio growers I do not know, but I can see superficially no objection to such a course and I can see no reason why such a method of manufacture could not be profitably adopted.

In any event these wines will continue to be made and fortified with grain spirits and the market will not be open to California until some change is made in the methods of operation. Under the present laws the use of condensed must *unless produced by the party who offers the same for fortification* is precluded. Hence this market is also shut out although I believe many of the Eastern growers would use California condensed must if it were properly presented to them. Several men informed me that they had made satisfactory experiments with samples, but had not taken much interest in the matter because they were doing very well as they were. There is a very general opinion among all the Eastern growers that a concerted move should be made by the California and Eastern men against the adulterators in large cities. The use of cane sugar in a limited amount by the legitimate wine growers of the East, cannot be considered in any sense an adulteration because their wines are as pure as ours, and we Californians would find in the Eastern growers our strongest allies against our worst foes, and would find them ready at any time to unite with us in any measure which would lead to this end.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK A. WEST.



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I. A. I. Nolet, Schiedam.....I.A.I.N.
Game Cock and Double Eagle Gins.
Boord & Son, London.....Jamaica Rums, Etc.
John Ramsay, Islay.....Scotch Whisky.
Lacave & Co., Cadiz.....Crown Sherries.

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A. de Luze & fils, Bord'x. Fine Clarets, Sauternes, Olive Oil.
C. Marcy & Liger-Belair, Nuits.....Burgundies.
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz.....Hock Wines.
Schultz & Wagner, Frankfurt-o., the M'.....Hock Wines.
Haussmann Junr, Traben.....Mosel Wines.
Gebr. Macholl, Munich.....Kirschwasser.

Genovera.....Natural Sparkling Mineral Water
Royal Prussian Springs.....Selters Water.
Rakoczy Bitter Water Co., Budapest, Mineral Water.
Moore & Simmott, Philadelphia.....Whiskies.
A. Chevallier-Appert.....Paris Wine Finings.
A. Boake Roberts & Co., London.....Wine Finings.
J. J. W. Peters, Hamburg.....Cherry Cordial.
Standard Mineral Water Co., Liverpool...Ginger Ale.
Prune Juice Extract, Batavia Arrack.
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Boord's Old Tom Gin.



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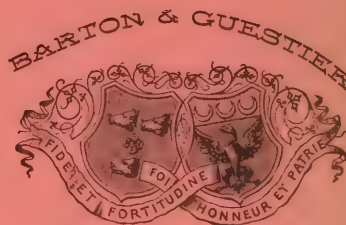
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KEELEY'S METHOD A SUCCESS.

OUR WINES IN FRANCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8, 1891

Every one knows of the sad end of Colonel John F. Mines, the champion of Dr. Keeley's "bi-chloride of gold" cure for habitual drunkenness, and when his death was announced the Prohibitionists chuckled because they thought that the end of the Keeley cure was at hand. Dr. Keeley however, insisted that the death of Mines could in no manner be considered as affecting the value of the remedy—and that all that was claimed for it was that it would take away from the confirmed inebriate all craving for liquor, leaving him to all intents and purposes in the same state as far as taste went, as he was before he ever took a single glass of liquor.

But in San Francisco a most remarkable cure is announced. Everyone here knows of the dissipated habits of the Fair boys—the wild sons of Ex-United States Senator James G. Fair, the millionaire. Their drunken antics and pranks would fill several large volumes if told. Charles Fair, one of the sons, has just returned from Dwight, where he spent a month under Dr. Keeley's charge. He says that since then he has been able to resist all temptations and thinks that he will never want to drink again.

He states that soon after he began the treatment the desire for stimulants ceased, and he has not taken a drink since. He added that he believed his cure permanent and had the utmost faith in its efficiency as a specific against dipsomania.

In describing the mode of treatment Mr. Fair said: "When you first apply for treatment you are given the choice of boarding with the doctor, or residing at the hotel, most of the patients preferring the latter. For the first five days the patient is allowed a certain quantity of whisky at stated intervals every day, but on the fifth day the bi-chloride of gold treatment begins. It is given by the doctor, or one of his assistants, by means of hypodermic injection four or five times a day. The first few doses produce such a nausea that the stomach refuses to retain any liquor. In conjunction with these injections the patients take a liquid preparation internally every hour during the day. The course of treatment extends over a period of four weeks, at the expiration of which time the patient can be turned loose in a distillery with perfect safety, for the very smell of liquor becomes abhorrent to him. At the time I was there the patients were awarming in, there being between seven and eight hundred in the town, but as agencies are being established all over the United States, the rush for Dr. Keeley's hospital will prove to be materially lessened. Personally, however, I would prefer to go there, because, as everyone in the town is there for the same purpose, there is no feeling of embarrassment, and a harmonious community of sentiment prevails. Dr. Keeley's treatment is efficacious in curing the opium, morphine and cocaine habits as it is with the liquor habit, and I have seen many patients afflicted in this manner discharged as permanently cured. Many of the patients when they arrive are very violent, some of them being on the verge of delirium tremens. These are placed in charge of a keeper until such a time as they have sufficiently recovered their normal health and reason, when they are placed under treatment."

Mr. Fair stated that his brother, James G. Fair, Jr., and George Crocker of this city had also visited Dr. Keeley's resort, with most beneficial results, and that they are loud in their praises of the wonderful curative properties of the new discovery.

DEAFNESS CAN'T BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

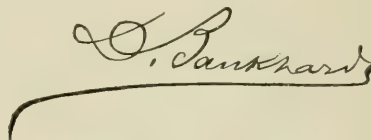
Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Editor Wine and Spirit Review:—Referring to your issue of December 5th. I note that you have placed the number of puncheons of wines for the French house I represent, at 400 puncheons. Two hundred puncheons should be added to this total, and all of the wine will be shipped as soon as possible.

This new order came on the receipt of 126 puncheons of wine at Marseilles. There were 140 puncheons in the lot shipped from Mr. Carpy's cellar early in October, but one carload of 14 puncheons was, through carelessness, left for over two months in Buffalo. It is to be presumed that the French house was more than pleased with the wine that reached them, considering that the receipt of it was followed up with such a satisfactory order.

The question of transportation is one of the most important and baffling questions with which we have to deal. No reliance whatever, it seems can be placed on the American railway companies. Take the case above when a carload was suffered to be left in Buffalo. This wine was not shipped from New York for Marseilles until December 14th, whilst the other portion of the shipment was long since in France. It is absolutely impossible to get any explanation or satisfaction and this loose way of doing business is most annoying and causes the loss of money and trade. The agents promise one thing and do another.

As for the French tariff, I am not advised whether there will be any change by the 4th of February. The Spanish producers, according to the dispatches, are showing great concern lest their best market be cut off. I have not received any late advices from France.



WINE FOR ARGENTINE.

Now that the Johnson Locke Company's steamers to New York by way of Cape Horn are fairly running, and that prompt dispatch can be assured, it is incumbent on the wine shippers of this State to attempt to open the markets of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay to the California product. The main difficulty in doing this is to establish connections and to find out what quality of wine is best suited to the trade.

These should be attended to at the first opportunity. We have assurance from the steamship company that Buenos Ayres and Monte Video will be made permanent ports of call, if the wine and brandy shippers go at this matter rightly, as the vessels must call on the route for coal.

The value of this trade has been but imperfectly understood. In 1889, France shipped wine to the Argentine to the value of \$10,243,643 and exported additional wine valued at \$1,916,988 to Uruguay. The financial condition of these countries is not so good as in that year, but there is no doubt an extensive market is still to be had.

It must not be forgotten, too, that the Argentine is a wine-producing country. *Le Moniteur Vinicole* is authority for the statement that the product of 1890 was as great as that of the entire United States, placing it at 1,500,000 hectolitres, or 40,000,000 gallons. The wine, however, like that of Chili, which is still larger in quantity, is of much inferior in quality to that of this State. It is heavier, even, than our wine.

The people who are to be pleased in the matter of wines in those countries, should give an inkling as to the kind of wine that will be apt to suit. There are the Spanish Americans, and the newly settled German element, which is there in large numbers. Our wines are practically adapted to these consumers, and it will be a pity if the leading wine shippers do not, at least, make an experiment in that direction.

CAPT. DE ST. HUBERT'S LECTURE

Capt. J. Ch. de St. Hubert of the California Wine Growers' Union, delivered the following lecture recently, comparing the viticultural industries of France and America:

"To make a comparison between France and California vineyards seems to be a hard task, and when I was asked to lecture on that subject I little knew the difficulty I had before me.

Although the same varieties of vines are planted now in California as we have in France, they differ considerably as to the result in production, taste and greatly in aspect. If we compare a three-year-old vine planted in a good soil, in France, with the same planted here only one year old, in a very ordinary quality of land, we are at once astonished to find that the California vine is almost as large and healthy looking as that of three years old in France.

The crop pays after three years here, averaging three to four tons per acre in Fresno, while it is rare to find an old vineyard in France producing more than three to four tons of green grapes. The bunches are small and scarce, while here they are profuse and immense.

But that is not all. Here we buy land at \$1.25 per acre from the Government, and in France not an inch of land can be found not already appropriated. Here a crop is planted into a new lands and the return is large, while in France the soil is divided into very small tenancies and there is only the necessary soil for one man to make a living without employing extra help, whereas here many hands are always needed. The value of one acre here, when cultivated, depends upon the facility with which the lands are reached by new roads and connected with cities, while in France the roads and other facilities are long established.

In France a family has lived upon land for centuries—from fathers to sons—and the present owner preserves that land as a relic of his family. He never knew the real value, the land never having been offered for sale, with rare exceptions, and he values that five, ten or fifteen acres (a large estate there) as much as we would here for a fine property in full culture and ten years old in the best of localities. Some vineyards three hundred and six hundred years old and of known repute command such a price that to name it seems extravagant, viz: Chateau Lafite, eighty-three acres for four and one-half million dollars. The price paid for one barrel of a good year of wine from this place is a little fortune, and the wines seldom reach the markets of the world, but are sold to crowned heads. Only wines of poor years reach the merchants.

To make a true comparison of price and value is therefore yet almost impossible, as only a few of our vineyards have now attained a real repute for the excellence of their products, while in France it is a fact and a well established one. In France the labor is cheaper, but here it is replaced often, if not to say always, by intelligent machinery. This enables us to produce cheaper a large quantity of wine than they with a larger amount of labor.

In Fresno, I may say, we make dry and sweet wine. The dry wines if well fermented and removed from that locality to a cooler region, develop at once fine qualities, and the sweet wines if allowed to mature there acquire a good body, a fine flavor and everything in fact that constitutes the richest kind of wines produced. If aged the wines acquire their full development in six years. In France sweet wine making is scarce and the whole industry is inclined to dry wines. In requires twice the time to age such wines as compared with us.

In France they keep the wines two and three years before

offering for sale. Here we want to realize at once. We sell pure wines and cheap also. They sell wine to please the palate but not pure; (of course there are exceptions) but if I am permitted I will here give the translation of a paragraph of a letter addressed to a friend of mine, I will not give his name to the public, but if any doubt exist as to the truth of it I will with pleasure produce my friend and his letter:

DIJON, FRANCE, October 31, 1891.

"Since 1888 we have no more vineyards, so to speak, at Volnay. We have not a cent of income left from our vineyards but we have, all the same, very heavy taxes to pay. This does not prevent the wine trade from being very important at Beaune where they manufacture a large quantity of wine without grapes or raisins. The clerk at the depot of Beaune was telling me a few days ago, that three weeks previous to harvesting the few grapes left in the vineyards, the trade was shipping at the depot of Beaune, daily, carloads of new wines."

Therefore we must say they manufacture wine of refuse (forgetting the grape) which we drink with a snap. Here we make native wines pure and offer them pure—and when it is fine and very good the wine is called some high name and sold as such.

Here we produce from 150 to 175 gallons of pure juice of the grape out of a ton of grapes and we have from three to fifteen tons of grapes per acre, according to the variety planted and locality (Feher Szagos in Fresno and Margherita vineyard have yielded sixteen and seventeen tons per acre).

In France they seldom have four tons, but often two tons per acre. The phylloxera destroys their vineyards and no remedy is known to prevent the pest from going ahead in its devastation. Here in some parts of California, unfortunately, the phylloxera has shown its effects and has also destroyed vineyards, but we have large quantities of lands planted in vineyards where we can reach the pest by inundation and destroy it altogether. Such is the case in the whole of the Fresno vineyards and many others.

In France they have a good many men understanding economy in making wines and raisins—men knowing how to take and exercise the special care that wine needs after it is made and the fermentation is over. Here we have very few of these men and those coming from France to work in our vineyards and wineries need a complete study of the climate and machinery used before they can apply their knowledge to the blending and general cellar work.

Here we have vineyardists who have been undertaking three and four times more than their means could afford them to—and utter ruin is at their door—while in France the vineyards are small and possessed by the same family for ages. There it is an old trade, here it is a new one, with all its consequences.

In France the vines and wines have been the fortune of many for a long period; here the industry is in its infancy and experience has to be bought before money is made for every one entering upon the culture of the grape; but California will be before long, the center of production of wines and raisins—with all its advantages and fine returns—provided we pay attention to the making of fine wines and fine raisins, and that the exorbitant price of foreign wines continues. It might here be interesting to many to hear some statistics.

We find that Fresno county, with which locality I am best acquainted, has already planted about 49,500 acres in vineyards out of which about 6000 are of vines for wines, producing mostly sweet wines of already fine repute, such as Port, Sherry, Angelica, Madeira. All the vineyardists engaged in the culture of wines have made good investments. To this date the production and consumption are nearly equal, but we must bear in mind

BURNT SUGAR COLORING.

TO COMPOUNDERS:

Does the sugar coloring you are now using give perfect satisfaction? Are your goods not occasionally cloudy or opaque in appearance, and is there not sometimes a slight precipitation at the bottom of the package?

If you have any such trouble we confidently recommend that you try our Burnt Sugar Coloring. We promise that you will be more than pleased. Complaints about our coloring are wholly unknown. We guarantee perfect satisfaction. This, from a reliable and responsible firm ought to carry weight.

MESSRS. C. W. CRAIG & CO., 205 Battery Street, San Francisco, carry our Burnt Sugar Coloring in stock, and will be pleased to supply the Trade of the Pacific Coast, at a slight advance on cost and freight.

DRYDEN & PALMER,

19 HUDSON STREET,

NEW YORK

that the consumption is daily increasing, so much that next year we may look with almost a certainty to a marked advance in all the grades of wines and that it will surely continue till an increase of twenty-five to fifty per cent is reached.

The raisin vineyards already planted cover about 42,000 acres. Lately some large vineyards have been planted. If the vineyards have been planted the consumption has also increased considerably and we find that all those interested in raisins properly have made good and remunerative investments. We find, if we read the statistics of imported raisins that in 1885 the world sent us 1,905,000 boxes of twenty pounds each; in 1888, 2,023,000 boxes; in 1889, 1,754,557 boxes; in 1890, 1,845,716 boxes, while we only produced in California from 1873 beginning with 600 boxes of twenty pounds each; in 1880, 75,000 boxes; in 1888, 950,000 boxes; in 1890, 2,000,000 boxes, showing a consumption for 1890 of 3,845,716 boxes of twenty pounds each in America.

Undoubtedly when all the vineyards planted or to be planted will be in full production we shall then have to replace all the imported raisins by our natives to preserve our prices and it will be easy to do so, because our packers have acquired the skill necessary to obtain the same aspect and appearance of foreign raisins and that our raisins are as large and as meaty and fresh looking as any imported ones. We will then be able to send some to the foreign market, if the population of the United States which is always increasing does not prevent us seeking abroad for bargains which will be at home.

One point is still dark and I cannot say it is easy to settle, but, forcibly, it will be done some day—that is the freight question. Is it not extraordinary to have to record here that the whole of an industry will be taxed by their own railroad at thirty-five cents for transporting one case of twenty pounds to New York while it costs only seven cents for the foreign raisin to be delivered in New York. Thus, with the two and one-half cents duty, we are twenty-five cents behind the importers. If the foreign raisin had to pay the twenty-five cents additional, undoubtedly we could have the whole market to ourselves.

FRUIT BRANDY PRODUCTION.

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1891.—From Commissioner Mason's Report.

States and Terr'ys	Apple gallons.	Peach gallons.	Grape brandy gallons.	Total Gallons.
Alabama.....	2,278	.....	129	2,407
Arkansas.....	2,291	136	26	2,453
California.....	328	321	1,474,876	1,475,525
Connecticut.....	8,500	.....	.....	8,500
Georgia.....	3,663	56	169	3,888
Illinois.....	4,960	.....	1,524	6,484
Indiana.....	14,308	.....	16	14,384
Iowa.....	141	.....	212	353
Kansas.....	.....	.....	417	417
Kentucky.....	40,501	.....	40	40,541
Louisiana.....	168	.....	.....	168
Maryland.....	1,801	.....	.....	1,801
Massachusetts.....	1,992	.....	.....	1,992
Missouri.....	5,137	.....	830	5,967
Montana.....	294	.....	.....	294
New Hampshire.....	24	.....	.....	24
New Jersey.....	26,033	.....	.....	26,033
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	1,087	1,087
New York.....	28,806	.....	11,856	40,662
North Carolina.....	24,719	.....	1,203	25,922
Ohio.....	4,238	103	25,494	29,835
Oregon.....	1,334	67	304	1,705
Pennsylvania.....	1,917	.....	.....	1,917
South Carolina.....	78	.....	576	654
Tennessee.....	89,089	94	.....	89,183
Texas.....	48	.....	.....	48
Virginia.....	21,320	1,141	22,461
West Virginia.....	67	67
Totals.....	284,035	777	1,519,900	1,804,712

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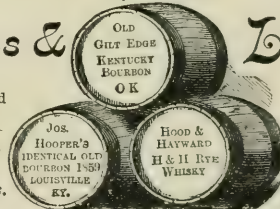
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318-320 Clay St.

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OLIVINA VINEYARD.



The OLIVINA Comprises 600 Acres of Hill
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DRY, DELICATE, WELL MATURED TABLE WINES
A SPECIALTY.

SEND FOR SAMPLE ORDER.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED BY THE GROWER

JULIUS P. SMITH, LIVERMORE, CAL.

California Wine Growers' Union
PURE CALIFORNIA
Wines and Brandies,

Cor. Sutter & Grant Ave. San Francisco, Cal.

EL PINAL VINEYARD.

The Largest Brandy Still in the World—Interesting News Concerning the Big Plant.

The El Pinal Vineyard is located about two miles from the Stockton Courthouse in a northeasterly direction. It is the pioneer vineyard and winery of San Joaquin county and was planted at a time when there were very few vineyards in the State of California.

The land was purchased by William B. West and George West in the winter of 1851, and they began the work of planting grapes the following spring, says the *Stockton Mail*. The planting was done in small tracts at a time and increased from year to year until 200 acres were planted to vines. The 200 acres were owned in partnership by the Messrs. West for several years but the land was eventually divided between them, each keeping 100 acres. All of the grapes grown on both tracts are used by the El Pinal winery.

The grapes planted in the El Pinal vineyard are of the claret and Sherry types and are used for the manufacture of Port, Sherry, brandy and white and red wine. But the grapes grown on the vineyard or in San Joaquin county do not begin to supply the quantity needed in the winery. In the season just passed over 4500 tons of grapes were used, only 1700 tons of which were grown in the county. The rest came from all parts of California, but principally from the Livermore and Sacramento valleys and Martinez.

Mr. West, the proprietor of the El Pinal vineyard, says that in his opinion San Joaquin is the best county in the State for wine grapes, and it seems strange that not more people will devote portions of their immense wheat fields to the cultivation of the vine. Grapes there will average over twelve tons to the acre, and they are worth from \$10 to \$12 a ton, according to the quality. Last year the El Pinal vineyard paid over \$5000 for freight on grapes, all of which could be saved if people would only plant vines in this county.

The work of making wine at the El Pinal vineyard was commenced in 1857, but the buildings which were then erected for the purpose were necessarily small and have all been removed to make room for others of larger dimensions, which were needed to handle the increasing products of this and the surrounding counties.

The fermenting house is 200 feet long by 78 feet wide, and contains over 100 fermenting tanks with a combined capacity of 1000 tons of crushed grapes. There are two sets of crushers in the second story of the building, to which grapes are conveyed by separate elevators. One of the elevators handles the grapes which are brought to the winery by team; the other takes the grapes directly from the freight cars, which come to the vineyard on a side track. The crushers have a combined capacity of 200 tons a day.

Few realize the extent of the business done at the El Pinal vineyard. Its output of sweet wine is the largest in the State,

and its output of Sherry alone is more than all the others combined; and its brandy product is far ahead of any other both in quantity and quality. The white and red wine product this year were about equal in quantity. This winery is said to be one of the most perfect to be found anywhere. It contains all the modern improvements of acknowledged excellence, and things are arranged so as to afford the greatest ease and convenience in handling. The storage house is a building 265 by 145 feet and is only used for keeping a small quantity of wine. It seldom contains more than 100,000 gallons, which is about one-eighth of the product of the winery. This year there were produced about 750,000 gallons of wine, which is all shipped in large lots. Over 1,400 barrels were shipped to New York on the new whaleback steamer *Minneola*, which has just completed a successful trip around Cape Horn. The Sonoma Wine and Brandy Company New York, are the Eastern agents for the El Pinal vineyard. All the finished wine is kept in barrels or puncheons so that the desired quantity can be put on board the cars very quickly.

The El Pinal brandy has a national reputation; it is said to be one of the finest brandies made in America. The distillery is a building 40 by 100 in ground dimensions and contains the largest continuous still in the world. The still was put in three years ago and was built to order for the El Pinal vineyard. It is a column twenty-two feet high and contains thirteen chambers, through which the alcoholic vapors pass to the coolers and produce pure and high-proof brandy at once. The work of rectification and distillation are performed at one operation. The fermented grape juice or wine which is used in this still is always the best that the winery is capable of producing from fine white grapes. This still is capable of converting 20,000 gallons of wine into brandy every twenty-four hours.

The El Pinal vineyard sells but one brand of sherry, port or brandy. It also makes a large quantity of white wines, Sauterne, Angelica, Muscat and a small quantity of Malaga.

On the grounds of this vineyard are employed between forty and fifty men during the busy season and about twenty-five the rest of the year. The boiler-room is located in the distillery, and steam is conveyed to the different parts of the grounds wherever it is needed for pumping, hoisting, etc.

The business of the El Pinal vineyard has been increasing each year, and all is due to the excellent quality of goods produced; and at the same ratio in a few years it is likely to be the largest wine-producing establishment in the world.

IMPROVING ILLUSTRATIONS.

We are pleased to see our able and interesting contemporary the *Whisky Trade Review* of Dublin adopt the half-tone illustrations in its issues. The *Whisky Trade Review* is the pioneer in the United Kingdom in making this improvement, exactly as the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW was the Pioneer in America.

We expect soon to see such trade bulwarks as *Ridleys* adopt the new system before long.

DON'T BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENT without first writing to or visiting Kohler & Clace, 26, 28 & 30 O'Farrell St., above Grant Avenue, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers in this line on the coast. They have all grades of instruments and sell very close for cash or on installments. This is an old reliable firm that has a gilt edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always guaranteeing satisfaction.



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Table Wines and Fine Brandies

GROWN and BOTTLED at the Celebrated

INGLENOOK VINEYARD.

OF RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO. CAL.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines Produced in California.

122 SANSOME STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM PRODUCERS AS WELL AS DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

(The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.)

ARPAZ HARASZTHY & CO.,
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

	PRICES PER CASE.	
	QUARTS.	PINTS.
O. V. Chablis.....	6.00	7.00
Riesling.....	4.50	5.25
Gutedel.....	4.50	5.25
Cabernet Blend, Claret.....	6.00	6.75
Burgundy.....	6.00	6.75
Zinfandel, Claret.....	4.50	5.25
Port.....	6.00	6.75
Sherry.....	6.00	6.75
Madeira.....	6.00	6.75
Malaga.....	6.00	6.75
Sweet Muscatel.....	6.00	6.75
Chateau d'Orleans, Claret.....	12.00	13.00

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,
Cor. Second & Market Sts., San Francisco.

Traminer, 82.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82.....	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.....	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83.....	5.00	6.00

I. DE TURK,
212 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Port, 1884.....	\$ 6.00
Port, 1886.....	4.00
Dry Sherry, 1884.....	6.00
Dry Sherry, 1886.....	4.00
Angelica, 1884.....	4.50
Tokay, 1884.....	8.00
Zinfandel, 1884.....	3.50
Burgundy, 84.....	4.00
Riesling, 1885.....	4.00
Gutedel, 1884.....	4.50
Hock 1885.....	5.50
Brandy, 1882.....	12.00

SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,
Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.....	\$ 4.75	\$ 5.75
Gutedel.....	4.75	5.75
Port.....	5.50	
Angelica.....	5.50	
Muscatel.....	5.50	
Sherry.....	6.00	
Brandy, 1882.....	12.00	

LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,
1227 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

Zinfandel.....	\$ 3.50	\$ 4.50
Sauterne.....	4.00	5.00
Brandy.....	9.00	
Port.....	5.00	6.00
Sweet Muscatel.....	5.00	6.00
Grape Cordial.....	6.50	7.50

JOSEPH MELTZER & CO.,
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Claret, 1886.....	\$3.00
Zinfandel, 1885.....	3.50
Burgundy, 1885.....	4.00
Hock, 1885.....	3.50
Riesling, 1885.....	4.00
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884.....	5.00
Gutedel, 1884.....	5.00
Somai Hungarian Type, 1885.....	3.50
Szatmari.....	3.50
Szegszardi Feher Hun Type.....	4.00
" 1885.....	5.00
Port, 1884.....	6.00
Sherry, 1885.....	5.00
" 1884.....	6.00
Angelica and Sweet Mout'n 84.....	4.50
Madeira, Malaga & Sw't To'y 85.....	5.00
Brandy, 1883.....	12.00
" 1885.....	10.00

BECK, PYHR & CO.,
108 O'Farrell street, San Francisco.

Santa Rosa Zinfandel, '86.....	\$3.00
Santa Clara Cabernet, '87.....	4.50
Cupertino Medoc, '84.....	6.00
St. Helena Cab, '86.....	2.50
Gutedel (Chasselas), '86.....	4.50
Traminer, '82.....	5.50
Sauterne (silver leaf).....	6.00
Haute Sauterne (gold leaf).....	7.00
California Cognacs.....	
*Silver Bronze Leaf.....	8.00
*Red.....	10.00
*Green.....	12.00

INGLENOOK WINES,
F. A. Haber, agent, 122 Sansome St., S. F.

Table Claret, blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1885.....	\$3.50
Zinfandel.....	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1885.....	5.50
Burgundy type.....	5.50
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '85.....	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1885.....	4.50
Hock, Rheish type.....	6.00
Burger, Chablis type.....	6.00
Riesling, Johannisberg type.....	6.50
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional. None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor—each bottle bears the legal pure wine stamp.	

CAL. WINE GROWER'S UNION,
Cor. Sutter and Grant Ave. San Francisco.

	EL QUITO VINEYARD.	
	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Riesling.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Claret.....	3.00	4.00

FRESNO VINEYARD CO.

Burger.....	\$ 3.50	\$ 4.50
Claret.....	3.50	4.50
Port.....	5.50	6.50
Angelica.....	5.50	6.50
Sherry.....	5.50	6.50
Cognac Brandy.....	10.00	11.00

ST. HUBERT VINEYARD.

Claret, Cabernet.....	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00
Sauterne.....	8.00	9.00
Cognac.....	12.00	13.00

C. CARPY & CO.,
511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

La Loma, Grand Medoc.....	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00	6.00
Riesling.....	4.00	5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00	10.00
Sherry, 1882.....	8.00	9.00
Port, 1882.....	8.00	9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00	13.00

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY,
11 and 13 First Street, San Francisco.

Hock.....	\$ 3.50	\$ 4.50
Gutedel.....	4.00	5.00
Riesling.....	4.50	5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50	5.50
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.50
Private Stock Claret.....	5.00	6.00
Burgundy.....	4.00	5.00
Port, (old).....	4.50	
Angelica.....	4.50	
Sherry.....	4.50	
Brandy, 1881.....	15.00	
Brandy, 1887.....	8.00	
Private Stock Burgundy.....	7.00	8.00
Private Stock Sauterne.....	8.00	9.00
Vine Chl. Claret.....	15.00	
Private Stock Hock.....	3.00	6.00

TO-KALON VINEYARD,
Jas. L. Davis Sole Agent,
308 California St., San Francisco.

Riesling Johannisberger.....	5.00	6.00
" "Chronicle".....	4.50	5.50
Sauterne, "J. L. D.".....	6.00	7.00
" Haut.....	4.50	5.50
".....	4.00	5.00
Chablis.....	4.00	5.00
Nebbiolo, Claret.....	4.50	5.50
Cabernet.....	5.00	6.00
Burgundy.....	5.00	6.00
Beclan.....	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.50
St. Laurent.....	8.00	9.00
La Granada.....	8.00	9.00
Lazrine.....	7.00	8.00
Nebbiolo, Claret.....	4.50	5.50
La Grand Claret.....	12.50	13.50
Madeira.....	5.00	6.00
Malaga.....	5.00	6.00
Muscatel.....	5.00	6.00
Angelica.....	5.00	6.00
Tokay.....	5.00	6.00
Sweet To-Kalon.....	6.00	7.00
Sherry, Dry.....	5.00	6.00
Port, 1876.....	12.00	13.00
" 1883.....	6.00	7.00
" 1886.....	4.00	5.00
Grape Brandy.....	9.00	10.00
Blackberry Brandy.....	8.00	9.00
Strawberry.....	10.00	11.00
Cognac.....	9.00	10.00
".....	14.00	15.00
".....	12.00	13.00

KUHL'S, SCHWARKE & CO.,
123 Sutter street, San Francisco

Zinfandel.....	\$ 3.25	\$ 4.25
Zinfandel.....	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00	5.00
Sauterne.....	5.50	7.00
Port, Old.....	6.00	
Old Sherry.....	6.00	

GEORGE WEST & SON,
Stockton, Cal.

Brandy, 1879.....	\$20.00
Brandy, 1882.....	15.00
Brandy, 1885.....	15.00
Frontignan.....	9.00
Sherry.....	9.00
Port (old).....	12.00
Port.....	6.00

MONT ROUGE WINES,
A. G. Chauch, Livermore.

	Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.	
	Quarts.	Pints.
Sauterne.....	\$6.00	\$7.00
Haut Sauterne.....	7.00	8.00
Claret, Table.....	4.00	5.00
A Claret, F.....	9.00	
Retour d'Europe.....		
AA Claret, V.....	9.00	
Retour d'Europe.....		
Zinfandel.....	3.00	4.00
Burgundy.....	9.00	10.00

KOHLER & FROHLING,
601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

Riesling.....	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50	4.00
Gutedel.....	4.50	5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50	5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75	4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50	5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00	4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00	
Sherry.....	7.50	
Angelica.....	6.00	
Muscatel.....	6.00	
Madeira.....	6.00	
Brandy.....	10.00	

C. HOLTUM & CO.,
100-102 First street, San Francisco.

Branch, 665 Market Street.	
Zinfandel, 1884.....	\$3.00
Burgundy.....	3.00
Riesling.....	3.25
Riesling, Marcobrunner, 1883.....	5.25
Gutedel, 1884.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	4.00
Port Old (Fresno Co.), 1882.....	6.00
Port, 1885.....	4.00
Sherry, Dry, 1884.....	4.00
Sherry, Old (Fresno Co.), '82.....	6.00
Angelica, 1885, (Los Ang'co).....	4.00
Muscatel (Fresno Co.), 1885.....	5.50
Tokay, 1884.....	5.00
Mt. Vineyard, 1885.....	4.00
Madeira and Malaga, 1885.....	5.50
Pineapple wines.....	11.00
Brandy, 1882.....	9.00
Brandy, 1885.....	9.00
Strawberry Brandy.....	9.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,
453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port.....	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.00
Riesling.....	4.50	5.00
Vergenay.....	8.00	
Malaga.....	8.00	
Cognac.....	14.00	

Imported Champagnes.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GILDERMANN, AY, CHAMPAGNE.	
Gold Lark Sec. per case.....	\$32.00 \$34.00
Gold Lark Sec. 6 Magnums.....	
per case.....	31.00
Cabinet Green Seal, per bkt 25.50.....	27.50

DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.

Carte Blanche, extra dry, per case.....	21.00	22.00
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WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco

	QUARTS. PINTS.	
	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Pommery Sec.....	\$34.00	\$36.00

MACONDRAY & CO.,
First and Market streets, San Francisco.

Louis Roederer Grand Vin Sec.....	34.00	36.00
" Brut.....	34.00	36.00
" Carte Blanche.....	34.00	36.00

JAS. L. DAVIS,
SOLE AGENT,
308 California St., San Francisco

XER Desbordes & Fils, Dry.....	\$2.00	\$3.00
" Reserve Dry.....	34.00	36.00
" Desbordes & Fils, Private Curvec.....	29.00	31.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jouet & Co. "Special".....	\$33.50	\$35.50
" Reserve Dry.....	34.00	36.00
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut.....	34.00	36.00
Half pints "Special" \$42 in cases of 4 doz.		

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Moet & Chandon, White Seal.....	32.00	34.00
" Brut Imperial.....	37.00	39.00

Domestic Champagnes.

ARPAZ HARASZTHY & CO.,
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

Eclipse.....	\$14.50	\$17.00
Champagne, Eclipse brut.....	14.50	17.00

A. FINKE'S WIDOW,
809 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Gold Seal.....	\$11.50	\$12.00
Gold Seal, Extra Dry.....	13.00	13.00
Nonpareil.....	12.00	13.00
Private Cuvee, Dry.....	11.50	12.00
" Extra Dry.....	12.00	13.00

TO KALON VINEYARD,
H. W. CHAB, OAKVILLE, NAPA COUNTY.

Jas. L. Davis & Co., 308 California st, S. F.		
To-Kalon Sec.....	\$12.00	\$13.00
" Sparkling.....	11.00	12.00

A. WEINER & Co.,
52 Warren street, New York.

Extra Dry.....	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
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Imported Wines.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dnbos freres, Bordeaux.)	
Chateau de l'Ysle, in casks.....	\$95.00
(Journu freres, Bordeaux.)	

Clarets and Sauternes, per case from.....

Mignotte-Picard & Co., Chassagne, Cote D'Or wines.....	\$7.50 to \$30.00
(Henckell & Co., Mayence.)	\$12.00 to 26.00

Hock wines from.....

(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)	\$7.50 to \$36.00
--------------------------------	-------------------

Ports and Sherries in wood, per gallon.....

(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)	\$1.75 to \$4.50
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per case.....

(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)	\$8.00 to \$15.00
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Ports and Sherries in wood from.....

(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)	\$1.75 to \$4.50
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W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

RED WINES,
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

	Quarts.	
	QUARTS.	PINTS.
Floirac.....	\$ 7.50	
Paulliac.....	8.50	

W. B. Chapman continued.
(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)

Sauternes	12.00
Chateau Giraud, 1884	28.00
" La Tour Blanche '84	28.00
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune, Cote D'Or)	
Chablis, '84 (H. C. & F., bot- tled here)	10.50
Chablis, 1884	11.50
Montrachet Bouchard, 1884	20.50
(Pints, \$1.00 per case additional.)	

SHERRIES.
(Sandeman, Buck & Co., Jerez.)

Pemartin Brut	30.00
" Umbrella	21.00
" Amontillado	22.00

PORTS.
(Sandeman & Co., Oporto.)

oo	16.00
oooo	19.00
ooVoo	21.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux	\$8.00 to \$28.00
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux	
Sauternes, per case	12.00 to 26.00
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits	
Burgundies, white and	
red, per case	15.00 to 21.75
D. M. Feuerheerd, Jr., & Co.,	
Oporto, Port wines	
per case	15.00 to 30.00
D. M. Feuerheerd, Jr., & Co.,	
Oporto, Port Wines,	
in wood per gal.	2.00 to 4.50
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries	
in wood per gal.	2.00 to 5.50
Lacave & Co., Sherries Crown	
Brand in 1/2	1.40 to 1.75
South Side Madeira	2.00 to 2.50
St. Croix Rum, L. B. & Co.	5.50
Arrack "Royal" Batavia	5.00 to 6.00
Boord & Son, London Dock	
Sherry, per case	12.00 to 15.00
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz	
Rhine Wines per case	8.50 to 28.00
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt	
o M Rhine Wines per	
case	11.00 to 14.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.
ESCHENAUER & CO., BORDEAUX.

Quarts.	
Medoc	\$ 7.00
Merin d'or	7.50
Bouillac	8.00
Red Seal	8.00
St. Julien superior	9.50
White Seal	10.00
Pontet Canet	11.50
La Rose	12.50
Gold Seal	13.50
Graves	8.50
Sauternes	9.50

Mackenzie's Ports and Sher- ries in wood per gallon	2.00 to 4.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sher- ries in cases	10.00 to 14.00
Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co's Ports in cases	13.00 to 19.00

American Whiskies.

HENCKEN & SCHRODER,
210 Front street, San Francisco.

Per Gallon.	
Our Favorite O K	\$2.75 to \$3.50
Our Choice	3.50 " 3.00
Paul Jones	2.25 " 2.50
Star of 76	1.75 " 2.00
Old Crown	1.75 " 2.00
Old Bourbon	1.50

MOORE, HUNT & CO.,
404 Front street, San Francisco.

Per Gallon.	
Extra Pony in bbls or 1/2-bbls	\$6.00 to \$8.00
A A	4.00
B	3.50
C	3.00
No. 1	2.50
Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from	3.50 to 5.00
A A in cases	11.00
A A in 5 case lots	10.50
A A in 10 to 25 lots	10.00
A A in pint flint flasks 2	12.00
dozen to case	12.00
C in cases	8.50
C in 5 case lots	8.25
C in 10 to 25 case lots	8.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.
Carlisle & Mellwood in bbl.
Carlisle bottled in cases

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco

Blue Grass, spring '83	\$2.75
------------------------	--------

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN,
322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

O K Extra	\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale	2.50 to 3.00
Ivian	2.75
Golden Pearl	2.35
Marshall	2.25
Old Family Bourbon	1.75
Old Bourbon	1.50

KUHL'S SCHWARKE & CO.,
123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

O K Goldwater	\$ 4.00
" per case	7.50

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,
323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phoenix Old Bourbon, A1	\$2.75
" " " Old Strk	3.00
" " " A1, 90 pf	2.50
" " " OK, 100 pf	3.50
" " " Pony, Priv Strk	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf	4.00
Union Club	2.25
Superior Whisky	1.75
" BB Whisky	1.50

Liquors—In cases.

Per Case	
Phoenix Bourbon OK, in 5s	\$10.50
" " A1	7.50
" " A1, 24 pts	8.00
" " A1, 48 1/2 pt	9.00
Rook and Rye Whisky in 5s	7.50
Rum Punch Extract, in 5s	8.00
Blackberry Brandy, in 5s	7.50

JOSEPH MELCZER & CO.,
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Native Pride, Old Bourbon,	
(per bbl) per gallon	\$2.50
Old Hip Van Winkle	2.50
Nevilles Old Bourbon	1.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

John Gibson's Son & Co.,	
Philadelphia, Bourbon	
Rye and whiskies	\$2.00 to \$3.50

KOLB & DENHARD,
422 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Nonpareil Rye and Bourbon \$2.50 to \$5.00

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & Co.,
410 Front street, San Francisco.

Kentucky Favorite	\$ 3.00
Extra Kentucky favorite	3.50
O. P. T.	2.50
O. K. Old Stock	5.00
Harries' Old Bourbon	2.00
Kentucky Favorite, in cases	8.50
H. O. B. jugs	9.00
O. F. C. jugs	10.50
African Stomach Bitters, cs.	7.50

Imported Whiskies.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Boord & Son, London Finest	
Irish Malt Whisky	\$12.50
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky	12.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt	
Scotch Whisky	13.00

WM. WOLF & CO.
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Lone Highland	per case \$11.50
Connaugh, Irish	11.50
Wm. Jameson & Co.	11.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Burke's "Irish, cases	12.50
" Garmkirk Scotch	12.50
" Viceroyal Scotch	18.00
Lawson's Liqueur	15.00
Sandy Cook	11.50
Uam Var	18.00
Encore	12.00
McKenzie's Glenlivet	13.00 to 18.00

" per gallon	5.00
Bushell's Irish, in wood per	
gallon	5.50
Wise's Irish, in wood, per	
gallon	5.00
McKenna and Magill's Phoenix	
Irish, cases	12.00
Bushell's Club Irish	14.00

Imported Brandies.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

Martell's Brandy, " per case	\$17.00
" " " " " "	19.00
" " " " " "	22.00
" " VSO	34.00
" " WSOB	52.50

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,	
Boutelleau & Co., man- agers Cognac in Octaves	
per gal.	\$5.25 to \$8.50

The Vineyard Proprs. Co.	
Boutelleau & Co., man- agers Reserve Vintages	11.00 to 14.00
Swan Gin in 1/2 casks	3.75
Double Eagle Gin in 1/2 casks	3.60
John Ramsay Islay Scotch	
Whisky, in 1/2 casks	4.75

Boord's Pineapple brand	
Jamaica Rums in 1/2	
casks	5.25 6.50

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.
(H. Cuvillier & frere Cognac.)

Quarts.	
Fine Champagne, "Reserve,"	
1870	\$32.00
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860	36.00

JAS. L. DAVIS,
308 California Street, San Francisco.

W. Barriasson & Co., Cognac. 26.00 28.00

Imported Goods.
(MISCELLANEOUS)

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

J. de Kuyper & Sons Gin, large bot	\$18.50
" med.	10.00
Evan's Belfast Ginger Ale per barrel	15.00
" per cs. doz	6.00

Theo. Lappe's Genuine Aromatic	
per case	13.50
Gilka Kummel per case	15.00
Vermouth Francesco Cinzani per case	7.00

Also in white glass bottles.	
Ross Ginger Ale, per barrel	\$15.50
" Soda Water, per case	7.00
" Seltzer Water	7.00
" Tonic Water	7.00
" Potash Water	7.00
" Lemonade	7.00
" Sarsaparilla	7.00
" Orange Bitters	9.00
" Raspberry Vinegar	7.00
" Lime Juice Cordial	6.00
" Lime Juice	3.50
Meinhold's Elder, per case	3.50
Caracas Bitters	12.50
Burke's Jamaica Rum	13.00
" Old Tom Gin	11.00

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Liquor Flavors

WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO., 23-25-27 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

ARIEL LATHROP, Pres. WM. HARNEY, Mgr. and Sec'y T. HOPKINS, Treas.

Golden Gate Woolen Manufacturing Co.

— MANUFACTURERS —

BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, FLANNELS,

535 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ESTABLISHED

1864

A. Finke's

Widow,

Manufacturers of

First Premium

CALIFORNIA

CHAMPAGNES.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GOLD SEAL,

CARTE BLANCHE,

IMPERIAL.

OFFICE:

809 MONTGOMERY ST.,

San Francisco.

Telephone 5024.



C. CARPY & CO.

Proprietors

Uncle Sam Winery and Distillery,
CALIFORNIA.OFFICE AND SALESROOM
515-517 Sacramento St., - San Francisco.WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES,
NAPA AND SAN JOSE, CAL.CARPY & MAUBEC,
18 CEDAR STREET, - NEW YORK, N. Y.**RONALD G. McMILLAN,**

—Manufacturer and Dealer in—

*Syrups, Cordials, Bitters, Extracts***Pure Sugar Coloring**

A SPECIALTY.

NO. 714 FRONT ST.,

TELEPHONE 87.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

San Francisco.

A. MAHER, Manager.

H. A. MERRIAM, Superintendent.

Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Co.

PRODUCERS OF CHOICE

WINES and BRANDIES

MUSCAT,	HOCK,
ANGELICA,	SAUTERNE,
ROYAL NECTAR,	OLD PORT,
ZINFANDEL,	GUTEDL.
SHERRY,	RIESLING,

FROM FOOTHILL VINEYARDS.

VINEYARDS and CELLARS:

Los Gatos and Saratoga, Santa Clara Co., Cal.

Branch Office: 1227 Broadway, Oakland, California.

Garnier, Lancel & Co.

Office and Salesrooms

618 Sacramento St., San Francisco,

California Wines and Brandies

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

GROWERS,

DISTILLERS.

'Wine Vaults, 617-627 Commercial St., S. F.

**A. Werner & Co.,
NEW YORK.**SPARKLING
WINE**ONLY.****Lachman & Jacobi**

—DEALERS IN—

California Wines AND Brandies

BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents,

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No. 2, New York

KOHLER & FROHLING,

PIONEER WINE HOUSE.

—Established 1854.—

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIESVineyards in Los Angeles County, Sonoma County,
Merced County and Fresno County.Cor. Second and Folsom Sts.,
San Francisco.41-45 Broadway,
New York.

ANTOINE BOCQUERAZ,

JAMES SHEA,

Shea, Bocqueraz & Co.**Wines and Liquors.**

Importers of and Agents for the Celebrated Brands of

Golden and Tea Kettle Whiskies.

COR. FRONT AND JACKSON STS., - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CHAS. W. FORBES,

JOHN SPRUANCE,

Spruance, Stanley & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FINE

Whiskies, Wines and Liquors.

Sole agents for the Celebrated African Stomach Bitters.

410 FRONT STREET, - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Quotations at Cincinnati and Louisville.

☞ These prices are for lots of not less than twenty-five barrels and upwards, cash, and if in bond, original gauge, accrued charges paid.

TAX PAID.

BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Anderson.....		70	60	55									Spr 82 325	
Anderson Co. Club.....														
Anderson Co. Sour Mash.....		57½	42½	40		37½						255		
Ashland.....			42½	37½									Spr 82 280	
Astor.....										220	232½			
Atherton.....		60		40									Fall 81 275	Lou CH
Ballard & Lancaster.....														
Beechwood.....														
Bel-Air.....				50		40								
Belle of Anderson.....				50		42½								
Belle of Anderson Co. (E. Murphy).....	57½	52½												
Belle of Louisville.....														
Belle of Marion.....				50		45								
Belle of Nelson.....		90		67½										
Behmont.....													Spr 81 290	
Berkele, Wm.....		60		45		40								
Berry, E. C.....		47½		37½										
Big Spring (Nelson Co. Distg. Co.).....		57½		42½		37½								
Blakemore.....														
Blue Grass.....	62½	57½	47½	40	37½	37½					225		Spr 82 280	
Bond & Lillard.....	85	67½	65	62½	60			215		237½	250		Fall 85 255	
Bond, M. S.....	45	4½	32½	30										
Boone's Knoll.....		75	65	62½	55	52½								
Bowen, H. C.....														
Bowen, J. A.....				40		37½								
Brownfield, W. W.....														
Buchanan.....				55									Spr 81 285	NY CH
Callaghan.....														
Carlisle.....		55									235		Fall 81 310	
Cedar Run.....	65	60						200						
Chickencock.....		52½	42½	42½	37½	35							Fall 82 295	
Clay, Samuel.....	47½	40	37½	36½				185						
Cliff Falls.....		50												
Clifton.....														
Commonwealth.....														
Cook, C. B.....		45		35							222½			
Coon Hollow.....				55		47½								
Cornflower.....														
Craig, F. G.....		50		35							230			
Cream of Anderson.....		75		60		50								
Criterion.....			40	37½		32½								
Crystal Spring.....		47½						195		220				
Cumberland.....		70	60	55		50								
Cummins, R. & Co.....														
Dant, J. W.....														
Darling.....	65	60	45	42½	37½	35								
Daviss County Club.....		57½						195						
Dedman, C. M.....				42½				195		225	235			
Double Spring.....				35										
Dundee.....		57½		42½		37½								
Durham.....		65		55		45								
Early Times.....	72½	70		57½	55	52½				250				
Edge Cliff.....		80				55								
Edgewater (T. J. Megibben.).....		60		42½		40							Spr 81 275	
Elk Run.....		37½	32½	30		27								
Excelsior (Megibben & Bro.).....		45		37½										
Fall City.....														
Fern Cliff.....		50		37½	35	32½								
Fible & Crabb.....		65						190						
Field, J. W. M.....		60	42½	40							230			
Franklin.....				45										
Frazier, W. J.....		77½	65	62½		50								
Freeland.....														
Garland.....														
Gladstone.....				35										
Glenarme.....			37½	35										

NABER ALFS & BRUNE,
 IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE
WINE & LIQUOR MERCHANTS
 SOLE AGENTS FOR
PHOENIX OLD BOURBON
 323-325 Market St., S. F.



JOS. MELCZER & CO.
 Growers and Dealers in
 California
WINES AND BRANDIES
 Proprietors Glen Ellen Wine Vaults.
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WINES & LIQUORS
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 A SUPERB APPETIZER. A ROYAL TONIC. CURES DYSPEPSIA.
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Hencken & Schroder,
 — SUCCESSORS TO —
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 Advances Made on Consignments.

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 A Magnificent Rich Wine. Perfection of a Dry Wine
 See that every Bottle bears the private label of
MACONDRAY & CO.,
 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.



BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Glencoe.....														
Glenmore.....				40		35								
Glen Springs.....													Spr 81 300	
Greenbrier.....														
Gréylock (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....														
Greystone.....		65		50										
G. W. S.....		65		50		45		200						
Hackly, S. O.....				50		45								
Hanning, Jno.....	55	52½				35								
Harris, N.....							35							
Hawkins.....		60												
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....														
Head, F. M.....														
Head, W. H.....														
Hermitage.....	95	85	72½	70	65	65						295	Spr 82 375	
Hill & Hill.....		60		42½				200		235	260			
HorseShoe (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....			40	37½		32½								
Hume.....		57½	45	42½									Fall 81 285	
Indian Hill.....														
Jessamine.....				35										
Jockey Club.....		60												
Kellar, A.....		55		40										
Kentucky Club.....			50	47½							255			
Kentucky Comfort (Paine's).....		50						190						
Kentucky Cyclone.....				37½										
Kentucky Dew.....														
Kentucky Tip.....														
Lancaster, R. B. (Maple Grove).....														
Lancaster, S. P.....		57½	45	40		35								
Limestone.....														
McBrayer, J. A.....														
McBrayer, J. H.....		06		42½										
McBrayer, W. H.....	105	100	75	70	67½	65					325			
McKenna.....														
Marion Co. Distilling Co.....		50		37½						215				
Mattingly & Son, J. G.....		50	40	35										
Mattingly & Moore.....		57½		47½										
Mayfield.....		65		45										
Medallion.....														
Mellwood.....	62½	62½	47½	45	40	37½		195					Fall 81 275	
Mercantile Club.....			45	42½										
Miles, E. L.....		55		37½		35							Spr 80 350	
Monarch, M. V.....		65		47½						240				
Monarch, R.....		62½		45	45									
Monarch, T. J.....	67½	55		42½		40					240			
Moore, D. L.....													Spr 81 140EG	
Moore & Grigsby.....				55	52½	50								
Murphy, Barber & Co.....		60	45	40									Spr 82 285	Lou C H
Nall, A. G.....		65		55		50								
Nelson.....		55		40										
New Castle.....								175						
New Hope.....		65		45									Spr 82 300	
Nutwood.....										220				
Oakwood.....		72½		57½		50		200						
O. F. C.....		75	62½	60									Fall 81 325	
Old Charter.....		50												
Old Crow.....	105	100	77½	72½	70	67½					325	350		
Old Lexington Club.....				40							230			
Old Log Cabin.....														
Old Oscar Pepper.....		87½		67½						275				
Old Tarr.....		60		45										
Old Time (Pogues).....		60	50	47½	42½	40								
Old Times.....		50	37½	35	30								Spr 81 290	
Parkland.....														
Parkhill.....														
Patterson.....		62½		52½										
Payne, P. E.....			40											
Peacock.....				50		45								
Pepper, (Pepper, Jas. E. & Co).....		100		75		65				300	325		Spr 83 425	
Pepper, R. P.....		65		50									Spr 82 315	
Pilgrimage.....				60		50								
Purdy & Co.....														
Rich Grain.....		50	40	37½										
Richwood.....	62½	57½	45	40	37½									
Ripy T. B.....		55	45	42½									Spr 81 285	
Rohrer, D.....				37½										
Rolling, Fork.....		60	45	40		37½								

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MONT-ROUGE VINEYARD, 1885.
LIVERMORE VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.
A.G. CHAUCHE
PROPRIETOR,
SAN FRANCISCO.

PARIS EXPOSITION. 1889.
GOLD MEDAL
OFFICE & DEPOT
615-617
FRONT ST. S.F.

Pure California Wines & Grape Brandies.
THE San Gabriel Wine Co.
OF SAN GABRIEL,
Los Angeles County, Cal.



Are now prepared with a largest stock of wines and brandies of their own growth to supply the trade and the market generally. This Company owns the largest vineyard in the world, covering over 2,500 acres. They have held their wines and brandies for several years in their own cellars, and do not offer any of their product until it has become properly matured. Their large stock of matured wines and brandies thus accumulated is now open to the purchaser. All goods under their trade mark are warranted pure and unadulterated. Being the successors to B. D. WILSON & Co., and to J. DE BARTH SHORE, they have become possessors of the "SHORE" BRAND OF BRANDY, and "MOUNT VINEYARD" WINE. Correspondence solicited.

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Dealers in PURE CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES



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Napa Co., Cal.

VAULTS:
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1869. SAN FRANCISCO. PARIS EXPOSITION 1889 FOR CLARET.

G. MIGLIAVACCA,
Wine Manufacturer and Distiller
VAULTS, NAPA CITY, CAL.
AGENCIES: NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, HOBOKEN, GALVESTON.

BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies	Remarks
Saffell, W. B.														
Samuels, T. W.		67½		47½		42½					255			
Samuels, W. B. & Co.		60	50	45	42½	40								
Searcy, J. S.								190						
Searey, Wiley, (Old Joe.)														
Sharpe.		50												
Shawhan.				45		40								
Small Grain.						40								
Smith & Smith														
Snyder (Freiberg & Workum)		55		40				185						
Southall.		65		50										
Sovereign.		57½		37½		35								
Split Rock.														
Spring Hill.		62½		45							245			
Spring Water.		70		55		50		210						
Stone, W. S. (Old).		60	50	45						215	235			
Sweetwood.														
Tippecanoe.														
Taylor (Old)		80	60	57½				225		275				
Tea Kettle.		57½	42½	40	37½	35								
Tenbroeck														
Tip Top (Rock Spring Dist'g Co.)	62½	57½	42½	40										
Van Arsdell.														
Van Hook.		55		37½										
Walker, F. G. (Queen of Nelson)		52½												
Walker, J. M.	55	52½												
Warwick.		55								225	235			
Waterfill & Frazier		75	60	57½				202½						
Wathen Bros		52½		37½	35	33½								
Welsh, J. T. (Davies Co.)		62½		52½										
Welsh, J. T. (McLean Co)		62½		52½										
White Mills.		50	45	37½	35	32½								
Willow Run.				32½										
Woodland.		52½		42½										
Zeno		77½	65	60	52½	50								

WESTERN RYES.

Ashland		57½												
Atherton.			50	47½										
Belle of Anderson.														
Belle of Louisville.														
Belle of Nelson.														
Blue Grass.	87½	82½	70	65	57½	55								
Clarke's.			63½	58½	55	49								
Criterion														
Crystal Spring.														
Curley, J. E.														
Edgewater		60											Fall 80	335
Excelsior.														
Franklin														
Greystone.														
Hermitage	110	100	82½	80	75					300			Fall 85	325
Highland		60		50										
Horse Shoe (Mill Creek Dist'g Co.)														
Lynchburg.		55												
Marion Co. Distilling Co.		70	65		55									
Mattingly & Son, J. G.														
Mercantile Club.	70	65	60	55	50	45								
Mellwood.	70													
Miles, E. L.		70	57½		50									
Millcreek		62½	55											
Monarch, M V.														
Nelson.			70	52½										
Normandy.		85	65	55										
Paris Club														
Pepper (Pepper Jas. E. & Co.)		105		80	70					270				
Peacock.				55	50									
Pepper, R. P.														
Rolling Fork.	75		65	52½										
Short Horn (Dougherty's)		65		50										
Sovereign.			55	50										
Sunny Side.		65		55										
Susquehanna.	70	60	55	52½	50									
Sylvan Grove (Fleishmann's)	55	50	40	35										
Wathen Bros.	75		65	52½										
White Mills.		57½	52½	45	40	37½								

LEADING DISTILLERS.

ADDRESS, INSURANCE.	BRAND.	ADDRESS, INSURANCE.	BRAND.
BOURBONS.			
ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'S CO. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distilleries Co., Louisville. Rate, 90c.	Anderson, Nelson.	JAS. E. PEPPER & CO., Lexington. Rate, 85c.	Pepper.
BELLE of ANDERSON D'G CO. Add: S. J. Greenbaum, Louisville. Rate, 1.25.	Belle of Anderson, Glenarne, Jessamine, Arlington.	E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS, Frankfort. Rate, 85c.	Old Taylor.
M. P. MATTINGLY, Owensboro, Ky. Free W. H., 1.50.	Old W. S. Stone.	BELLE OF NELSON D'Y CO. Add: Belle of Nelson Distillery Co., Louisville. Rate, 85c. and \$1.25	Belle of Nelson.
J. G. MATTINGLY CO. Louisville. Rate 85c.	J. G. Mattingly & Sons.	RYES.	
MELLWOOD DIST'Y CO. Louisville. Rate, 85c.	Mellwood, Dundee.	J. A. DOUGHERTY & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa. Rate, 90c.	Dougherty.
MOORE & SELLIGER, Louisville. Rate, 85c.	Astor, Belmont, Nutwood.	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add: A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate, 80c.	Overholt.
ED. MURPHY & CO., Lawrenceburg, Ky. No. 1, 1.35.	Belle of Anderson County	S. DILLINGER & SONS, Ruff's Dale, Pa.	Dillinger.
THE R. F. BALKE CO. Louisville. Rate 85 c.	"G. W. S."	THOMPSON DIST'G CO., West Brownsville, Pa. Add: Office 134 Water St., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate, 80c.	Sam Thompson.
OLD TIMES DIST'Y CO., Louisville. Rates, 85c. & \$1.50.	Old Times. Gladstone.	SUSQUEHANNA DIST'G CO., Milton. Add: Jas. Levy & Bro., Cincinnati. Rates, 85c & 1.25.	Susquehanna.
		NORMANDY DIST'G CO., Louisville. Add. Box 48, Louisville, Ky. Rate 85 c.	Normandy.

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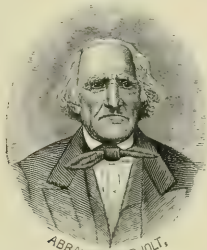
OLD W. S. STONE

KENTUCKY HAND MADE SOUR MASH WHISKY.

M. P. Mattingly, - - - - Owensboro, Kentucky.

EASTERN RYES.

BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '87.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '86.	Fall '86.	Spr'g '86.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Braddock.....				70	62½	57½										
Bridgeport.....	102½	87½	70	62½	52½	50	45									
Brookdale.....		80		60	55	50										
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....	95	80		60	57½	55										
Dougherty.....		102½	85	77½						295						
Finch's Golden Wedding.....	105	100	85	80	63½											
Frontier.....	70	65	57½	50	45	40										
Gibson.....	120	100	80													
Guckenheimer.....	95	90	77½	70	60	57½	54	240	265	279	295	350		Spr 81	500	
Hannisville.....		90	75	70	60											
Jones, G. W.....	80	70	60	50	45	40	37½	220		260						
Lippencott.....																
Meadville.....	105	90	75	65	57½	52½	50									
Melvale.....		110	82½	72½		60				300				Fall 83	450	
Monticello.....	107½	92½	77½	67½		60	52½			270			300	Fall 85	315	
Montrose.....	75	70		47½	42½	40										
Moore, Tom.....														Spr 82	385	
Mt. Vernon.....			82½	75	65											
Orient.....		72½	60	52½	47½											
Overholt.....	100	85	72½	65	57½	55		245		330	350	375		Spr 80	800	
Sherwood.....	110	97½	80	75	65	62½		255								
Somerset.....	65	55	47½	42½	35	32½										
Stewart.....				65	57½											
Tompson, Sam.....			65	55	45	42½										
Vandegrift.....			65	55	47½	24½										



ABRAHAM OVERHOLT.

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A. Overholt & Co.

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LIQUEURS**

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BRANDIES
SYRUPS**

Fine Blended Whiskies only. Prune Juice "none better."
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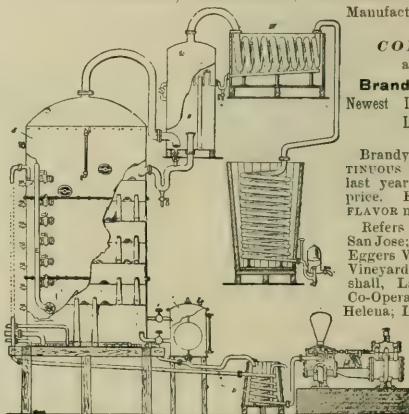
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and especially of

Brandy Apparatus, and

Newest Improved Continuous Still

Leads all others.



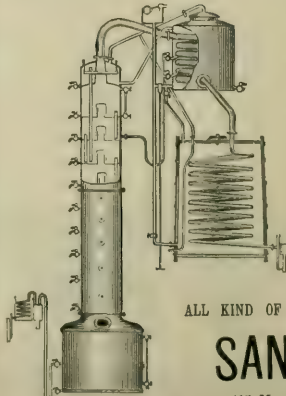
Brandy distilled in my CONTINUOUS STILL received this and last year, the HIGHEST market price. For PURITY AND FINE FLAVOR none can equal it.

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421 AND 413 MISSION ST.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

PATENTED SEPT. 29, 1891.

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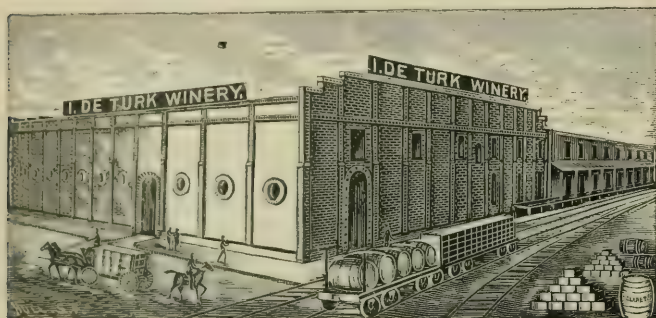
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Pacific Coast Agents.

PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE

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R. M. WOOD & CO., - - - PROPRIETORS.

WINFIELD SCOTT—R. M. WOOD.

402 FRONT STREET, - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The *PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW* is the only paper of its class West of Chicago. It circulates among the wine makers and brandy distillers of California; the wholesale wine and spirit trade of the Pacific Coast, and the importers, distillers and jobbers of the Eastern States.

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L. L. PALMER, 244 Wabash Ave, Chicago.

THE MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The market, as is usual at this season of the year, is very quiet. It has no features worthy of comment. The dealers are clearing their decks for battle during the coming year, and with few exceptions holders are waiting for propositions embracing higher prices than are now offered for '91 wines. It is not expected that there will be any marked improvement in the movement from first to second hands until February.

SWEET WINES.—We are enabled to give the production up to November 30th, which is a trifle over 2,528,000 gallons. The production in December in the First District will raise this over 100,000 gallons.

WHISKIES.—The market is unchanged. Business is of fair volume with a margin for improvements. The best feature of the situation is the fact that collections are steadily growing easier and that the outlook for the current year is very encouraging.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The attention of the trade is called to the following new advertisements which appear in this issue:

Culbert & Taylor, importers, New York.
Hirsch, Loewenstein & Levi, Star Distillery, Cincinnati.
Live Oak Distillery Co., Cincinnati.
Julius Libronicz, prune juice, New York.
G. G. White Co., Chicken Cock Whisky, Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky.
Henry Boucher & Sons, importers, New York.
Barrett & Co., prune juice, New York.
Dr. Henley's Tamarack and I. X. L. Bitters, San Francisco.
Otto B. Schmieder, To-Kalon Wines and Brandies, San Francisco.

TRADE OF 1891.

A GOOD SHOWING CONSIDERING THE QUIETNESS OF THE YEAR.

Marked Increase in the Whisky Trade, Especially in Re-Imported Whiskies. Complete Statistics of the Imports in All Lines of Foreign Goods.

The past year has been a quiet one in all lines of trade. The direct importers of wines, liquors, etc., have been no exception to the rule. In fact the whisky trade is the only one that shows an advance in the total of business during the twelve months.

In the importations of whisky by rail, there has been a slight increase over those of 1890, and it will be noted by reference to our tables of statistics that there is an apparent falling off in the imports of whisky by sea from Atlantic ports. This is due to the fact that the clippers have been making long voyages, and several which were due to arrive in December, have not yet put in an appearance. The shipments on these vessels properly belong to 1891 imports, but they must now be given to the '92 business.

The importers and jobbers have evidently found a profitable field of operations in handling exported whiskies in this market. A glance at our tables showing the importations of these goods in 1891 will convince any one of the foregoing statement, as the receipts of such whiskies have been more than double those of the previous year. The exact figures are:

In 1891.....3,868 barrels.
In 1890.....1,560½ "

This shows an increase of 2,307½ barrels, a showing which speaks volumes of encouragement for the handlers of straight goods in the Coast market. This line of trade is comparatively new.

An encouraging feature of the spirit trade for the past twelve months, so far as dealers in straight and blended goods are concerned, is the fact that as in 1890 there was a marked falling off in the importations of spirits and alcohol as compared with the previous year. The decrease was 1,648 barrels. It is hardly necessary to say that this is undeniable evidence that compounded goods are being steadily crowded out of this market, and are being replaced by straights and blends. If a further proof of this is needed, it is to be found in that while the spirit imports fell off 1,648 barrels, the importations of whisky increased 1,962 barrels. Further comment on this subject is unnecessary.

The importers of champagne have not handled so many cases as they did in 1890 the difference being 3,427 cases. This is attributed to the increased cost due to the higher tariff of the McKinley Bill, the advance in prices by foreign producers, the off commercial year in all lines of trade, and chiefly, the hoggishness of hotel men and restaurateurs in putting up the bottle price to \$5, or past all reasonable bounds.

The other lines of imports are not mentioned in this review, for the reason that there are no comparative figures upon which to comment.

The detailed statement of imports follows.

WHISKY IMPORTS BY RAIL.

	Cases	Barrels	Hf-bbls
January.....	37	1,404	253
February.....	40	1,315	260
March.....	3	1,063	72
April.....	1	1,326	267
May.....	503	1,473	230
June.....	60	1,001	56
July.....	621	872	128
August.....	339	1,155	269
September.....	35	1,331	44
October.....	75	1,168	160
November.....	110	1,278	62
December.....	1,000	1,180	298
Total.....	2,814	15,615½	*
In 1890.....	3,973	15,442½	*

* Half-barrels reduced to barrels and added in total.

IMPORTS ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS BY RAIL.

Months	Barrels
January.....	2,606
February.....	2,514
March.....	2,208
April.....	2,044
May.....	2,596
June.....	1,094
July.....	2,073
August.....	2,676
September.....	1,325
October.....	2,441
November.....	1,848
December.....	2,955
Total.....	26,380
In 1890.....	28,028

WHISKY IMPORTS BY SEA, ATLANTIC PORTS.

Months	Cases	Barrels
January.....	250	400
February.....	50	222
March.....	.....	255
April.....	62	468½
May.....	.....	271
June.....	.....	442
July.....	30	87
August.....	.....	56
September.....	170	495
October.....	.....	½
November.....	142	511
December.....	550	428½
Total.....	1,254	3,636½
In 1890.....	275	4,155

IMPORTS OF RE-IMPORTED WHISKIES.

Months	Barrels
January.....	110
February.....	310
March.....	445
April.....	445
May.....	.....
June.....	526
July.....	200
August.....	60
September.....	591
October.....	651
November.....	.....
December.....	975
Total.....	3,868
In 1890.....	1,560½

TOTAL IMPORTS OF AMERICAN WHISKIES.

	Cases.	Bbls.
By rail.....	2,814	15,615½
By sea from Atlantic ports.....	1,254	3,636½
Re-imported.....	.....	3,868
Total.....	4,068	23,120
In 1890.....	4,248	21,158

IMPORTS OF UNDESIGNATED SPIRITS.

	Cases	Casks
January.....	.....	.....
February.....	.....	1
March.....	.....	.....
April.....	25	.....
May.....	170	10
June.....	593	20
July.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....
October.....	155	.....
November.....	520	20
December.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,463	51

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN WHISKIES.

Months	Cases	Octaves	Qr-casks	Casks	Hhds
January.....	768	25	...	30	1
February.....	65	15	1	...	...
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	25	.....	.....	5	1
June.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
July.....	272	15	.....	.....	.....
August.....	202	10	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
October.....	75	28	.....	2	.....
November.....	507	90	15	1	1
December.....	305	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,219	183	21	39	3
In 1890.....	4,188	275	.....	.....	.....

WHISKY EXPORTS BY SEA.

Months	Cases	Bulk gals	Value
January.....	666	1,551	\$8,856
February.....	253	969	4,038
March.....	402	937	5,046
April.....	452	1,168	6,384
May.....	419	1,621	6,511
June.....	419	2,614	7,468
July.....	274	2,078	6,492
August.....	442	1,533	8,203
September.....	394	1,015	4,673
October.....	514	895	6,018
November.....	421	1,757	7,609
December.....	741	2,632	11,363
Total.....	5,397	18,770	\$82,661
In 1890.....	4,732	31,189	43,806

CHAMPAGNE IMPORTS.

Months	Cases
January.....	1,180
February.....	467
March.....	1,723
April.....	6,962
May.....	2,886
June.....	1,113
July.....	1,839
August.....	750
September.....	580
October.....	900
November.....	1,013
December.....	2,425
Total.....	21,838
In 1890.....	25,267
In 1889.....	22,108
In 1888.....	20,145

IMPORTS OF WINE, 1891.

Months	Cases	Hhds	Casks	Hf-casks	Qr-casks	Sixths	Octaves	Bundles	Barrels	Hf-bbls	Kgs
January.....	1,147	.....	30	.....	40	.....	48	.....	6	.....	.....
February.....	1,128	3	10	.....	22	18	36	.....	.....	.....	51
March.....	136	.....	2	.....	79	.....	211	73	.....	.....	47
April.....	1,372	.....	83	22	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	347	15	5	.....	41	18	52	.....	23	4	.....
June.....	351	6	8	.....	4	.....	37	.....	10	.....	.....
July.....	959	10	112	18	65	36	53	.....	12	.....	.....
August.....	829	.....	14	5	28	20	95	10	.....	.....	.....
September.....	151	.....	9	.....	13	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	626	.....	34	.....	1	.....	92	5	.....	.....	.....
November.....	522	2	46	.....	168	.....	277	.....	10	.....	.....
December.....	878	.....	40	21	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	4
Total.....	8,546	36	393	66	406	92	979	88	61	4	102

BRANDY IMPORTS.

Months	Cases	Casks	Quart'rs	Octaves	Butts	Pkgs	Barrels	Hf-bbls	FROM OVERLAND			
									Barrels	Hf-bbls	Kgs	Pkgs
January	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	40	30	.....	.....
February	525	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	123	.....	20	85	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	103	26	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	220	40	.....	16	5	8	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	50	.....
July	400	35	.....	20	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	10	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
October.....	113	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	225	11	.....	200	.....	.....	26	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	95	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,894	209	20	341	5	23	86	9	10	90	50	132

GIN IMPORTS.

Months.	Cases	Pipes	Casks	Quarters	Octaves	Sixt'nths	Barrels	FROM OVERLAND			
								Cases	Barrels	Hf-barrel	Kgs
January.....	555	.....	15	18	166	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	220	.....	1	.....	39	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	125	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	114
April.....	215	5	.....	2	133	16	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	250	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	125
June.....	60	.....	.....	5	50	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	131
July.....	265	.....	27	5	220	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
September.....	100	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	530	.....	15	5	115	40	.....	.....	15	30	100
November.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	150	.....	2	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,345	5	61	35	864	61	143	100	35	30	470

RUM IMPORTS.

IMPORTS OF UNDESIGNATED LIQUORS.

From East, Sea and Rail.			From Abroad.			Cases	Pkgs
	Bbbs	Hf-bbbs	Casks	Qrs	Octs		
January.....	10	...	5	...	...	January.....	215
February.....	10	...	...	...	...	February.....	...
March.....	...	...	...	...	...	March.....	45
April.....	1	...	...	...	...	April.....	25
May.....	...	...	...	...	...	May.....	75
June.....	10	...	...	11	...	June.....	130
July.....	...	...	...	...	...	July.....	545
August.....	40	...	...	...	...	August.....	185
September.....	35	...	...	...	...	September.....	31
October.....	...	...	5	...	...	October.....	58
November.....	30	1	...	5	25	November.....	140
December.....	10	...	...	...	...	December.....	3,294
Total.....	145	2	10	16	25	Total.....	4,746
							123

IMPORTS OF FRUIT JUICE.

	Cases	Casks	Qr-casks	Hhds
January.....	18	...	...	1
February.....	...	...	...	1
March.....	...	...	...	...
April.....	...	15	2	5
May.....	219	19	...	...
June.....	...	1	...	5
July.....	...	1	...	...
August.....	59	1	...	...
September.....	5	75	25	...
October.....	...	5	...	5
November.....	116	...	...	...
December.....	...	2	...	...
Total.....	417	119	27	16

IMPORTS OF ABSINTHE.

	Cases
January.....	250
February.....	1,400
March.....	200
April.....	415
May.....	500
June.....	10
July.....	...
August.....	200
September.....	...
October.....	...
November.....	500
December.....	249
Total.....	3,724

IMPORTS OF BITTERS.

	Cases
January.....	...
February.....	60
March.....	440
April.....	115
May.....	500
June.....	...
July.....	310
August.....	...
September.....	100
October.....	50
November.....	100
December.....	120
Total.....	1,795

IMPORTS OF VERMOUTH.

	Cases
January.....	1,300
February.....	25
March.....	...
April.....	905
May.....	100
June.....	350
July.....	500
August.....	2,200
September.....	250
October.....	2,065
November.....	1,000
December.....	2,600
Total.....	11,295

IMPORTS OF KUEMMEL.

	Cases
February.....	150
June.....	100
November.....	25
December.....	10
Total.....	285

IMPORTS OF CORDIALS.

	Cases
January.....	47
February.....	50
March.....	115
April.....	98
May.....	...
June.....	20
July.....	94
August.....	...
September.....	15
October.....	...
November.....	55
December.....	10
Total.....	504

GENERAL CONDITION OF TRADE.

The volume of trade has not equalled past years. The late spring and early summer trade was light. Analyzing its causes the shrinkage seems to have been due to the conditions prevailing in Washington, and to speculative holding of cereals in California. The future seems promising. The last harvest was abundant, and commercial collections are improving, as a natural result of increased circulation of coin, which will be felt in the winter and spring trade. The indications favor railroad development and building during 1892, always assisting to the liquor trade. The Southern Pacific are pushing extensions and strong assurances are given that the Atchison system will be extended into San Francisco during the year, with feeders and laterals. The mercantile community have finally become aroused to the necessity of concerted action; and harmonious combination, well directed, will surely increase competition in freights and fares, and result in immigration and population. The outlook is hopeful.

The trade for a time drifted away from old whiskies and experimented on new and cheaper goods. These proved unsatisfactory and unprofitable. The younger distillations are neglected and houses that have been carrying and ageing stocks find resulting profit. The Pacific Coast market like that of New York city has returned to its first love in a preference for fine blends, and dealers who have honest blends all mark increased sales at fair values.

E. R. Kienershal

Of Lilienthal & Co.

AN ORDINARY YEAR.

The year 1891 was not by any means an extraordinary one for the trade. Business opened up rather slowly in the early part of the year but revived as time went on. Collections have been slow—slower than they should be considering what a prosperous year the State has had. We have had good crops in California this year and the effect was plainly felt in the business of the past two months, which has been fair.

Next year ought to be a better one for all than this has been. The influence of the good wheat crop and high prices, and the prosperity of the other producing classes should put everyone on their feet next year.

The demand for blended whiskies has been excellent and in fact never better, considering the general state of trade. The inquiry is for the finer goods more and more. Martin Hencken.

M. Hencken & Schrodor

CREDITS AND POPULATION.

Although the trade has been very fair during the past year it seems to me that before there is much of a change from the present method of doing business, there must be a change in the population of the State, and in fact, of the entire Coast. We have here in San Francisco considerably over one hundred wholesale liquor dealers all of whom make a living, if no more. In every considerable city in the interior, whether of California, or in the other States and Territories that are by rights tributary to San Francisco, there are still other wholesale liquor dealers. We are, as a people, the greatest consumers of distilled and vinous liquors in America, if not of malt liquors. I am now speaking of the per capita consumption. But it is a fact that cannot be controverted that with all these conditions in favor of the liquor traffic, the situation is not all that could be desired.

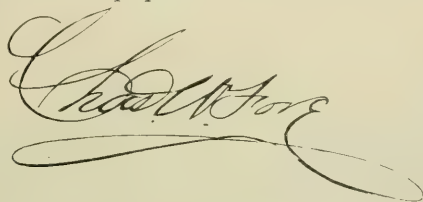
In the first place we have not the population to support all who are in the business. West of the Rockies there are perhaps three million people. With the exception of a small portion of the population south of Tehachapi Pass in California (usually known as "Southern California"), all are drinkers. But the population in all portions of the Pacific Slope is, at best, sparse. California with natural resources capable of supporting ten or twelve million people has only a little over a million. Then the density of population diminishes until in Nevada, there are next to no people at all.

As for California, there is one good remedy. It is to cut up the immense tracts of fine agricultural land that are held by single individuals, and thus attract a large immigration of prosperous people living in the East. Here, where tracts of land of from 10,000 to 50,000 acres are not uncommon and these fine lands at best inadequately cultivated, it is useless to expect a large population of drinking men until the resources of the soil are made the best use of.

Our remedy, therefore, is to subdivide the enormous holdings of land.

Another matter that gives the wholesalers much thought and trouble, is the question of credits. Under the present system of business, long credits are the rule—and so long as to appear at times unreasonable, and to call for the investment of unusually large amounts of capital. The credit system of the Coast is, however, a natural outgrowth of an agricultural and business system in the interior of California that calls for settlements between debtors and creditors but once a year; and I do not see any prospect of change for the better, however desirable it would be to all, until the entire plan of doing business is revised. This can only come when there are more people, and when their pursuits are more diversified than they are now.

It occurs to me that there might be organized an association of wholesale liquor dealers,—say the "Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of the Pacific Coast," which would enable concerted action to be taken on all questions which affect the common weal. Not only could this organization deal with credits, but with bad debtors, legislation and other matters as they arise. Such an organization could be made of immense benefit to all wholesalers, and I for one am heartily in favor of calling the wholesalers together for the purpose.



Of Spruance, Stanley & Co.

FINE GOODS ONLY WANTED.

One of the most noticeable features of the Pacific Coast market for imported wines and liquors, is that the demand is for the finest grades, or none at all. Although I have been handling imported goods here but a short time as compared with some others, this condition of trade has been impressed most strongly upon me.

There is next to no inquiry for medium or poorer classes. The cheaper wines and liquors from abroad appear to have been supplanted by the California article.

But for the finest there is, and I think there always will be a prosperous trade. There are here many consumers who know what they want, who will have what they want, and to whom questions of price are a secondary consideration. This is the most satisfactory class of customers that an importer can deal with. His efforts to please such people are appreciated. Take for instance the sherries that I am handling, the Cognac of J. Dupont & Co., and the clarets and sauternes of Chr. Motz. They, in particular, have pleased the nicely discriminating buyers. To supplant them with domestic goods, to me seems out of the question.

The year to come ought to be a fine one for importers who will make it their aim to place only the finest product in the market.



Of H. Brunhild & Co.

A CONSIDERATION OF FREIGHTS.

Being informed by you that this edition will be largely devoted to the importers' interests, and having been requested among others, to contribute a few lines on any topic of the trade that you represent, I would offer as a theme the much mooted matter of freights.

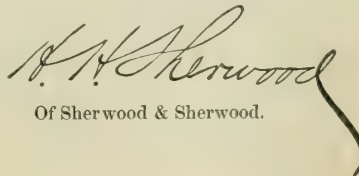
The importers of San Francisco, like her exporters, have much to contend with, and to both the matter of freight is a vital question. We hear a great deal just now of what the Nicaragua Canal would do; of what competing railroads would accomplish, and of the blessings attendant upon the establishment of a regular line of steamers with triple expansion engines. They are all well in their way, and will, I trust, eventually be accomplished facts; but some things are lost sight of in advocating these cure-alls.

For instance, the importers get freight at extremely low figures, by sailing vessels. They could not reasonably expect it for less. A recent brochure advocating the establishment of a first-class steamship line between San Francisco, Great Britain and New York made the estimates for a successful working basis at \$10 or forty shillings, per ton. We are to-day paying only one-fourth of that from Great Britain.

As for the Canal, ten years at least is pretty far to look ahead for relief—and then not to find it, as far as cheap freights are concerned, compared with sail freights. I am informed that the Canal dues at Suez are sixteen francs—say \$3 per ton; and that either the Panama or Nicaragua Canal would cost more and would have to charge more than Suez. The Canal dues alone, even at the Suez charge, would therefore be more per ton than the present through freight from abroad by sail.

As for competing railroads, it is undeniable that competition eventually results in lessening freights; but does it do so all at once? Portland, Puget Sound and Los Angeles have competing railroads, but the cost per hundred from an eastern shipping point is the same to those points as to San Francisco.

As for the importers, therefore, it is undeniable that their freight to San Francisco costs them as little as can reasonably be expected. What, then, have we to contend with? It is the excessive railroad and coastwise freights from our sea ports inland and to points up and down the coast. It costs more to ship merchandise from San Francisco by steamer to Los Angeles, Portland and the Sound, or by rail to points say two hundred miles inland than to bring them here from abroad. Let the Traffic Association work for cheaper local as well as through rates, and thereby build up our interior and restore to San Francisco the trade that she should, as a great sea-port, naturally possess.



Of Sherwood & Sherwood.

Trade Notes.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Moore, Hunt & Co., spent the holidays on a business and pleasure trip in Red Bluff.

P. E. Payne, of the M. V. Monarch Co., of Owensboro, will visit the Coast next spring on business connected with the house.

Sroufe & McCrum, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Hugh McCrum retiring. The business will hereafter be carried on by Mr. John Sroufe.

The Santa Rosa Board of Supervisors has adopted an ordinance providing for the inspection of all vines, trees, etc., brought into the county.

Capt. C. E. Shillaber, the Chicago Manager of H. W. Crabb's wines and Senator Stanford's brandies, has returned East after a fortnight's business trip.

August Greulich Company, the leading handlers of native wines and liquors at Milwaukee, are out with a handsome ribbon memento with the compliments of the season to their patrons.

The Eastern demand for Peruvian Bitters increases steadily. In these staple goods Messrs. Wilmerding & Co. have a fine property, and by Acker, Merrill & Condit, of New York, the bitters are well placed.

Mr. Simonson has resigned his position as manager of the Eisen Vineyard Co. in this city, and may embark on his own account in the wine business. He will carry with him the best wishes of the trade wherever he goes.

The creditors of one of the smaller wholesale liquor dealers have recently held several meetings to arrange for a settlement of accounts. Inasmuch as no public proceedings have been taken we refrain from giving the name of the house involved.

D. V. B. Henarie, of E. Martin & Co., states that the inquiry for "J. F. Cutter" is excellent considering the season. This whisky which is one of the best blended articles on the market, now has a large sale and Mr. Henarie expects that next year will be an unusually good one.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co., have done a handsome business in their Davy Crockett whisky during the past year and particular activity was developed in the fall months. This is a very fine blended whiskies and enjoys a full share of the popularity of such goods on the Coast.

J. Gundlach & Co., have made many heavy shipments to Central America and Mexico during the past two months. Their success in this market has been so great that other houses have entered the field and it will not be long until every leading shipper has a share of the trade.

In our last issue an error was made in announcing the changes made in the house of Edinger Bros. & Jacobi, in New York. Mr. M. B. Edinger will remain in the firm as well as Mr. S. M. Mandel and the Messrs. Jacobi. It was Mr. Henry Edinger—not M. B. Edinger—who died some time ago.

Paul O. Burns, formerly the head of the Paul O. Burns Wine Co., of San Jose, but since a life insurance agent, has been arrested for embezzlement. The charges against him are in connection with the insurance business and it is claimed that he managed to get away with several thousand dollars.

Kuhls, Schwarke & Co., are preparing a handsome exhibit for display at the rooms of the Viticultural Commission. This firm is making a fine record as handlers of old and well-selected wines and can place an exhibit that will be a credit to them or to any one. They carry one of the best stocks of old wines in San Francisco.

The attention of the shippers of California wines and brandies is called to the announcement of Henry Boucher & Sons, of New York. This firm is one of the oldest and most reliable in the California trade in New York and shippers will find it to their advantage to communicate with them as to rates, etc.

James Shea, of Shea, Boequeraz & Co., reports the heaviest trade in 1891 ever known. He says that the year was satisfactory all around. The firm is now handling a new brand of whisky the "Tea Cup" which is a blend of some of the finest Kentucky products and is found to succeed with lovers of good whisky.

Mr. Otto Schmieder, has succeeded to the local agency of the To-Kalon vineyard of H. W. Crabb. Mr. J. L. Davis retiring. Mr. Schmieder is an active business man and with goods of the quality and reputation of Mr. Crabb's behind him cannot fail to make the agency a go from the day he assumed charge. The REVIEW wishes him all success.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a Christmas present of a case of fine old Inglenook wines from friend F. A. Haber. We also took pleasure in drinking a bumper of the same at our Christmas dinner to the further success of Inglenook and to the prosperity and happiness of the donor. The wines were excellent and are a credit not only to the producer but to the State.

C. Jost & Co., are doing a steady business in their spirits made at the California Distillery at Antioch. Notwithstanding the high price of grain they are able to hold all their trade, and new customers are coming to them. Their spirits are smoother than can be made from corn and command themselves to all blenders and compounders for this reason.

Advices have been received from London that the first shipment of Arpad Haraszthy & Co's champagne has all been disposed of and that the sales of the consignments now on the road are being made. Mr. Oldham, of the firm of Grierson, Oldham & Co. states that the champagne has been greatly praised by English connoisseurs and the future of the wine in the English trade is assured.

Messrs. Fible & Crabb's brand of bottled whisky, "Blue Ribbon," is considered to be one of the finest and purest in the world by the consumers, and the run they are having on the same is wonderful. They report their sales on the increase all the time and have orders for about all they can make. A brand of whisky, with the energy of Mr. W. L. Crabb behind it, is sure to come to the front.—*Bulletin*.

The editor was remembered this Christmas by Charles A. Wetmore. The recollection was in the shape of an assorted case of his wines—"Medoc Souvenir" and "Chateau Yquem." The quality of these wines needs no praise at our hands as they are of the vintage that won Mr. Wetmore a gold medal at the Paris Exposition. We can only say with thanks—"Here's to Wetmore, may his fame never grow less."

Attention is directed to the trade circulars of J. Movius & Son & Schulze-Berge, Koechl & Movius, which appear elsewhere. It will be noted that Mr. J. Movius has retired entirely from the business and that the new firm will hereafter handle saccharine. This article is increasing in favor all the time and the sales are augmenting at an exceedingly satisfactory rate. The more familiar the consumers become with it the more they commend its use.

Probably the oldest and finest lot of re-imported whisky on the market is some "Carlisle" Spring '86 in the hands of Sherwood & Sherwood. This firm represents the makers of this well-known brand, the Geo. T. Stagg Co., of Frankford, Ky., who bought the distilleries and have used the name of the old E. H. Taylor Jr. Co. for some years. The Geo. T. Stagg Co., make the famous "O. F. C." also. Sherwood & Sherwood are distributors

of both the barrel and cased "Carlisle." At the rate of increase of Moët & Chandon champagne as noted elsewhere the enterprising firm of Sherwood & Sherwood will be making imports by the trainload possibly, as they do with Schlitz beer.

Jas. Levy & Bro. will not start up their Tea Kettle and Susquehanna Distilleries until about the 1st of March, 1892. This is an example that could be well imitated by a few more of Kentucky's distillers. If such a course was resorted to by the larger houses in our State during the year to come, there is no reason why the goods now in bond could not be made paying property. It is only the fear of a large crop the coming distilling season that could break the market on the goods already bonded. There is nothing left of the '85s, '86s, '87s or '88s and the trade to-day must use the '89s. Hence, it is plainly to be seen that the unbonded '89s would not break the market, and in our opinion the only thing that we have any fear of is the large crop of '92s.—*Bulletin*.

The four largest importations by brands show as follows:

	Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1890.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1891.
Pommery & Greno.....	84,428	56,367
Decrease, 28,061 cases.		
Mumm, Extra Dry.....	80,445	50,965
Decrease, 29,480 cases.		
Piper Heidsieck.....	38,500	30,582
Decrease, 7,918 cases.		
Moët & Chandon.....	19,877	29,035
Increase, 9,158 cases.		

The last one was the only one showing an increase, and that in a marked way, whereas the others show a heavy falling off.—*Argonaut*, Dec. 14, 1891. *

During the past six months many of the customers of A. Overholt & Co., the well-known Pennsylvania rye distillers, have complained about shortage on whisky shipped to them. The cause of the shortage has been discovered by the firm and Arthur Seybert, a telegraph operator at Broadford, Pa., and Patrick Kearns, a druggist at the same place, have been arrested for breaking into a freight car and taking whisky therefrom. The Overholt distillery is at Rockford and when the whisky was shipped from there the cars were properly locked and sealed going to their destination apparently unopened. When the cars arrived, however, there was unmistakable evidence of the barrels having been tampered with. Finally, a watch was placed on all cars shipped and it resulted in the capture of Seybert and Kearns. Seybert's position enabled the pair to cover their tracks well, he having access to the keys of the cars and seals and the whisky was disposed of by Kearns at his store. The pair should be made to suffer the full penalty of the law.

FOR SALE.

Imported champagne bottles, quarts and pints, in lots to suit buyers. Apply at 839-849 Folsom street.

FINE IMPORTED WINES.

The past year, as far as I am concerned, has been the worst I have known for a very long time, particularly for the sale of imported champagnes and high-class, expensive clarets.

The excessive importations prior to the passage of the McKinley Bill, and the subsequent rise in value of about \$3.00 per case, caused, first, by the additional duty, and second, by the increased prices charged in France for nearly all the best brands, may have had something to do with the reduced demand for champagne, but there has been no change to speak of in the duty on still wines. If the inquiry for these latter has also fallen off, it can only be accounted for by the fact that times in general are and have been dull. Economy seems to be the order of the day.

At one time I asked myself whether the continual improvement in the quality and consequent increase in consumption of California wines were not interfering with the sale of the imported, but I am inclined to think not, because the demand for the cheaper sorts of French wines has been good enough; it is only the expensive qualities that has been neglected and this must have been more from economical than any other reasons.


W. B. Chapman
 THE CITY TRADE.

The city trade has been good throughout the past year. San Francisco is a large consumer of all sorts of liquors and any effect which the condition of crops may exert on the condition of trade all over the Coast is less noticeable here than in any portion of the interior. Collections have been as good as could be expected and all in all the volume of trade has been satisfactory.

The feature of the city trade is the growing demand for the better grades of blended whiskies. With some consumers straights are the favorites and the inquiry for them has developed so much that some houses find it to their interest to handle them almost exclusively. But still the average city drinker has a weakness for a first-class blended article and is becoming more particular as to what he gets. I find that our better blends are commanding the greater share of our increasing trade and this is one of the most hopeful features of the liquor trade.


For the coming year the city trade should be better than it has been this year. The money market is easier than it was at this time last season, and all our industries have prospered. Our population grows rapidly and consequently the demand must grow simultaneously, all other trade conditions being favorable to a healthy condition of business.

F. C. Siebe
 Of Siebe Bros. & Plagemann.




WIRE WRAPPED HOSE.

WINE




HOSE



BREWERS' RUBBER HOSE.

GOLD SEAL RUBBER GOODS
 ARE THE BEST.

**RUBBER LINED
 COTTON HOSE**



SUCTION HOSE

SEND FOR PRICES.

R. H. PEASE,
 S. M. RUNYON, } Agents.

577 and 579 Market Street,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

PROMINENT WINE MEN.



Sketch No. 15, Frank A. West of George West & Son, Stockton.

Frank A. West belongs to the younger generation of viti-culturists of California; the class that will be expected to carry out the plans and aspirations of the older generation which built up the industry from its inception.

He is a native of California, having been born at the El Pinal vineyard in 1862. His education was begun and completed in the public schools, graduating from the Stockton High School in 1879. While at school, he in conjunction with other youthful Stocktonians, founded and conducted an amateur newspaper, which made something of a stir in its day.

He may be said to have been born to the wine business. Being the only son of Mr. George West, his father's plans were to have him master every detail of the wine maker's and distiller's art, and indeed before his graduation from the High School he was perfectly familiar with the more common operations of the profession. It was not until 1878, however, that he decided to adopt his father's calling.

The years following his graduation from school were spent on the vineyard and in 1887, when he was twenty-five years of age, he made a step in advance. He was admitted as a partner by his father, the firm name then as now being George West & Son. Ever since that time the cares of business have fallen more and more heavily upon him and he is now, when scarcely thirty, one of the mainstays of the largest sweet wine manufacturing establishment in California, and of one of the largest brandy producing houses as well.

Frank West is a jolly good fellow to know. In Stockton he is one of a ring of young men who enjoy themselves to the utmost. The famous kite shaped track at that place would miss him on the day of a speed meeting, for he is a lover of good horses. In times past he was one of the staunchest supporters of the old Stockton Baseball Club in its palmy days. He is also an active member of the Yo Semite Club, which by the by, is one of the best organizations on the Coast, and no social gathering in Stockton would be complete without him.

Last year he performed a most valuable service to the viticultural industry, in Washington. It was at the time that there was so much trouble over the regulations governing the Sweet Wine Bill which had just then been passed by Congress. On the organization of the Sweet Wine Makers' Association he was selected as a special delegate to go to Washington and confer with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard

to a revision of the regulations which were then needlessly stringent. He remained in Washington over a fortnight in conference with the Internal Revenue authorities, and it was almost wholly owing to his judgment and knowledge of the wine makers needs that the present fair and sensible regulations were drawn up. For this service alone he is entitled to the thanks of all in the business.

Mr. West has never married. He is tall and stout and companionable to the last degree. He likes a story and can tell one himself in the most approved style. He enjoys a joke more than his dinner, and will go a good deal out of his way to get one on a man.

Withal, however, he is a good business man, and will be heard from all the time in the wine trade.

FINE BLENDED WHISKIES.

The past year has been one in which fine blended goods as well as straight whiskies have made a marked advance in popularity in the Coast market. This is shown by the success of houses handling the better grades of blends. As in the past, they have steadily extended their field of consumption, displacing the compounded goods, and coming into direct competition with straight goods. This speaks well for the future of the whisky market on the Coast, in view of the fact that the demand for fine blends has increased in goodly proportion with the increase of the importations of other whiskies.

Another significant feature is the decrease in the importations of spirits and alcohol, and the more than corresponding growth of whisky imports.

These facts make it self-evident that the taste for fine whiskies is being rapidly developed on the Slope, and I feel quite confident that such goods have a great future here. When the consumption in this territory, of the better grades of whiskies shall have become as great per capita as it is in the older Eastern States, the handlers of these goods here will have no reason to complain of difficulty in placing them.

The retailers are yearly learning that it is to their interest to pay more for their whisky, as, thereby, they are assured of pleasing their customers better than ever, as a class. This tells the story in short meter, and to continue this growing demand it is only necessary to maintain a high standard of excellence and to push the goods.

The success which has attended the efforts of our own house in the direction of handling the best whiskies, I think, warrants me in making this statement.

Of Moore, Hunt & Co.

SALES OF POMMERY SEC.

We are pleased at being able to state that our importations for 1891, of "Pommery Sec" champagne have come up fully to those of 1890, and amount to over 12,000 cases. It is a matter of regret that owing to the scarcity of high class wines, Messrs. Pommery were compelled to increase their prices in March last, but they had no alternative in doing this, seeing that their policy of sending out nothing but the finest wine will be maintained. To ship fine wine at cheap rates is a matter of impossibility. The undiminished sale of "Pommery Sec" notwithstanding the advance of price is the highest endorsement of the excellent peculiarities of Pommery, for what better proof can there be of the high appreciation in which the brand is held in California, than the heavy sales in face of the material increase of price. It is gratifying, therefore, that the increasing efforts of Messrs. Pommery to turn out only a wine which will do honor to their high reputation, are so promptly responded to in this country.

Yours truly,

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO JAPAN—PER STEAMER BELGIC, December 19, 1891.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
M Bros & Co, Yokohama	Macondray Bros & Co.	30 cases.		\$ 105
C W Co.	Cal Transfer Co.	25 barrels.	1,200	400
P. Nagasaki.	S Foster & Co.	10 barrels.	495	172
O in dia, Yokohama.	Geo Marcus & Co.	15 barrels.	750	225
L in dia Co.	Langfeldt & Co.	10 barrels.	521	131
Total amount 30 cases and			2,966	\$1,033

TO HONOLULU—PER STEAMER AUSTRALIA, December 22, 1891.

W C P.	B Dreyfus & Co.	350 kegs.	1,740	1,400
G M & Co.	F A Haber.	31 cases.		100
W S L.	S Lachman Co.	15 barrels.	750	
"	"	50 kegs.	650	1,200
"	"	3 cases.		
Rev F S.	C Carpy & Co.	2 barrels.	58	
"	"	2 cases.		168
H C & Co.	Arpad Haraszthy & Co.	7 barrels.	357	351
"	"	55 kegs.	375	285
H W C.	Miscellaneous.	170 kegs.	850	735
"	"	25 octaves.	678	492
F A S & Co.	"	15 cases.		60
Total amount 51 cases and			5,458	4,791

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP ST. NICHOLAS, December 31, 1891.

B & Co.	Howard & St George.	58 barrels.	2,929	1,464
D C.	L T Snow.	10 cases.	25,496	12,748
E B & J.	Lachman & Jacob.	520 barrels.		12
W R W.	J & W R Wing.	3 cases.		
Diamond.	B Frapolli & Co.	100 barrels.	4,801	2,400
F F in diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	50 barrels.	2,400	1,245
C in diamond.	C Carpy & Co.	625 barrels.		
L A C.	"	25 barrels.	31,427	15,714
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling	1013 barrels.	52,133	27,066
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	1003 barrels.	60,695	30,348
H B & S.	"	125 barrels.	22,492	11,201
S L Co.	S Lachman Co.	450 barrels.		
Total amount 13 cases and			212,373	102,258

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER SAN JOSE, December 23, 1891.

A S.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	25 barrels.	1,295	290
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling	81 barrels.	4,101	1,640
G.	J Gundlach & Co.	102 barrels.	5,006	1,502
E B & J.	Lachman & Jacob.	50 barrels.	2,516	1,226
B L.	F Borico.	6 barrels.	300	120
N in diamond.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	20 barrels.	1,015	416
"	"	10 cases.		50
A L C.	O R Jones.	6 barrels.	300	90
H.	"	1 barrel.	50	15
V G.	Overland F T Co.	7 barrels.	340	136
S & C.	"	15 barrels.	716	286
J A P.	Eisen Vineyard Co.	8 barrels.	375	262
A V Co.	Miscellaneous.	100 barrels.	5,205	1,600
B in circle.	"	50 barrels.	2,629	650
T in triangle.	"	25 barrels.	1,314	325
N in triangle.	"	25 barrels.	1,318	325
M M D.	B Frapolli & Co.	1 barrel.	48	20
G G.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	15 barrels.	746	390
K F.	A G Chauche.	76 barrels.	3,630	1,352
D F, Fall River.	Lenormand Bros.	1 bbl 1 ht-bbl.	75	50
J M C, Philadelphia.	"	60 barrels.	3,064	996
Total amount 10 cases and			34,014	11,741

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER SAN JOSE, December 23, 1891.

R F, Acapulita.	Miscellaneous.	160 cases.		680
R M.	"	25 cases.		1,020
S & H, Puntas Arenas.	"	12 kegs.	120	78
E C.	"	5 octaves.	134	55
B B & Co, Acapulita.	Bloom Baruch & Co.	5 barrels.	280	125
G & Q, Puntas Arenas	B Dreyfus & Co.	57 kegs.	769	730
F S C.	"	14 kegs.	140	135
B M C.	"	12 ht-barrels.	318	285
E & C P.	"	6 ht-barrels 10 kegs.	259	230
G in tri.	"	32 kegs.	350	300
"	"	50 cases.		225
Z G A.	"	4 ht-barrels 1 keg.	120	110
M C S & Co.	"	2 barrels 15 kegs.	253	250
"	"	12 cases.		50
N, La Union.	"	1 cask.	60	65
B S, Champerico.	Kohler & Frohling.	2 barrels.	102	61
F & H.	"	20 cases.		75
A L.	"	10 kegs.	100	70
"	"	7 barrels.	354	177
"	"	50 cases.		250
C E B, La Union.	E de Sable & Co.	28 cases.		142
C McC, San J de Guat	C McCormick.	9 cases.		25
B S, Acapulita.	Urruela & Urioste.	12 kegs.	120	120
Total amount 384 cases and			3,479	5,258

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER SIDIUS, December 24, 1891.

G L & Co, Acapulita.	Goldtree Bros.	23 barrels.	1,035	556
J M.	John T Wright.	12 cases.		52
J M, La Union.	"	12 cases.		52
F B P.	"	1 octave.	15	12
W R S, Champerico.	Oliver & Co.	12 cases.		42
J M M.	"	30 cases.		116
M & R.	"	6 cases.		21
Puntas Arenas.	Monteleagre & Co.	14 quarter-casks.	435	475
N D, Ocosingo.	E L G Steele & Co.	30 cases.		105
A in dia, Champerico	"	1 barrel.	52	26
C B A.	J Gundlach & Co.	180 cases.		431
B H.	"	80 cases.		275
J S & Co.	"	100 cases.		237
M M de S, S J de Guat	"	6 barrels.		
"	"	1 keg.	314	203
"	"	16 cases.		64
Total amount 478 cases and			1,851	2,667

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER NEWBEEN, December 29, 1891.

T E & C S, Mazatlan.	J Gundlach & Co.	10 cases.		45
J S B.	"	15 cases.		67
M, Guaymas.	"	6 kegs 3 barrels.	209	112
J B B, La Paz.	C Carpy & Co.	3 barrels 1 keg.	164	37
F M.	Delleplane & Co.	1 cask.	61	30
B in dia, Santa Rosalia	A Carpentier.	1 puncheon.	132	60
C A, San J del Cabo.	F B Rounce.	60 barrels.	3,105	906
K & V in dia, Mazatlan	Ruther & Bendixen.	2 kegs.	22	25
G L, Mazatlan.	L F Lastreto.	11 barrels 1 keg.	564	272
C in dia, San J del Cabo	I Gutte.	2 barrels.	101	35
W L & Co, Guaymas.	Henry Lund & Co.	1 barrel.	49	31
J A W.	F M Peterson & Co.	1 cask.	61	42
A M, San J del Cabo.	W Loiza.	7 packages.	60	24
C P, La Paz.	"	2 ht-barrels.	53	30
Y & H, Guaymas.	"	20 kegs.	100	65
F A A S.	"	2 kegs.	31	25
T C L.	"	15 kegs.	150	87
A B L.	"	1 barrel.	50	18
F L C.	"	1 keg.	10	16
"	"	7 kegs.	70	44
"	"	2 casks.	119	48
"	"	5 casks.	303	191
M R, Ensenada.	Thannhauser & Co.	1 cask.	59	22
M G, La Paz.	"	10 kegs.	50	35
A R.	"	14 kegs.	120	80
W H S, Ensenada.	J F Schleiden & Co.	5 barrels.	250	80
Total amount 25 cases and			5,890	2,427

TO CHINA AND JAPAN—PER STEAMER CITY OF PEKING, December 31, 1891.

E R, Amoy.	S Foster & Co.	4 barrels.	200	100
J G G.	"	2 barrels.	100	50
L in dia Co, Yokohama	Langfeldt & Co.	5 barrels.	255	87
G C.	Beringer Bros.	5 barrels.	251	180
C W Co, Yokohama.	California Transfer Co.	25 barrels.	1,250	400
Total amount			2,056	817

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY

GROWERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES

SPECIALTIES:

PRIVATE STOCK HOCK,
PRIVATE STOCK EL CERRITO,
PRIVATE STOCK SAUTERNE,
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PRIVATE STOCK BURGUNDY,
PRIVATE STOCK VINE CLIFF,



WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES:

NAPA CITY, YOUNTVILLE AND
ST. HELENA.

OFFICES:

11-13 FIRST ST., SAN FRANCISCO,
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EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From December 15th to December 30th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
San Jose	R & F New York	Kohler & Frohling	25 hf-barrels	660	\$ 540
"	B L	"	2 hf-barrels	56	84
"	W D A Co	B Doctus & Co	15 bbls Edf-bd	1,805	2,900
"	N O dha	Napa Valley W Co	5 cases		45
St Nicholas	W R W	J & W R Wing	3 cases		30
"	K A V B	Kohler & Van Biegen	50 barrels	1,465	2,926
"	C S, Chicago	Chas Stern & Sons	"		
"	C S, New York	"	180 pkgs	6,093	15,236
"	R & F	Kohler & Frohling	345 pkgs	9,634	19,278
"	S W A Co	Salomon W & B Co	300 pkgs	10,636	21,272
"	B D & Co	B Dreyfus & Co	50 pkgs	1,394	2,728
Total amount 5 cases and				32,161	\$63,009

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From December 15th to December 30th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PKGS & CONT	VALUE
Walla Walla	A D, Victoria	A Maechia	1 case Fernet	\$ 15
"	"	A Greenbaum & Co	7 cs Champagne	67
Australia	W C Pato, Hon	C W Crab & Co	5 barrels Gin	60
"	"	Macdonald Bros & Co	10cs Champagne	139
Sirius	Puntas Arenas	Monteleagre & Co	15 cs Vermouth	43
"	W A Co, Champ	E L G Steele & Co	5 cases	20
"	B H	J Gundlach & Co	20 cs Ginger Ale	105
"	F A E, Corinto	"	2 cs Champagne	22
Newbern	A C, La Paz	Ruther & Bendixen	1 case Liqueurs	9
"	"	"	1 case Bitters	13
"	J B L, Guaymas	L Bagliolet & Co	1 case Fernet	3
"	India, Sidelabo	I Gotic	1 bbl Ginger Ale	15
"	A M	W Leozia	1 bbl	16
"	J W W, Maatani	Thumhauser & Co	20 cases Bitters	140
M Winkelman	W C P, Honolulu	Wm Wolff & Co	225 cases Gin	407
Tropic Bird	Tabiti	A Crawford & Co	20 cs Vermouth	82
Total amount 336 cases, etc				\$1,156

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From December 15th to December 30th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Irngard	C India, Honolulu	Spence & Co	80 cases		\$ 602
San Jose	B S, Champerion	Carroll & Carroll	10 cases		80
"	E A C P, P Arena	Monteleagre & Co	20 cases		185
"	R F, Acapulco	Miscellaneous	10 cases		120
"	A G Z, P Arena	John T Wright	2 barrels		32
"	J L, San J de Guat	Wilberding & Co	2 barrels		77
"	E R, San J de Guat	L S Haas	1 bbl Int-bbl		142
"	W R K	"	1 barrel		57
Australia	W S L, Honolulu	A Finkhauser & Co	50 cases		191
"	W M A	Lihonhal & Co	82 cases		593
Sirius	W, Champierco	F J Schwartz	4 barrels		206
"	San J de Guat	"	1 barrel		32
"	B I P, La Libertad	John T Wright	2 barrels		81
"	B H G	L S Haas	2 barrels		83
"	A India, Champco	E L G Steele & Co	1 barrel		39
"	F A E, Corinto	J Gundlach & Co	6 cases		60
Newbern	Y, En-cenda	Thumhauser & Co	1 barrel		41
"	"	"	2 cases		19
M Winkelman	W C P, Honolulu	Williams D & Co	250 cases		690
"	"	Spumage S & Co	40 cases		302
Grandholm	McK & Co, Nanao	A P Hotaling Co	15 cases		120
Oceanic	M Brose & Co, Yokohama	Macdonald B & Co	4 barrels		185
H C Wright	W India, S J de G	F J Schwartz	12 barrels		81
Total amount 548 cases and				1,040	\$4,596

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From December 15th to December 30th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Walla Walla	A D, Victoria	A Maechia	1 barrel	48	\$
"	H A G, Vancouver	Beck Phyr & Co	5 barrels	250	10
"	F B, Wellington	F Borco	2 barrels	100	4
W G Irwin	H, Honolulu	C P Howe	20 barrels	1,000	30
Planter	G India	Fisen Vineyard Co	105 kegs	725	55
San Jose	C J, Havana, Cuba	H J Spotts	1 barrel	50	2
"	"	"	6 cases		2
"	C A Caplan	L F Lastreto	2 barrels	102	5
Howard	W M C, Altata	W Lorda	11 kegs	134	12
"	Z H, Altata	Ruther & Bendixen	3 barrels	153	6
"	"	"	6 kegs	90	5
Amia	G H, Kahului	John T Ward	12 cases		6
M Winkelman	W C P, Honolulu	B Dreyfus & Co	360 kegs	1,965	1,55
Grandholm	S & J, Victoria	Bach Meese & Co	2 barrels	96	11
"	"	"	2 barrels	96	10
"	"	"	10 barrels	518	31
Tropic Bird	H W S, S. Hills	Ruther & Bendixen	2 bbls 2 hf-bls	152	4
St Nicholas	A C & Co, Tahiti	A Crawford & Co	20 barrels	1,000	50
Total amount 18 cases and				6,499	\$4.03

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From December 15th to December 30th, 1891.

VESSEL	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Walla Walla	H & G, Vancouver	Beck Phyr & Co	1 cask	156	\$ 79
San Jose	E S C, Puntas Aren	B Dreyfus & Co	1 keg	10	36
"	B S, Champierco	Kohler & Frohling	10 cases		73
"	A L	"	2 barrels	94	8
"	"	"	10 cases		80
Australia	H W C, Honolulu	Miscellaneous	5 barrels	228	228
Sirius	A India, Champco	E L G Steele & Co	1 barrel	46	44
Asia Black	T H F, Liverpool	T H Frolich	200 barrels	9,861	5,917
H C Wright	W India, Sidelabo	F J Schwartz	1 barrel	46	46
Total amount 20 cases and				10,441	\$6,576

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM ANTWERP—PER BRITISH SHIP CITY OF BENARES, December 16, 1891.

CONSIGNEES.	CONTENTS.	SHIPPERS.
J J Meier & Zoon	50 octaves Geneva	Chas Meinecke & Co
Ad Yaeggl	300 cases Absinthe	A Vignier
"	6 cases Mineral Water	"
"	500 cases Vermouth	"
"	152 cases Liqueurs	"
"	50 cases Brandy	"
"	10 cases Wine	"
G Preller & Co	500 cases Vermouth	Eug Thomas & Co
"	157 cases Wine	"
"	35 cases Wine	"
John P Best & Co	250 cases Mineral Water	Chas Meinecke & Co
Apollinaris Co	700 cases Mineral Water	Wm Wolff & Co

FROM HAMBURG—PER GERMAN BARK WERBA, December 17, 1891.

CONSIGNEES.	CONTENTS.	SHIPPERS.
W Grallert	25 cases Wine	Geo Marcus & Co
FROM ANTWERP—PER BRITISH SHIP STOCKBRIDGE, December 16, 1891.		
Etiene & Co	200 cases Vermouth	Chas Meinecke & Co
Apollinaris Co	700 cases Mineral Water	Wm Wolff & Co
Noilly Prat & Co	500 cases Vermouth	Jas De Fremery & Co
A Houtman & Co	30 cases Geneva	Sherwood & Sherwood
"	2 casks	"
Kerr & Eason	15 cases Sherry	W H Campbell

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE.
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC.
MINER-L WATER: OF THE APOLLINARIS Co, Limited, London
MORGAN BRO, PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES
DIXONS' DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT.
DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Charente & Sauternes.
HOCK WINES, from Messrs. Henckell & Co, Mayence.

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other Staple brands.

JOHN de KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,
GILKA KUMMEL.
PABST BREWING CO, (formerly PHILLIP BEST),
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon
THE "BEST" TONIC
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE.

St Belmont; 86 T. J. Monarch; 88 Bluegrass; 85 Rip; 83 Chickencock; 86 Allen Bradley rye and
Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogshead;
ANDREW USHTER & CO'S Scotch Whiskies
JAMESON & CO, IRISH WHISKY,
LONDON DRY Dock Jamaica Rum,
"DOGS-HEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale.

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP HIGHLANDER, December 19, 1891.

aurora Distilling Co.	3 barrels Whisky	H Haase & Co.
"	3 barrels	F H Webb
"	3 packages Liquors	Negro & Zito
"	3 packages	J Jackey
Reinhold & Heineman	2 packages	W A Thompson
aniel Lawrence & Sons	70 cases Cider	Sherwood & Sherwood
	10 barrels Rum	Livingston & Co.

FROM SYDNEY—PER STEAMER MONAWAI, December 25, 1891.

organ & Co.	2 cases Wine	Order marked J T C Co
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FROM NEW YORK VIA CAPE HORN—PER STR KEWEEAW, December 24, 1891.

Reinhold & Heineman	60 packages Cider	Sherwood & Sherwood
Reinhold Bros.	2 cases Fruit Juice	Lilienthal & Co.
"	49 cases Absinthe	"
uffy Malt Whisky Co.	120 cases Whisky	Goldberg Bowen & L.
oskani Gerstley & Co.	400 cases Whisky	A Greenbaum & Co.

FROM VICTORIA—PER STEAMER CITY OF PIEMO, December 23, 1891.

(In transit for Honolulu.)

urner Beeton & Co.	250 cases Rye Whisky	W C Peacock & Co.
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FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO, December 23, 1891.

"	2 hf-barrels Whisky	Dr B Hamlin
"	1 keg	"
"	5 barrels	Geo Wilson
"	10 cases Beer	Order marked J W R & Co.

FROM EUROPE.

Corsango	109 cases Vermouth	C Mecchi
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FROM VICTORIA—PER STEAMER WALLA WALLA, December 28, 1891.

urner Beeton & Co.	15 cases Whisky	Swayne & Hoyt
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FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR CITY OF NEW YORK, December 31, 1891.

(For Honolulu.)

E Ball	10 cases Champagne	Gonsalvo & Co.
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WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

From December 15th to December 31st, 1891.

CONSIGNEES	SPRINGS			WHISKY		
	Barrels	1/2 bbl	Cases	Barrels	1/2 bbl	Kegs
uses Mundy & Co.	124			75		
W Craig & Co.	182			178		25
Lilienthal & Co.	121			60		
Reinhold Bros & Placeman	60			70		
al Transfer Co.				45	14	
roufe & McCrim				65		
Martin & Co.				75		
Greenbaum & Co.			101			
L Nickel & Co.				2		
Comerford					16	
Rason & Feldman				10		
Burman				2		1
F Sounds				1		
Ricconi				2		
O'Connor				1		
rug & Hawkins				1		
Feilman & L.				10		
E Myers				5		
E T Co.				5		
arious				18		3
Total	108		402	623		57

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES	BTLK.			BOTTLED.			
	Barrels	1/2 bbl	1/4 bbl	Case	Cask	Barrels	Box
Sherwood & Sherwood		10	224			170	
Wm Wolf & Co.	35		60				
A Zinkand		80	40				
Bogen				100			
Loatza				80		80	
ones Mundy & Co.							
Total	55	191	324	70	170	80	

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

CONSIGNEE	CONTENTS	SHIPPERS
Southern Pacific Co.	240 cases Champagne	Wm Wolf & Co.
S V Fornaris & Co.	24 cases Wine	Order marked P D & Co.
"	2 cases Wine	W B Chapman
"	5 cases Brandy	"
"	50 cases American Picon	Order marked J F C.
"	20 cases Cognac	" J P P.
"	15 cases Wine	"
"	38 cases Champagne	A Vignier
Southern Pacific Co.	50 cases Gin	Sherwood & Sherwood
"	50 cases Whisky	Bowen & Schram
"	50 cases Gin	"
S V Fornaris & Co.	30 octaves Gin	S Glaser
"	5 cases Wine	Order marked J P P.
Julius Wile Bro & Co.	15 cases Bitters	Dallemand & Co.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
Total for January	830,675	108,100
Total for February	954,318	44,795
Total for March	997,085	47,055
Total for April	1,295,820	45,350
Total for May	1,505,467	53,445
Total for June	964,510	29,190
Total for July	979,740	27,440
Total for August	1,242,170	62,790
Total for September	1,160,314	46,210
Total for October	855,980	21,790
Total for November	1,119,813	78,766
December 1	29,930	1,680
" 2	6,380	5,750
" 3	41,950	10,800
" 4	9,120	100
" 5	40,050	3,500
" 7	16,162	1,760
" 8	36,216	6,586
" 9	28,420	100
" 10	45,340	21,700
" 11	19,930	800
" 12	22,655	13,600
" 14	31,210	3,900
" 15	24,310	5,300
" 16	25,280	1,460
" 17	11,600	3,950
" 18	39,200	6,070
" 19	35,040	3,880
" 21	9,300	2,600
" 22	32,620	14,160
" 23	21,990	7,400
" 24	32,620	1,200
" 28	54,760	25,200
" 29	30,120	2,055
" 30	26,570	6,980

Total for December	670,773	148,531
January 4	44,010	44,063

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PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNE
HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports.
E. & J. BURKE'S Irish and Scotch Whiskies,
BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Limited—Bass Ale in Wood.
E. & J. BURKE'S Bass Ale and Dublin Porter GUINNESS
EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew.
Re-Imported American Whiskies, CARLISLE BOURBON, HORSEY RYE, Etc.

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MEINHOLD'S ANCHOR BRAND NEW YORK CIDER,
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MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports,
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SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER (the "Pilsener" and Light Sparkling,
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ROSS' ROYAL GINGER ALE, CLUB SODA, ETC.
HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.

ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES.

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION.

FIRST DISTRICT.

OCTOBER, 1891.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn for sweet wine making		
Brandy actually used.....	207,945	
Port produced.....	540,214	
Sherry produced.....	77,665	
Muscatel produced.....	34,794	
Angelica produced.....	89,777	

NOVEMBER.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn for sweet wine making		
Brandy actually used.....	130,619	
Port produced.....	234,727	
Sherry produced.....	149,952	
Muscatel produced.....	41,513	
Angelica produced.....	101,105	
Tokay produced.....	217	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

OCTOBER, 1891.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery.....	525	88,465
Brandy withdrawn from S. B. W.....	115	24,208
Brandy actually used for fortification.....	590	95,736
Port produced.....		248,777
Angelica produced.....		55,580
Sherry produced.....		4,328
Muscatel produced.....		25,135
Tokay produced.....		5,002
Malaga produced.....		31,000
Sweet Catawaba produced.....		555

NOVEMBER.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery.....	352	55,329
Brandy withdrawn from S. B. W.....	108	26,290
Brandy actually used for fortification.....	536	100,044
Port produced.....		225,973
Angelica produced.....		84,092
Sherry produced.....		53,763
Muscatel produced.....		1,695
Malaga produced.....		31,000

RECAPITULATION OF BOTH DISTRICTS TO NOVEMBER 30, 1891.

Port Produced.....	1,668,574	gallons
Angelica produced	373,726	"
Sherry produced.....	310,633	"
Muscatel produced.....	107,987	"
Malaga produced.....	62,000	"
Tokay produced.....	5,219	"
Sweet Catawaba produced.....	555	"

Total to November 30, 1891..... 2,528,694 gallons

DECEMBER.

	Pkgs.	Gallons.
Brandy withdrawn.....		
Brandy actually used.....		14,700
Port produced.....		42,241
Sherry produced.....		57,790
Muscatel produced.....		11,058
Angelica produced.....		2,818

* December report for First District subject to minor corrections

DECEMBER.

No Report in Fourth District.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Otto B. Schmieder,



WINES AND BRANDIES.

OFFICE, 308 CALIFORNIA STREET,

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EXPORT OF CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TAMARACK AND I. X. L. BITTERS.

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Depot and Laboratory, 23 Montgomery Ave., S. F.

READY TO MEET US.

The *Wine and Spirit Bulletin*, of Louisville, and *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, of New York, have both agreed to our proposition to suspend the publication of the prices current of whiskies and the *Western Broker*, of Chicago, has already suspended its list. There now remains only *Mida's Criterion* to come into the fold, and the next number of the *Criterion* in which Mr. Mida will declare his intentions is awaited with great interest.

There can be found no good reason for trade journals publishing these lists and we trust that the publishers will all come into line on this matter.

DEAFNESS CAN'T BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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***** Represent the Leading Agencies of the World *****

DO NOT HANDLE CHEAP GOODS, BUT THE BEST AT LOW FIGURES.

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ROUYER, GUILLET & Co., COGNAC.....	BRANDIES	PETER F. HEERING, COPENHAGEN.....	CHERRY CORDIAL
PEDRO DOMEQ & Co., JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA	SHERRIES	REIN & Co., MALAGA.....	MALAGAS
COSSART, GORDON & Co., MADEIRA.....	MADEIRAS	JOSE BOULE, TARRAGONA.....	TARRAGONAS
SILVA & COSENS, OPORTO.....	PORTS	A. BRONDUM & SON, COPENHAGEN.....	ACQUAVIT
A. LALANDE & Co., BORDEAUX.....	CLARETS, ETC	JOHN JAMESON & SON, DUBLIN.....	IRISH WHISKEY
A. PASSIER, BEAUNE.....	BURGUNDIES	THE ARDBEG DISTILLERY Co., ISLAY.....	SCOTCH WHISKEY
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EMPIRE PRUNE JUICE.

THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED TO BLENDERS OF WHISKY.

Positively No Precipitation. Guaranteed not to Cloud.

THESE STATEMENTS BACKED UP BY THE GOODS.

HIGH QUALITY AND FULL VALUE FORCES IT TO THE FRONT.

USED BY THE LEADING BLENDERS OF AMERICA.

CULBERT & TAYLOR,

SOLE AGENTS.

39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Chicago Department.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHICAGO, December 24, 1891.

The last fortnight has not wrought any very particular changes in the liquor market of Chicago. On every hand one hears the old cry of dull times and light business till he gets to think that this city is the stronghold of chronic growlers. Just now the jobbers are saying that there will be no business till after the holidays, and I am more than half inclined to believe that there is something worth considering in that statement, for of all the places on earth where the people just drop everything because there is to be roast turkey at home on a certain day, Chicago is the worst I ever saw. Thanksgiving Day was actually worse than a Sunday for general quietness on the streets.

But all the same Bourbons as a whole are stiffening up in price, and the man who has to buy Spring '89s after the first of March will have to add a good percentage to present prices. '90s will also take a step in advance. There are some strange features about the present condition of the market. The distillers have been rushing madly on to business suicide all the time till this year, by manufacturing large quantities which could not be disposed of to any advantage on the open market and on the usual terms. But the goods were on hand and had to be disposed of, and a few I have heard of have been so foolish as to sell on a credit of three years. Just think of a man offering to carry another for three years simply for the sake of placing the goods out of his hands and forestall his competitors. It is seemingly a soft snap for the buyers at these terms, but in the end it is bound to become demoralizing. One does not buy as carefully at three years as at three months, and when the day of reckoning comes it will be very hard to pay for a horse that is three years dead.

On the other hand the holidays have helped California wines a great deal, and good reports come in from all the dealers. The Chicago man is fast coming to like to take a little good wine with his turkey dinner much as he fancies that a few sour cranberries makes food ambrosial out of the white meat of the fowl. He is as yet, however, inclined to be either too generous a drinker or too conservative. It will take some time for them to get the properly educated up to it.

Mr. Nolan, the representative of the Sierra Madre vineyard has recently accepted the agency of Wm. Patterson, Jr.'s "Marion," "Patterson" and "Parkhill," for this city and the West. Mr. Nolan has already succeeded in placing several snug orders for his new house, and the prospects are good for a fine trade being built up in a very short time.

The other day I took a tour of inspection through the large wine store of Charles Stern & Sons. This is the pioneer California wine firm in Chicago, having been established in 1860, under the name of Perkins, Stern & Co., and re-organized 1878 under its present title. They have a very large salesroom on the main floor in the wholesale district, at 185-187 Lake street. Descending to the capacious basement which is filled from end to end and to the very ceiling with casks of wine, one can easily imagine that he is in a California wine cellar. They carry probably the largest stock in the city both of wines and brandies. Of the latter they have a large quantity in bond. The firm has houses in New York and Boston, also extensive vineyard interests at Los Angeles and Fresno. They report a good business during the season and are very hopeful for the future outlook of California goods.

I mentioned in my last that there were certain portions of the city which are termed "dry" because of the fact that licenses can not be secured for saloons in them. It is a strange fact that the immediate neighborhood of the World's Fair is largely "dry" and the small sections that are not are in great demand already, and fabulous rents are being offered for the most eligible sites. On the north and northwest there is only one frontage on one block where saloons may be licensed within a radius of two miles.

On the west the dividing line between the sheep and goats is just two miles away, and saloons on the other side of it will not reap any great amount of business from the throngs at the Exposition. On the south the wet district extends along the side of the park, and saloons may be conducted just across the street. But it is an unfortunate circumstance, viewed from the saloon keeper's standpoint, that there will be but comparatively little passing that way, as the main entrances and street car and railroad terminals are all far away to the north, and in the very heart of the "dry" section. The temperance people are very jubilant at the prospect of having no saloons near the entrances to the Fair nor along any thoroughfare leading to the grounds.

L. L. PALMER.

CREAM OF TARTAR MAKING.

Prof. Rising submits the following partial report on cream of tartar making:

OFFICE OF THE STATE ANALYST.

BERKELEY, December 16, 1891.

Winfield Scott, Secretary State Board of Viticultural Commissioners—DEAR SIR: I beg leave to furnish the following statement of progress made by me in the work which I was instructed by you to make on behalf of the Board.

My study and experiments have been especially directed towards the utilization of the cream of tartar in wine residues and especially from the pomace.

Below will be found a number of determinations of the cream of tartar in pomace from various parts of the State:

Samples from I. De Turk, Santa Rosa—1. Red, 5.98 per cent cream of tartar. 2. White, 6.63 per cent. 3. Red, 5.18 per cent.

Samples from H. B. Wagoner, Livermore—4. Mataro, 2.99 per cent cream of tartar. 5. Mataro, 3.10 per cent. 6. Zinfandel, 4.76 per cent. These samples contained a large proportion of stems.

Samples from the Napa Valley Wine Co., Napa—7. Carignan, 5.61 per cent cream of tartar. 8. Burger, 3.42 per cent. 9. Mission, 3.57 per cent. 10. Malvoisie, 4.89 per cent. 11. Zinfandel, 4.99 per cent. (11 contained some stems).

I shall continue this study with special reference to the practicable and profitable extraction of the cream of tartar, the results of which will be communicated to your Board in the form of a thorough and somewhat extended report.

I have commenced an examination of the clays of the State with a view to discover a substitute for the imported Spanish clay. I have continued the study of mannite and milk sour wines which I shall continue.

The request of the Agricultural Department in Washington to your Board for a report upon the adulteration of wines on this coast is in preparation—I am very much in need of a set of analyses of standard types of wines produced here. The rules for judging of adulterations could be laid down much more closely than is now the case. Some action was taken by your Board a year ago I think. Another study has suggested itself to my mind, viz., a more careful examination than has yet been made of the acids present in certain wines, whether free tartaric, and how much is present or what amounts of malic, etc., and other acids.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. RISING,
State Analyst.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ZINFANDEL.

Recently while looking over the records and daybook of the late Colonel Agoston Haraszthy, with Mr. Arpad Haraszthy, the writer saw an entry which read:

"March 23, 1852, to 5 choice European vines, \$23."

These were the original Zinfandels, and from them came all vines of that sort now in the State.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The German Savings and Loan Society, 526 California Street.

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1891, A DIVIDEND HAS been declared at the rate of five and four-tenths (5 4/10) per cent per annum on Term Deposits, and four and one-half (4 1/2) per cent per annum on Ordinary Deposits payable on and after SATURDAY, January 2, 1892. GEO. TOURNY, Secretary.

STAR DISTILLERY

HIRSCH, LOEWENSTEIN & LEVI,
CINCINNATI

— DISTILLERS OF —

T. W. SAMUELS, NELSON COUNTY, KY., SOUR MASH,
SHENANDOAH PURE RYE,
PIEDMONT FIRE COPPER BOURBON.



LIVE OAK DISTILLERY CO.

95, 97, 99 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati, O.

OWNERS AND BLENDEES OF THE CELEBRATED

LIVE OAK

RYE AND BOURBON.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

352 MARKET STREET.



Julius Librowicz,

42 VESEY STREET,

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FRUIT JUICES, BRANDIES,
CORDIALS, ETC.

Sole Agents in the United States for

Hartwig Kantorowicz,
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KAUFMANN & BLACHE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DEPOTS IN NEW YORK

HARTMANN, GOLDSMITH & CO., E. & E. SCHULTZ,
VON GLAHN BROS.



INDEFINITE BONDING BILL.

Text of the Measure That Has Been Introduced in Both Houses of Congress.

Congressman McKenna and Senator Felton have introduced into the House and Senate respectively, the following measure which provides for the indefinite bonding of spirits. It is their intention to push its adoption by all honorable means, and it goes without the saying that they will have the ardent support of all distillers and merchants in California.

The measure is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tax on all distilled spirits hereafter entered for deposit in any distillery warehouse or special bonded warehouse, or remaining therein on and after the date when this act takes effect and rebonded in the manner hereafter provided, shall, unless previously paid by the owner of such spirits, be due and payable at the time the spirits are withdrawn from warehouse, except in cases wherein withdrawals therefrom without the payment of the tax are authorized by law. That all limitations on the time that spirits may remain in such distillery warehouse or special bonded warehouse, shall, from and after the date when this act takes effect, be removed. *Provided,* however, that the time during which such spirits may remain in any such distillery warehouse or special bonded warehouse, shall not be extended hereby when the quantity remaining in either such warehouse does not exceed fifty proof gallons.

SEC. 2. The allowance for leakage during the thirty-six months next after the spirits have been deposited in such distillery warehouse or special bonded warehouse, shall be such as is authorized by Section 17 of an act entitled, "*An act to amend the law in relation to Internal Revenue,*" approved May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty; and if any spirits shall remain in any such distillery warehouse or special bonded warehouse for a period longer than thirty-six months, and it shall appear that a leakage has occurred in excess of the allowance permitted in said act, and not due to the fault or negligence of the distiller or owner of the spirits, a further allowance for leakage shall be made not to exceed one-quarter of one proof gallon for each and every period of three months or fraction thereof, that the spirits may have remained in such distillery warehouse or special bonded warehouse after the expiration of thirty six months. *Provided,* That in no case shall the aggregate of the allowance for leakage exceed fourteen and one-half proof gallons in spirits contained in casks or packages of a capacity of forty or more wine gallons; and that the allowance for loss in casks or packages shall not exceed one-half the amount allowed on said forty gallon packages, and that no allowance shall be made for loss in packages or casks of a less capacity than twenty wine gallons.

SEC. 3. If it shall appear at any time that there has been a loss of distilled spirits from any cask or package deposited in a distillery warehouse or special bonded warehouse other than the loss provided for by law, which, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is excessive, he may instruct the Collector of the district in which the loss has occurred to require the withdrawal from warehouse of such cask or package, and to collect the tax accrued upon the original quantity of distilled spirits entered into warehouse into such cask or package, less only the allowance for loss provided by law. If the said tax is not paid on demand, the collector shall report the amount due, as shown by the original gauge, upon his next monthly list, and it shall be assessed and collected as other taxes are assessed and collected.

SEC. 4. That the distiller or owner of all distilled spirits hereafter entered for deposit in any distillery warehouse or special bonded warehouse shall, before or at the time of entry thereof in such warehouse, execute a bond in duplicate, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the collector of the district, and in a penal sum not less than the tax on the spirits covered thereby and conditioned that the principal therein named shall well and faithfully comply with all the requirements of law and regulations respecting the depositing, storing and re-bonding of such spirits, and will pay all taxes due on the spirits before or at the time of their removal from such warehouse, and will likewise pay upon demand the tax on any such spirits which may be lost by leakage or from any cause whatsoever while stored in said warehouse, and not allowed

under existing provisions of law; and the bond herein required shall be executed, strengthened and renewed at any other such times and shall contain such other conditions not inconsistent with this act, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and in case said distiller or owner neglects or refuses to enter his spirits for deposit as required by law, or to execute the bond herein required, or to renew the same, or to comply with any requirement of law or regulation respecting the depositing, storing, bonding or withdrawing of such spirits, the collector shall at once distraint on all such for the taxes thereon, and, if necessary, on any or all spirits deposited by such distiller or owner and remaining in said warehouse, issuing his warrant of distraint for the full and aggregate amount of taxes on the spirits as ascertained by the report of the gauger. But this proceeding shall not exclude any other remedy or proceeding provided by law. That the provisions of this section and act are hereby extended to distilled spirits remaining in any distillery warehouse or special bonded warehouse on the date when this act takes effect: *Provided,* That the distiller or owner shall execute the bond herein required, and shall in all other respects comply with the provisions of this act, and the regulations issued thereunder; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; but nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as inspiring or affecting any warehousing bond or transportation and warehousing bond heretofore given, except as to spirits therein described and re-bonded under the provisions of this act.

This bill has already received the support of such wine producers and distillers as Messrs Arpad Haraszthy, J. De Barth Shorb, I. De Turk, George West, John T. Doyle and others. All of these gentlemen have read and have approved of the bill.

The limitation of the benefits to holders of fifty or more proof gallons is just to all, the weak and the strong. The allowance for leakage is what is usually allowed by holders of tax paid spirits who age their goods. It will be observed that the total allowance after the first three years amounts to one proof gallon a year. The limitation placed by the measure enables holders to age their goods in bond for ten years, with allowance for loss by leakage and evaporation. After that time there is no allowance for leakage, but this was not considered necessary by the framers of the bill inasmuch as but a small quantity of spirits ever reaches the age of ten years before consumption and there is practically no loss after ten years have elapsed.

The United States Statutes covering fire losses are ample at present and will extend to spirits longer in bond than thirty-six months.

This bill will have the support of all the legitimate whisky distillers of Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Maryland, the rum distillers of Massachusetts and the brandy distillers of this State. If all will put their shoulders to the wheel there will be small doubt of its passing.

SENSE PREVAILS.

It is a satisfaction to know that the World's Fair is to be governed by a reasonable policy. Liquors will be sold on the grounds in restaurants. This is just and sensible but will create a big outcry from the Prohibitionists who wanted to make a display of their intolerance to the personal liberty loving people of Western Europe and of this Country.

But they are beaten, Allah be praised!

THE COLUMBIA DAILY CALENDAR.

An old friend in a new dress, and an article that has come to be one of the indispensables of an editor's desk, comes to hand in the Columbia Daily Calendar for 1892. The Calendar is in the form of a pad containing 367 leaves, each $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and each slip bears a short paragraph pertaining to cycling or some kindred subject, and at the bottom of each leaf is a blank for memoranda. The stand is an entirely a new departure, being made of sheet metal finished in ivory black, and is very compact. This is the seventh issue of this now well-known Calendar, yet all the matter is fresh and new.

CHICKEN COCK WHISKEY.



The "CHICKEN COCK" Distillery is located at Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. This county has, for a century, been famous for the production of the finest whiskeys made. Bourbon whiskey derived its name from the superior quality of the article made in Bourbon County, Kentucky. The "CHICKEN COCK" whiskey is pure copper distilled and doubled in copper, over fire heat and stored in heated warehouses. For purity and fine quality, it is not surpassed by any whiskey made in Kentucky. This brand is patented and has been established for nearly half a century. No other person has the right to use the design of a "Chicken Cock" on any kind of a package containing whiskey. Beware of Counterfeit and Imitation Brands.



G. G. WHITE CO.,

PARIS, BOURBON COUNTY, KY.

HENRY BOUCHER & SONS,

134 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sole Agents for C. CHAZALETTES TURIN VERMOUTH

The Most Delicious Vermouth Imported.

IMPORTERS OF OLIVE OIL AND OTHER PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THEY DON'T LIKE KEELEY.

Despite a famous adage to the contrary, it is the expected that most frequently happens: and under this head we must put the death in a drunken spree, of the leading convert to the Keeley Institute and its methods.

Two or three months ago there appeared in the *North American Review* a fervidly eloquent description of Keeley, his treatment, and his wonderful cures. The writer, an ex-patient, not only believed himself cured, but knew it with an intensity of conviction that was almost pathetic. Those reading this article could see that it expressed an exaltation of feeling which was hardly normal, and which was bound to be followed sooner or later by a relapse.

Within barely nine months of the Keeley "cure," the patient entered upon a carouse of unusual length, and finally died from its results.

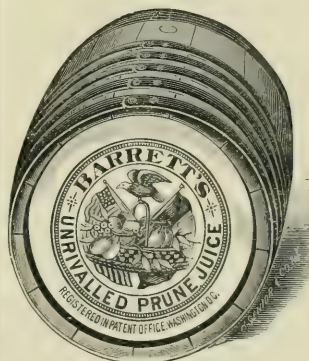
It is a most sad and tragic story, so sad that one feels little inclined to moralize, and least of all to say, "We told you so." The story carries its own lesson. It is the beginning of the end of the Keeley method; it shows what has all along been asserted, that the man possesses no specific, and that his treatment is mainly a moral and hypnotic one.

Of course his adherents take refuge in the statement that he does not pretend to cure all cases, and that about five per cent. relapse. There is not the slightest proof, however, that only five per cent. do relapse. As for the further assertion, that some patients while cured may get the disease again, it is a silly quibble not worth discussing.

We believe most thoroughly in mental and moral therapeutics for the inebriate; but we protest against giving credit of cures by such means to any inert drug or to any other 'Something' which is kept as a quackish secret. The charlatan produces wonderful cures for a time, but in the end his work tends to injury and disaster.—*Medical Journal*.

We have lately had the pleasure of sampling some simply remarkable Port and Madeira, in the cellars of the California Wine Growers' Union. The wines were blended by Capt. J. Ch. de St. Hubert and are part of a lot which will go to the Chicago World's Fair. For delicacy and for a near approach to the recognized highest types of the foreign wines they are almost matchless. Capt. de St. Hubert is making preparations for a handsome display at Chicago and with such wines as these he ought to make a hit there.

THE ONLY PERFECT.



We are the only house that make of "Prune Juice" a specialty. It is our business, we have made it a study for years, and given it our entire and exclusive attention. We have the largest plant and manufactory in the world; we occupy a large five story building, exclusively taken up by appliances and fixtures of our own patented designs and which are indispensable for the proper manufacture of a perfect "Prune Juice." Numerous storage vats, containing from 1,500 to 2,500 gallons each, are to be found on every floor, and the article remains stored in these vats for months, where it is under the immediate supervision of the proprietors.

Complaints about our "Prune Juice" are altogether unknown. Ask the ablest blenders in the trade what they think of "Barrett's Unrivalled." Their answer will be "Barrett's" is the best value and only "Perfect Prune Juice" manufactured, AND THE ONLY ONE WE HAVE FOUND WHICH WILL NEVER PRECIPITATE NOR CLOUD WHISKIES.

No wonder that our sales are larger than those of all the other brands combined and are daily increasing.

C. W. CRAIG & CO., San Francisco,

SOLE AGENTS PACIFIC COAST.

BARRETT & CO., Sole Proprietors, New York. BRYDON & CO., London, E. C. Agents for Great Britain and Ireland.

Liquor Flavors

WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO., 23-25-27 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

PROGRESS OF THE PHYLLOXERA

The phylloxera is so insidious and destructive a pest, that its increase or decrease in the vineyards of Europe must be a matter of very serious interest to all engaged in the wine trade. To sum up the progress of the disease, we can say with considerable accuracy, that in those vineyards where its importance has been recognized, and where every effort has been made to counteract it, the skill of man has been found equal to the occasion and has been triumphant, but in other places the insect has not been slow to increase its sphere of action, and to spread desolation where such ought not to exist. On the whole, we fear that there is as much, or nearly as much phylloxera in Europe as at any time since its first appearance, though its happy hunting grounds are dictated solely by the lack of intelligence of those upon whose property it attempts to prey. Our contemporary the *Moniteur Vinicole* publishes a summary of the situation, which is worth attention and one which we are glad to reproduce. Taking the various countries separately, the following is an epitome of the article in question:

FRANCE.

The Champagne country which pessimists last year looked upon as doomed, is hardly touched. The phylloxera, it is true, has been found at Treloup, which is an estate including some 700 acres and on the borderland, on five patches varying from 15 to 150 square rods in extent, whilst in the district itself only one patch has appeared in Vincelles. The districts which have suffered most severely are Burgundy, Macon-Beaujolais, Jura, Lorraine, Auvergne, Touraine, Aveyron and Arage. According to the enquiry made by the Committee of the Cote d'Or of 63,940 acres 58,737 were infested: of these 1,756 acres have been treated with sulphur of carbon this year, and the reconstituted vineyards now amount to 9,517 acres. In Auvergne, the beautiful vineyard of Crest, previously untouched, has recently been attacked, and in Touraine many patches have appeared—especially in Savonnières. In Gascony the lands bordering the left bank of the Garonne have been infested, but proprietors have actively replanted, and the same may be said of Languedoc. In the Bordelais the disease has made progress, especially at Saint-Christoly-de-Medoc, but the reconstitution of the vineyards has been admirable, the Cabernets, Merlots and Malbees grafted on Riparias, Violas, Solonis, or other American plants having all prospered well. In Anjou and in the Charentes the phylloxera seems to have been stationary, whilst in the South great progress has been made against the disease: in Herault, 325,000 acres have been restored, and a few years only are required when this district will produce as much wine as it has ever done. In Provence, too, replanting has been actively adopted, and the same may be said of the *cotes du Rhone*.

In Algeria the pest has only made progress in some districts, and especially in Ain-Mokra, Jemmapes, Saint-Charles, Saint-Antoine, and the valley of Saf-Saf, where new patches have broken out. In the arrondissement of Bone and in that of Philippeville, more than 300 patches of disease distributed over 150 properties have been restored, and in the region of Calle matters have improved. In Tunis the disease is less threatening than formerly.

SPAIN.

The provinces now actually diseased are, according to the official documents, as follows: In Catalonia—Barcelona, Gerona, and Tarragona; in Andalusia—Almeria, Cordova, Grenada, Jaen, Malaga and Seville; in the Kingdoms of Leon and Castile—Leon, Salamanca and Ramora; in Galicia—Lugo, Orense and Pontevedra. Six new spots have been discovered in Argenton in the center of the province of Barcelona, and sixty-two acres have been simultaneously attacked. The chief vineyards infested since 1890 are those of Carcaby (Seville), Villabella, Nulles and Brafim, whilst amongst those provinces which have suffered the greatest injury, may be mentioned Barcelona, Tarragona, Zamora, Grenada, Cordova and Gerona. In Seville and Almeria the progress made by the disease is of a most alarming character, but on the other hand, the replanting that has been effected in the Province of Malaga on the coast has shown very excellent results.

PORTUGAL.

The atmospheric conditions during the past year have been favorable to the development of the phylloxera, and the two important vineyards of Figueria—Lavos and Palao—are now diseased, whilst Bairada is in a worst state than before. Both Mehaleida and Cantanhede have been injured, and the vineyard of S-pins now exists in name only. The districts of Torres Vedras which lately produced 150,000 pipes of wine, now yields but a very trifling amount, and Alemquer, which formerly produced 70,000 pipes, to-day yields hardly a quarter of that amount. The only provinces in the Kingdom where the scourge has not made considerable progress are those of Minho and Alemtejo.

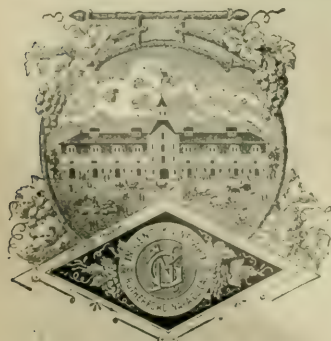
OTHER COUNTRIES.

In Italy the feature most noticeable in the year's history of the phylloxera, is the appearance of the insect at Perouse in the very heart of Umbria, and the vineyards of the Province together with those of Tuscany seem seriously manaced. The disease has also shown itself in the Province of Port Maurice, Cosmos, Catanzaro and Messina, as well as in that of Palermo at Casteldaccia. In Sicily the ravages of the insect during the last year have been very considerable, especially in the provinces of Catania and Syracuse, whilst that of Sassari in Sardinia is full of disease. In the Isle of Elba, in Liguria and Calabaria the work of destruction still goes on, but Northern Italy has as a rule suffered less.

In Austro-Hungary, fresh patches are reported at Schonau and at Kottlingbrunn in Lower Austria, and the famous vineyards of Voslau are threatened, whilst in the districts of Nussdorf, Grinzing, Klosterneubourg and Retz the insect has extended its operations. In Hungary the plague increases and replanting is but scantily adopted.

In Germany, official documents report the discovery of thirty-six fresh spots in the district of Saint Goarshausen to the South of Loreley, and in Rhenish Prussia on the left bank of the Rhine the pest has broken out in several places, whilst in Saxony the increase of disease is alarming.

DON'T BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENT without first writing to or visiting Kohler & Cha.c, 26, 28 & 30 O'Farrell St., above Grant Avenue, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers in this line on the coast. They have all grades of instruments and sell very close for cash or on installments. This is an old reliable firm that has a gilt edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always guaranteeing satisfaction.



F. A. HABER,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WORLD FOR THE

Table Wines and Fine Brandies

GROWN and BOTTLED at the Celebrated

INGLENOOK VINEYARD.

OF RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO. CAL.

122 SANSOME STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest Vintages of Dry
and Sweet Wines Produced in California.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM PRODUCERS AS WELL AS DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES.

NOTES.

A new distilling apparatus has been invented by Dr. Richards, assistant chemist of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, to determine the alcoholic constituency of wines and spirits. It is a very simple device, practical and easily operated.

A party of forty-seven wine makers, direct from the wine growers districts of Southern France have arrived at Pecos, Texas. This is the first of a colony of 500 who propose to locate in West Texas for the purpose of cultivating grapes for wine making. These people recognized the fact that the El Paso grape is the equal if not the superior of the French product, and have decided to come to America and help to develop a practically unknown industry in that part of the United States.

London *Industries* says: "The oily matter present in grape stones has lately been made the subject of a chemical investigation, with a view of ascertaining to what use it can be put. The result has been to show that the oil is by no means dissimilar to castor oil, resembling that substance in its high acetyl number and iodine number, a resemblance which extends to its property of yielding Turkey red oil on treatment with sulphuric acid. Direct dyeing tests showed the product to be excellent. Should this result be confirmed a novel industry may be expected to arise."

Some of our French viticultural contemporaries announce an extraordinary phenomenon in grape growing that has taken place this year at Gaillac (Tarn) where a single trellised vine produced 1287 bunches of grapes. The vine is only ten years old. There is only one trellised vine in the world that has produced more than this one of Gaillac; it is that of Hampton Court, England, about twelve miles from London. This vine is over 155 feet long. The single stock was planted in 1768, and at three feet above the ground measures thirty inches in circumference. There have been taken from it in some years 2500 clusters. The grapes are reserved exclusively for the table of the Queen.—*Boniforts*.

This vine isn't "in it" with the big vine in Santa Barbara.

The Peoria distilleries owned by the Trust are briefly known as Clark's, the Northern, the Great Western, Barker's, Woolner's, the Manhattan, and the Monarch. These at present are running as follows: Clark's, 300 bushels; the Northern, 1500; the Great Western, 5000; Barker's, 1600; Woolner's, 5000; the Manhattan, 2000 and the Monarch, 5000 bushels of grain per diem, being a total of 20,400 bushels of grain. The daily production of spirits is about 90,000 gallons of proof spirits, furnishing an average revenue to the Government of about \$81,000 per day. However, this quantity is not run the entire year, but only for about nine months, from September 1st to June 1st, at which latter date the distillers usually reduce their output. However, the daily revenue for the year will average almost if not quite \$50,000 in the Peoria district. Twenty-five thousand head of cattle can be fed on the slops. The Manhattan distillery has started up with the Takamine process and will be run on alternate days with the old, so as to institute a comparison as to costs and results of the old and the new systems. Each day the run will be 2000 bushels.

Sir Charles Mills has made a report on phylloxera to the Colonial Secretary of Cape Colony. He sensibly opposed sending any experts from France to the Cape, holding that their experience in France would be of little avail in the Colony—something in which all California viticulturists will most heartily concur. We also sent a list of resistant vines to the Colonial authorities which will be of utmost value. In conclusion he says: "The wine produced on the Loire cannot be compared in quality with the worst description of Cape wine. Viticultural authorities in France admit that the Cape wines are infinitely better than the ordinary wine produced in France. It is not procurable in Paris under 4 to 5 francs (3s. 4d. to 4s.) a bottle. It is only when seeing the magnitude of the French wine trade that one can realize the enormous importance and value of the vineyards and of the wine industry of the Colony. But expenditure of money, enterprise and energy are necessary. In France no money is spared, no opportunity is lost, no amount of trouble, effort and exertion is thought too great for the preservation and promotion of the wine industry of the country. The Government and the people devote all their available resources to this object. The one helps the other, and seeing the combined efforts that are being made one cannot fail to believe in future success.

EL PINAL VINEYARD,

ESTABLISHED 1852.



WINERY AND DISTILLERY.

George West & Son, - - - Stekton, Cal.
SONOMA WINE & BRANDY CO., 1 & 3 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

DR. GRANVILLE AGAIN.

Dr. Mortimer Granville, the English physician, seems to have completely routed the "totaliters," as the English prohibitionists are called. His latest expert article on the use and abuse of alcohol is a death dealing blow to fanaticism, and there is not one Prohibition paper in the United States that will have the moral courage to publish it because it is a plea for moderation. It is as follows:

Two ounces of alcohol is the physiological limit of assimilation, so far as distinct experimental proofs have gone, and this limit applies to the adult organisms of an average male life. The fact seems to be that when this limit is exceeded the several emunctory or eliminative organs acting through the breath, the perspiration, and the various excretions contain alcohol, and if any one of the excretory organs, such as the kidneys, is disabled by disease, there are symptoms of alcoholic poisoning from retention. I do not say that the limit or saturation point is the same for all; far from it, but that physiological experiment has not yet carried the fact of assimilation of alcohol beyond the point I state as a maximum. There may be individuals who can take more than the quantity I have named—by "take" I mean assimilate—but I have no solid proof to go upon beyond that point, and I think what Dr. Carpenter calls "the edge of the precipice" is reached when you touch two ounces. Another way of putting it would be that the emunctories are safety-valves, and they come into play at two ounces in the case of the ordinary or average healthy organism when so much more alcoholic drink has been taken as to charge the system with more than it can take up. This limit may be arbitrary, because it is founded on experiment but the maximum I have named, on the basis of experiment, is the highest point yet reached. If these safety-valves do not chance to be in excellent order, the boiler may burst if you put on more steam. I do not say it will burst, but I should be afraid to put the limit higher. I do not want to measure every man's capacity by my bushel, but in putting the limit at the highest point known, I think that I have done as much as I can. My contention is that all above two ounces is worked off by the safety-valves—if they be in good order—and therefore wasted so far as nutrition is concerned. That there are some, perhaps many, whose safety-valves are so good as to be available for the working off of a larger excess is probable; but the generalization which seems expedient for the many ought not to include these exceptional cases.

I do not set up for a Pope, but for an expert, saying, "Thus far can you go, but no further, without danger, unless you chance to have exceptionally good emunctories, which I have no right to assume." Then you turn round upon me and say, "What right have you to talk like that, because you do not know all men?" I reply, "Quite true, but I think I ought to tell you that the results of physiological experiment tend to show that no more than two ounces can be assimilated by the average human organs, and that if you chance to be above the average, that fact should be ascertained by personal examination, and if it is not so ascertained you are simply pouring in alcohol which has to be eliminated, and unless you happen to have specially good emunctories, you have no right to feel safe in thus indulging to excess. I mean by excess—excess of the amount ascertained to be capable of assimilation."

Remember I claim to be an expert. I do not take the position of a busy general practitioner, simply repeating the statements he has learned from books or echoing the opinion of others. I claim to speak in my own name. I am not stating other men's opinions, but the result of my own physiological studies and experiments. Of course, if I am right it is highly improbable others would agree with me. Truth has never been with the majority in the history of the world. It never can be so if there is to be progress. I do not say that I cannot bolster up my own opinions by that of other students of physiology; but you must not assume that all medical men are students of physiology, and you must not expect me to accept the dictum of an anonymous medical man who has a large practice and a dispensary. Physiology is studied in the laboratory and by chemical processes, not by prescribing for patients.

This leads me to another point. I cannot talk of spirits because that is a perfectly unscientific term. I am writing about alcohol, a body which consists of so much carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, represented by the rational chemical formula C₂H₅OH. I do not think of how much "spirit" you are taking, but of how

much "alcohol" you are introducing into the organs. The moment I begin to think of "spirit" proof, and under or above proof, I am thinking of something outside my laboratory. "Proof" is a standard set up for the convenience of excise.

As to the "immoral" use of alcohol I think that is included in its physiological action as a nutritive stimulus. You will admit that as soon as the intoxicating effect of alcohol begins true conviviality is at an end. I say the intoxicating effect only commences when the breath, the skin-sweats, or the kidney excretions do not work off the "fumes," if I may use a slang expression, of the alcohol.

In some cases these emunctories are so slow that a man may get "drunk" directly. See what happens if a man drinking in a warm room, where his skin is acting freely, goes suddenly into the cold air. His perspiration is checked, his bronchial membrane also ceases to give off the surplus alcohol which the organs cannot appropriate, or he becomes "drunk." This is why so many people get into scrapes when turned out of public-houses. You must have noticed this. I only offer you the physiological reason.

PFEFFER ON PRUNING.

Now that the pruning season is on, vineyardists will find the following communication of William Pfeffer, the Guberville vignerone, of interest and value:

The reason for pruning grape vines long is two-fold:—

First. Such varieties as bear small bunches are given a long cane to cause them to bear more of them.

Second. Varieties that have no fertile buds or eyes at the base of the cane usually have plenty of them further away from the base.

The general rule for table grapes is to prune them short. Short pruning produces a larger, more showy grape for the table, but for wine making it is not the large, finely developed grapes that are wanted, for it is next to the skin and seeds that the flavor lies, and not in the abundant watery juice.

Under the class of long pruners come all the members of the Pinot or Burgundy family. Of the Bordeaux family of grapes I will name the Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, and Malbec as varieties requiring long pruning, and Verdot, Merlot, and Gros Mancin for half long pruning, while the St. Macaire should be pruned short.

The Roussillon type of grapes gives us the Mataro, Carignan and Grenache varieties, to be pruned short.

The Sauterne type furnishes us with the Semillon and Sauvignon Verte for short pruning, and the Sauvignon Blanc and Muscadelle du Bordelaise for long pruning.

The great bulk of the grapes now grown are from the Zinfandel, Mataro and Chardonnay, every one of which should be pruned short.

WM. PFEFFER.

WE WILL ANSWER IT.

"Every Californian is proud of the Leland Stanford Jr. University, and every Californian should be also proud of any distinctively California institution. In speaking of such institutions, the subject of California wines should be considered as one of the industries which will at no distant day mark an era in the commercial supremacy of the Coast. In times past consumers of dry wine labored under the delusion that of champagne the only fit wine was the imported, and that California was unable to approach to the supposed standard of perfection. That this has been effectually disproved is now well known, and to a firm of local wine manufacturers belongs the honor of placing the home product before the world on its proper basis."—*Examiner*.

The *Examiner* goes on to eulogize a particular brand of Stanford wine, after which the report returns to the University affairs. The *Examiner* evidently does not mean to let its readers forget that the educational interests of the State are indebted to the wine business for this fine structure. It should go further and state the proportion of human beings ruined by drinking said wine in order to successfully graduate one student.—*Prohibitionist*.

We will answer that question for the Prohibitionist. There has not been one person ruined by drinking the wine in moderation and in a rational manner. We defy the *Prohibitionist* to prove the contrary. No Prohibition blatherskite, now, about "wrecked homes," "hungry children," "defenseless women," etc., but a plain honest statement saying who was ruined by drinking in moderation, and when and where.



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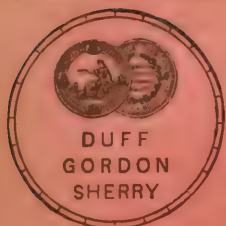
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 Haussmann Junr, Traben Mosel Wines.
 Gebr. Macholl, Munich Kirschwasser.

Genoveva Natural Sparkling Mineral Water.
 Royal Prussian Springs Selters Water.
 Rakoczy Bitter Water Co., Budapest, Mineral Water.
 Moore & Sinnott, Philadelphia Whiskies.
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RECENT TREASURY DECISIONS.

(11908.)

STAMPING OF PRUNE JUICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 7, 1891.

SIR:—The Department is in receipt of your letter transmitting, with your comments, a letter received by you from S. Glaser, who asks that you instruct the United States gauger to stamp, under section 11 of the act of March 1, 1879, all imported prune juice imported at your port, claiming that it is a wine under paragraph 339 of the new tariff act. You state that you have discontinued the practice which formerly existed of stamping said article, and ask further instructions.

The question having been referred to the collector at New York, that officer informs the Department that prune juice is not held at his port to be subject to the requirement of stamping. In this opinion the Department concurs, and you will be governed accordingly.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,

Assistant Secretary.

(8921 f.)
Collector of Customs, San Francisco, Cal.

(11945.)

GAUGE OF PACKAGES OF LIQUOR AT FIRST PORT OF ARRIVAL WITHDRAWN FOR TRANSPORTATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 23, 1891.

SIR:—The Department is in receipt of a letter from the Collector of customs at New York, in which he states that it is a matter of frequent occurrence at the frontier ports that the provisions of article 709 of the General Regulations of 1884, requiring gaugers to designate on each package withdrawn for transportation the actual quantity of liquor contained therein, are not complied with.

He states that the returns of the United States gauger at the frontier ports, in certain instances cited, merely give the quantities in bulk, so that his office is unable to furnish the information necessary to enable the surveyor to issue the requisite stamps.

You will observe that article 709 of the General Regulations of 1884 requires that merchandise in bulk, liquors, etc., and other articles bought and sold by weight, gauge or measure, when withdrawn for export or transportation, must be entered for their destination at the actual quantities ascertained at the time of arrival in the United States, and that to secure this weighers, measurers, and gaugers will be required to mark on each package its contents and determined by them on its entry for warehouse, etc.

You will please see to it that the regulation above referred to is strictly observed at your port.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,

Acting Secretary.

(9181 f.)
Collector of Customs, Burlington, Vt.

(12006.—G. A. 919.)

WINE IN BOTTLES—EXCESSIVE QUANTITY.

Before the U. S. General Appraisers at New York, October 6, 1891.

In the matter of the protest, 9179 a. Karatsonyi & Kmetz, against the decision of the collector of customs at New York as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain Tokay wine, imported per Slavonia, December 29, 1890.

Opinion by SOMERVILLE, General Appraiser.

Paragraph 336 of the new tariff act of October, 1890, levies a duty on "still wines in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-five bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, one dollar and sixty cents per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs."

We find as a matter of fact that the wine under consideration is a still wine, commonly known as Tokay wine, and that it was imported in cases of 24 bottles each on December 29, 1890.

We find that the sample bottle produced before the Board does not contain more than one pint, and that this sample is probably a fair representative of the entire importation.

The report of Dr. Baker, the Government chemist, which was officially made to the Board, demonstrates by a careful and accurate measurement of the contents of the bottle that the amount of wine contained in the sample bottle is one-fourth of a cubic inch less than one pint at standard temperature and atmospheric pressure, and that the empty space in the bottle be-

tween the wine and the cork was about four-tenths of a cubic inch.

We find these statements to be true, and also that the wine is liable to expansion in the bottle from being exposed to an increased temperature in warm storerooms, or elsewhere.

It is likely that any small excess over the amount alleged to have been found in some of the bottles was due to this expansion from heat or other like cause.

The claim of the importers is sustained. The collector's decision is reversed, and he is authorized to reliquidate the entries upon the basis that the bottles in question do not contain more than one pint each.

(32033.—G. A. 946.)

FERNET BITTERS.

Before the U. S. General Appraisers at New York, Oct. 14, 1891.

In the matter of the protest, 7724 b, of Mr. Octave Brogi, against the decision of the Collector of Customs at Boston, Mass., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain Fernet Bitters, imported per Tynhead, April 22, 1891.

Opinion by WILKINSON, General Appraiser.

The merchandise is Fernet Bitters. It was assessed for duty at fifty cents a pound, under paragraph 74, N. T., as a medicinal proprietary preparation.

Appellant claims that it is dutiable under paragraphs 331 and 332, presumably as a spirituous beverage or bitters, at \$2.50 per gallon.

Under the act of 1883 the Board decided in G. A. 109, that Fernet Bitters was dutiable as a proprietary preparation, and not as a bitters, under T. I., 313, which provided for "cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, Kirschwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages or bitters."

The status of the article in question has, however, been changed by the tariff of 1890. The old act provided in T. I., 99, for "propriety preparations, to wit, bitters, etc.," prepared according to a private formula, or recommended to the public as remedies or specifics, etc. Fernet Bitters fulfilled the requirements of this paragraph, and was not similar to the beverages enumerated in T. I., 313.

The new tariff, in the provision for medicinal proprietary preparation containing alcohol (paragraph 75), does not enumerate bitters or the other articles specially mentioned in T. I., 99, nor does it contain the elastic phrase: "Recommended to the public as remedies or specifics." And while the description of proprietary preparations is not now as broad, the provision for alcoholic beverages or bitters has been enlarged and made more stringent. The word "similar" is omitted in the new law, and paragraph 332, corresponding to T. I., 313, reads: "Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds containing spirits."

Fernet Bitters is a bitters containing spirits, and the Board is of the opinion that it is fully covered by the comprehensive provision in paragraph 332 for bitters of all kinds.

The claim of the importer is sustained accordingly.

GAUGE OF WEISS BEER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 13, 1891.

SIR:—Referring to your letter of the 23d ultimo, in regard to the application of Peter Gross for refund of duty on certain Weiss beer, imported at your port under immediate transportation entry from New York, you are informed that as you appear to have exacted duty upon the gauge stated in the immediate transportation entry, without investigation regarding its accuracy, it is proper that you take steps for ascertaining the exact gauge at the date of entry, and that you correct any clerical error you may discover by reliquidating the entry. The statement of values or quantities which is made on the immediate transportation entry at port of arrival is wholly for the purpose of establishing a basis for declaring the liability of the transportation company upon its bond, and is not conclusive as to the assessment of duty. The entry at the port of arrival is the original entry for this latter purpose, and proceedings under that entry must be the same as if made at the port of arrival. The gauge of the beer in question should have been ascertained by the proper officers at your port and the entry liquidated accordingly.

You will please close this matter in compliance with these instructions and refund any excessive duty found upon liquidation.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,

Assistant Secretary.

(8872 f.)

Surveyor of Customs, Dubuque, Iowa.

(11950.)

BREAKAGE OF WINE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 26, 1891.

SIR:—The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., in which you refer to the fact that portions of wines and liquors which appear on the invoices as full and unbroken are found by the customs officers in a different condition, and you request instructions as to the treatment of such invoices, under Synopsis 10399, and other decisions of the Department.

All the decisions quoted by you were made under the tariff act which expired October 6, 1890. The provision, under paragraph 336 of the act of October 1, 1890, seems to be conclusive as to any allowance for breakage, and the Department advises you that no claim of this nature can be entertained.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,

Acting Secretary.

(9225 f.)

Collector of Customs, Baltimore, Md.

GAUGE OF ALE AND STOUT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 24, 1891.

SIR:—In accordance with your recommendation and the opinion of Examiner J. McC. Farrington, which was forwarded to you by the United States appraiser, and transmitted by you to the Department, you will add to the list of authorized average gauges contained in Department's table of February 21, 1884, Synopsis 6191, the following: Guinness' stout, bottled by Read Brothers, of London, England; Bass' ale, bottled by Read Brothers, of London, England, to be taken as measuring three gills per bottle (pint).

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,

Acting Secretary.

(2636 f.)

Collector of Customs, New York.

Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 16, 1891.

Editor *Pacific Wine and Spirit Review*—DEAR SIR: Lately I have found in my experimental stock of wine a bottle of Port fermenting, which contained on April 19, 1890, ten per cent. saccharine and nineteen and eight-tenths alcohol and to-day, December 16, 1891, ten per cent. saccharine and twenty and one-tenth alcohol. As it is an unusual occurrence to find wine at that high strength of alcohol fermenting, it would be of great benefit to vine growers and wine makers to cultivate the germs causing this high fermentation. If it could be established for practical uses, it would again upset the theory that wine cannot be fermented above seventeen and eight-tenths per cent. of alcohol.

If any of your readers are paying attention to the culture of germs for fermenting purposes, they may obtain sufficient sample for their experiments if still in stock.

Yours truly,

F. T. EISEN.

THE WAREHOUSE RING.

Up to the present time the bonded warehouse ring has been able to prevent the North Point Bonded Warehouse from resuming business, though it is to the advantage of every importer that the warehouse be again re-opened.

This ring is composed of all the bonded warehouse men in the city with the exception of Edward G. Zeile, who owns the North Point Warehouse and John D. Spreckels & Bros., who have bonded the Mission Rock property.

Several years ago the ring leased the North Point place, practically cutting off all competition as the Spreckels' use their warehouse for sugar alone. Last May the North Point lease expired and Mr. Zeile decided to go into the business again. Here he was balked by the interference of Collector Phelps who held that the ring had plenty of warehouse room. Not daunted, Mr. Zeile got up a petition signed by many of the leading importers, and the fight is still on.

Mr. Zeile's petition should, by all means, be granted. The warehouse charges here are far higher than in New York or in any other large port of entry. On some articles they are two or three times as great. This is a plain, ordinary imposition on the importers here, and it is difficult to see what interest Collector Phelps has in favoring the ring. It is to be hoped that the petitioners will have enough influence to let Mr. Zeile in once more, his warehouse having always been used as a bonded warehouse.

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TRADE CIRCULARS.

From J. Movius & Co.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1892.

DEAR SIR: We beg to inform you that the co-partnership heretofore existing between J. Movius and August Movius, under the firm name of J. Movius & Son, is this day dissolved, Mr. J. Movius retiring from active business altogether. Either party will sign in liquidation.

Calling your attention to the annexed circular of the firm of Schulze-Berge, Koechl & Movius, we thank you for past favors and request a continuance of the same for the new firm.

Yours respectfully,

J. MOVIVS.

AUGUST MOVIVS.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1892.

DEAR SIR: We beg to inform you that the co-partnership heretofore existing between P. Schulze-Berge and Victor Koechl under the firm name of Schulze-Berge & Koechl is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

Thanking you for past favors we call your attention to annexed circular of Schulze-Berge, Koechl & Movius, and ask you to kindly extend to them the patronage heretofore conferred upon us.

Respectfully yours,

P. SCHULZE-BERGE.

VICTOR KOECHL.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1892.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the foregoing circulars of J. Movius & Son and Schulze-Berge & Koechl, we beg to advise you that we have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Schulze-Berge, Koechl & Movius, with headquarters and warerooms at 79 Murray street.

All the foreign and domestic connections including sole agencies, patent rights, licenses under patents and trade marks heretofore possessed by the firms of J. Movius & Son and Schulze-Berge & Koechl, have this day been transferred to us, and we beg to call your attention to the articles enumerated below as well as to the numbers of letters patent issued in the United States for the same.

While referring you to enclosed price list we request you to kindly extend to our firm the patronage heretofore accorded to the two firms now liquidating.

Respectfully yours,

P. SCHULZE-BERGE.

VICTOR KOECHL.

AUGUST MOVIVS.

From Landsberger & Son.

SAN FRANCISCO, December, 1891.

DEAR SIR: In the present critical condition of the wine and brandy market we consider it our duty to address a few words of advice to our patrons and to those whose patronage we desire to secure.

If abundant production has had the effect of lowering prices, so must a shortage in production have the contrary effect of raising prices. That the yield this year has been short is not denied by any one who has taken the pains to obtain an intelligent view of the situation; and when it is taken into consideration that of the wines made a considerable portion, because of poor fermentation, is not available for the trade; that new markets for the product are being opened up (France is now taking large quantities of our wines, and Germany and England very considerable quantities of our brandies), and that the domestic consumption is steadily if slowly increasing, it is only too apparent that the present supply is barely sufficient to meet the demand. Under these circumstances it is quite evident that good wines of last vintage should sell at prices considerably in advance of those now being offered. Such being our convictions, we have advised and now again advise our friends to hold their product for an advance in prices.

It is true one and one-half million gallons of the product of this year have already been sold at prices lower than were ruling for the same class of goods at the corresponding season last year, but we attribute this fact to the anxiety of brokers to obtain commissions, even though they are compelled to sacrifice the interests of their patrons in accomplishing their ends.

The great scare produced by the early publication of internal revenue reports, as to the large quantity of brandies to be made, and for which bonds had been given, will very soon be allayed, as it will become known that most of the brandy made has been used in the fortification of sweet wines and that much of that which is going into warehouse, has already been contracted for. We look for a revival of this interest in a very short time.

We solicit your patronage, and as to our reputation for reliability and promptness, take pleasure in referring you to the many who have had dealings with us during the 12 years we have been engaged in our present occupation. We can assure those who entrust us with their business that their interests will be well taken care of.

Very respectfully,

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C. BUNDSCHU.

J. GUNDLACH.

J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office,
S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.

New York Branch,
52 WARREN STREET



H. BRUNHILD & CO.

62 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR

Gebruder Eckel, - - -	Deidesheim, -	Rhine, Moselle and Pfalzer Wines
L. Girard & Cie, - - -	Champagne	J. Dupont & Co., - - -
Riuz Mata & Co. - - -	Sherries	Cognac
Gamboa Hermanos, - - -	Sherries	Chr. Motz & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets & Sauternes
Blankenheym & Nolet (Centaur) -	Gin	Archambeaud Freres, Bordeaux - Cordials

ALSO IMPORTERS OF

RAMSAY SCOTCH WHISKY; OTARD DUPUY & CO., BRANDY; OPORTO AND TARRAGONA PORTS, AND BURGUNDY WINES

— ORDERS FOR DIRECT IMPORTATION SOLICITED —

Pacific Coast Branch 217 Front St., San Francisco.

S. GLASER, Manager.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandy

The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

PRICES PER CASE.		
QUARTS.	PINTS.	
O. V. Chablis.....	6.00	7.00
Riesling.....	4.50	5.25
Gutedel.....	4.50	5.25
Cabernet Blend, Claret.....	6.00	6.75
Burgundy.....	6.00	6.75
Zinfandel, Claret.....	4.50	5.25
Port.....	6.00	6.75
Sherry.....	6.00	6.75
Malaga.....	6.00	6.75
Sweet Muscatel.....	6.00	6.75
Chateau d'Orleans, Claret.....	12.00	13.00

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,
Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.

Tramier, 82.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82.....	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.....	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel, 83.....	6.00	6.00

L. DE TURK,
212 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Port, 1884.....	\$ 6.00
Port, 1886.....	4.00
Dry Sherry, 1884.....	4.00
Angelica, 1884.....	4.50
Tokay, 1884.....	8.00
Zinfandel, 1884.....	3.50
Burgundy, 84.....	4.00
Riesling, 1885.....	4.00
Gutedel, 1884.....	3.50
Brandy, 1882.....	12.00

SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,
Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.....	\$ 4.75	\$ 5.75
Gutedel.....	4.75	5.75
Port.....	5.50	
Angelica.....	5.50	
Muscatel.....	5.50	
Sherry.....	6.00	
Brandy, 1882.....	12.00	

LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,
1227 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

Zinfandel.....	\$ 3.50	\$ 4.50
Sauterne.....	4.00	5.00
Brandy.....	9.00	
Port.....	5.00	6.00
Sweet Muscatel.....	5.00	6.00
Grape Cordial.....	6.50	7.50

JOSEPH MELTZER & CO.,
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Claret, 1886.....	\$3.00
Zinfandel, 1885.....	3.50
Burgundy, 1885.....	4.00
Hock, 1885.....	3.50
Riesling, 1885.....	4.00
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884	5.00
Gutedel, 1884.....	3.50
Someli Hungarian Type, 1885	3.50
Szatmari.....	3.50
Szegsardi Feher Hun Type.....	4.00
" 1885.....	5.00
Port, 1884.....	6.00
Sherry, 1885.....	5.00
" 1884.....	6.00
Angelica and Sweet Mount, 84	4.50
Gutedel and Swt To Y's 85	5.00
Brandy, 1885.....	12.00
" 1885.....	10.00

BECK, PYHR & CO.,
108 O'Farrell street, San Francisco.

Santa Rosa Zinfandel, '86.....	\$3.00
Santa Clara Cabernet, '87.....	4.50
Cupertino Medoc, '84.....	6.00
St. Helena Hock, '86.....	3.50
Gutedel (Chasselas), '86.....	4.50
Traminer, '82.....	5.50
Sauterne (silver leaf).....	6.00
Haute Sauterne (gold leaf).....	7.00
California Cognacs.....	
*Silver Bronze Leaf.....	8.00
**Red " ".....	10.00
**Green " ".....	12.00

INGLENOK WINE.
F. A. Haber, agent, 122 Sansome St., S. F.

Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1885.....	\$3.50
Zinfandel.....	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1885.....	5.50
Burgundy type.....	5.50
Sauterne dry, Sauvign'n Vert '85	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1885	4.50
Hock, Huenish type.....	5.00
Burger, Chablis type.....	5.00
Riesling, Johannisberg type.....	6.50
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.	
None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor—each bottle bears the legal pure wine stamp.	

CAL. WINE GROWER'S UNION.
Cor. Sutter and Grant ave. San Francisco.

EL QUITO VINEYARD.

Riesling.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Claret.....	3.00	4.00

FRESNO VINEYARD CO.

Burger.....	\$ 3.50	\$ 4.50
Claret.....	3.50	4.50
Port.....	5.50	6.50
Angelica.....	5.50	6.50
Sherry.....	5.50	6.50
Cognac Brandy.....	10.00	11.00

ST. HUBERT VINEYARD.

Claret, Cabernet.....	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00
Sauterne.....	8.00	9.00
Cognac.....	12.00	13.00

C. CARPY & CO.
511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

La Loma, Grand Medoc.....	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00	6.00
Riesling.....	4.00	5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00	10.00
Sherry, 1882.....	9.00	10.00
Port, 1882.....	8.00	9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00	13.00

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.
11 and 13 First Street, San Francisco.

Hock.....	\$ 3.50	\$ 4.50
Gutedel.....	4.00	5.00
Riesling.....	4.50	5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50	5.50
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.50
Private Stock Claret.....	5.00	6.00
Burgundy.....	4.00	5.00
Port, (old).....	4.50	5.50
Angelica.....	4.50	5.50
Sherry.....	4.50	5.50
Brandy, 1881.....	15.00	
Brandy, 1887.....	8.00	
Private Stock Burgundy.....	7.00	8.00
Private Stock Sauterne.....	8.00	9.00
Vine Cliff Claret.....	15.00	
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00	6.00

TO-KALON VINEYARD.
JAS. L. DAVIS Sole Agent,
308 California St., San Francisco.

Reising Johannisberg.....	5.00	6.00
" "Chronicle".....	4.50	5.50
" Haut.....	4.00	5.00
Sauterne, "J. L. D.".....	6.00	7.00
" Haut.....	4.50	5.50
" Haut.....	4.00	5.00
Chablis.....	4.00	5.00
Cabernet.....	3.50	4.50
Burgundy.....	5.00	6.00
Beclan.....	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.50
St. Laurent.....	8.00	9.00
La Granada.....	8.00	9.00
Lazrine.....	7.00	8.00
Nebbiola.....	7.50	8.50
La Grand Claret.....	12.50	13.50
Madira.....	5.00	6.00
Malaga.....	5.00	6.00
Muscatel.....	5.00	6.00
Angelica.....	5.00	6.00
Tokay.....	5.00	6.00
Sweet To-Kalon.....	5.50	6.50
Sherry, Dry.....	5.00	6.00
Port, 1876.....	12.00	13.00
" 1883.....	6.00	7.00
" 1886.....	4.00	5.00
Grape Brandy.....	9.00	10.00
" ".....	8.00	9.00
Blackberry Brandy.....	9.00	10.00
Cognac.....	14.00	15.00
" ".....	12.00	13.00

KUHLS, SCHWARKE & CO.,
123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.....	\$ 3.25	\$ 4.25
Zinfandel.....	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00	5.00
Sauterne.....	5.50	7.00
Port, Old.....	5.00	6.00
Old Sherry.....	6.00	

GEORGE WEST & SON,
Stockton, Cal.

Brandy, 1879.....	\$30.00
Brandy, 1883.....	15.00
Brandy, 1885.....	15.00
Frontignan.....	9.00
Sherry.....	9.00
Port (old).....	12.00
Port.....	6.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.
A. G. Chauche Livermore,
Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.

Quarts.		Pints.
Sauterne.....	\$6.00	\$7.00
Haut Sauterne.....	7.00	8.00
Claret, Table.....	4.00	5.00
A Claret, F.....	9.00	
Retour d'Europe.....		
AA Claret, V.....	9.00	
Retour d'Europe.....		
Zinfandel.....	3.00	4.00
Burgundy.....	9.00	10.00

KOHLER & FROHLING,
601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

Riesling.....	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50	4.00
Gutedel.....	4.50	5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50	5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75	4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50	5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00	4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00	
Sherry.....	7.50	
Muscatel.....	6.00	
Madira.....	6.00	
Malaga.....	6.00	
Brandy.....	10.00	

C. HOLTUM & CO.,
100-102 First street, San Francisco.
Branch, 665 Market Street.

Zinfandel, 1884.....	\$3.00
Riesling.....	3.00
Riesling.....	3.25
Riesling, Marobrunner, 1883	5.25
Gutedel, 1884.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	4.00
Port Old (Fresno Co.), 1882.	4.00
Port, 1885.....	4.00
Sherry, Dry, 1884.....	6.00
Sherry, Old (Fresno Co.), '82	6.00
Angelica, 1885, (Los Ang's Co)	4.00
Muscatel (Fresno Co.), 1885.	5.50
Tokay, 1884.....	5.00
Mt. Vineyard, 1885.....	4.00
Madira and Malaga, 1885.....	5.50
Pineapple wines.....	11.00
Brandy, 1882.....	9.00
Brandy, 1885.....	9.00
Strawberry Brandy.....	9.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,
453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port.....	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.00
Riesling.....	4.50	5.00
Madira.....	8.00	
Malaga.....	8.00	
Cognac.....	14.00	

Imported Champagnes.

CHARLES MEINCKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GILDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.	
Gold Lach Sec. per case.....	\$32.00 \$34.00
Gold Lach Sec. 6 Magnums	
per case.....	31.00
Cabinet Green Seal, per bkt 25 50	
DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.	
Carte Branche, extra dry, per case.....	21.00 22.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

QUARTS. PINTS.	
Pommery Sec.....	\$34.00 \$36.00
MACONDRAY & CO.,	
First and Market streets, San Francisco.	
Louis Koederer Grand Vin Sec.	34.00 36.00
Brut.....	34.00 36.00
Carte Blanche.....	34.00 36.00

JAS. L. DAVIS
SOLE AGENT,
308 California St., San Francisco

XER Desbordes & Fils, Dry	
Vergenay.....	\$28.00 \$30.00
" Desbordes & Fils, Private Curve.....	29.00 31.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jouet & Co., "Special" \$33.50	\$35.50
" Reserve Dry.....	34.00 36.00
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut.....	34.00 36.00
Half pints "Special" \$42 in cases of 6 doz.	

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.
Moet & Chandon, White Seal 32.00 34.00
" " Brut Imperial 37. 39.06

Domestic Champagnes.

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

Eclipse.....	\$14.50	\$17.00
Champagne, Eclipse brut.....	14.50	17.00

A. FINKE'S WIDOW,
809 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Gold Seal.....	\$11.50	\$12.00
Gold Seal, Extra Dry.....	12.00	13.00
Nonpareil.....	12.00	13.00
Private Cuvee, Dry.....	11.50	12.00
" " Extra Dry.....	12.00	13.00

TO KALON VINEYARD.
H. W. CHAPMAN, SAN FRANCISCO.

Jas. L. Davis & Co., 308 California st., S. F.	
To-Kalon Sec.....	\$12.00 \$13.00
" Sparkling.....	11.00 12.00

A. WERNER & Co.,
52 Warren street, New York.

Extra Dry.....	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
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Imported Wines.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dnbs freres, Bordeaux.)

Chateau de l'Yle, in casks.....	\$95.00
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(Journu freres, Bordeaux.)

Clarets and Sauternes, per case from.....	\$7.50 to \$30.00
---	-------------------

Mignotte-Picard & Co., Chassagne, Cote D'Or wines.....

" (Henkell & Co., Mayence.)	\$12.00 to 26.00
-----------------------------	------------------

Hock wines from.....

" (Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)	\$7.50 to \$36.00
----------------------------------	-------------------

Ports and Sherries in wood, per gallon.....

" \$1.75 to \$4.50	
--------------------	--

Port and Sherries in cases, per case.....

" \$8.00 to \$15.00	
---------------------	--

(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)

Ports and Sherries in wood from.....

" \$1.75 to \$4.50	
--------------------	--

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

RED WINES.

(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Quarts.	
Floirac.....	\$ 7.50

Paullac.....	8.50
St. Julien 1881.....	9.00
St. Estephe 1881.....	9.00

Chateau Lacroix.....	10.00
" du Gallan, 1881.....	10.50
" le Pain, 1878.....	11.50

Pontet Canet, 1881.....	13.50
Chat. Beycheville, 1881.....	15.00
Ducru Beaucallion, 1881.....	15.00

C. CARPY & CO.

Proprietors

Uncle Sam Winery and Distillery,
CALIFORNIA.

— OFFICE AND SALESROOM —

515-517 Sacramento St., - San Francisco.

WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES,
NAPA AND SAN JOSE, CAL.CARPY & MAUBEC,
18 CEDAR STREET, - NEW YORK, N. Y.**RONALD G. McMILLAN,**

— Manufacturer and Dealer in —

*Syrups, Cordials, Bitters, Extracts***Pure Sugar Coloring**

A SPECIALTY.

NO. 714 FRONT ST.,

TELEPHONE 57.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

San Francisco.

A. MALLAS, Manager.

H. A. MERRIAM, Superintendent.

Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Co.

PRODUCERS OF CHOICE

WINES and BRANDIES

MUSCAT, HOCK, SAUTERNE, OLD PORT,
 ANGELICA, ROYAL NECTAR, ZINFANDEL, GUTEDEL.
 SHERRY, RIESLING,

FROM FOOTHILL VINEYARDS.

VINEYARDS AND CELLARS:

Los Gatos and Saratoga, Santa Clara Co., Cal.

Branch Office: 1227 Broadway, Oakland, California.

Garnier, Lancel & Co.

Office and Salesrooms

618 Sacramento St., San Francisco,

California Wines and Brandies

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

GROWERS,

DISTILLERS.

Wine Vaults, 617-627 Commercial St., S. F.

**A. Werner & Co.,
NEW YORK.**SPARKLING
WINE**ONLY.****Lachman & Jacobi**

— DEALERS IN —

California Wines and Brandies,

BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents,

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No. 2, N. Y.

**KOHLER & FROHLING,
PIONEER WINE HOUSE.**

— Established 1854. —

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES

Vineyards in Los Angeles County, Sonoma County,

Merced County and Fresno County.

Cor. Second and Folsom Sts.,
San Francisco.41-45 Broadway,
New York.

ANTOINE BOCQUERAZ,

JAMES SHEA,

Shea, Bocqueraz & Co.**Wines and Liquors.**

Importers of and Agents for the Celebrated Brands of

Golden and Tea Kettle Whiskies.

COR. FRONT AND JACKSON STS., - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CHAS. W. FORBES,

JOHN SPRUANCE,

Spruance, Stanley & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FINE

Whiskies, Wines and Liquors.

Sole agents for the Celebrated African Stomach Bitters.

410 FRONT STREET, - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

[illegible]

NABER ALFS & BRUNE,
 IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE
WINE & LIQUOR MERCHANTS
 SOLE AGENTS FOR
PHOENIX OLD BOURBON
 323-325 Market St., S. F.



JOS. MELCZER & CO.
 Growers and Dealers in
California
WINES AND BRANDIES
 Proprietors Glen Ellen Wine Vaults.
 Fine Table Wines a Specialty
 504-506 Market St.,
 San Francisco, Cal.



D. V. B. HENARIE.
E. MARTIN & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
 408 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.
 — SOLE AGENTS FOR —
 J. F. CUTTER AND ARGONAUT OLD BOURBONS.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.,
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINES & LIQUORS
 — SOLE AGENTS FOR —
DAVY CROCKETT WHISKY,
 BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.
 NO. 215 SACRAMENTO STREET, - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE CELEBRATED
PERUVIAN BITTERS.
 A SUPERB APPETIZER. A ROYAL TONIC. CURES DYSPEPSIA.
WILMERDING & CO., AGENTS,
 216 California St., - San Francisco, Cal.
 Also Agents for Delmonico Champagne

MARTIN HENCKEN. HENRY SCHRODER.
Hencken & Schroder,
 — SUCCESSORS TO —
HENRY BRICKWEDEL & CO.
 Importers and Dealers in
Wines and Liquors.
 Sole Agents for Dr. Schrader's Hamburg Bitters, and
 Our Favorite O. K. and Paul Jones Whiskies.
 Nos. 208-210 Front Street, - San Francisco, Cal.


WALTER H. CRAMER,
 211 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
 — PACIFIC COAST AGENT FOR —
SACCHARINE and EGG ALBUMEN.
 A large stock on hand at low prices.
FLINT GLASS BOTTLES AND FLASKS,
 Manufactured by J. T. & A. HAMILTON of Pittsburg.

Kuhls, Schwarke & Co.
 Wholesale Wine and Liquor Merchants.
California Wines and Brandies.
 — SOLE AGENTS FOR —
O.K. Goldwater Bourbon & Rye Whiskies.
 123-129 Sutter St., Cor. Kearny, - - San Francisco, Cal.

Landsberger & Son,
Commission Merchants
 123 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
 Agents for the Purchase and Sale of Viticultural Products.
 Telephone No. 680.

ESTABLISHED 1857.
F. O. BOYD & CO.,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NEW YORK.
CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES,
 GOV. STANFORD'S VINA BRANDY, VINA.
 BARTON'S CELEBRATED SWEET WINES, FRESNO.
 J. P. SMITH'S OLIVINA VINEYARD, LIVERMORE.
 Advances Made on Consignments.

LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE
 The Highest Grade Champagne in the World.
WHITE LABEL, **BROWN LABEL.**
 "CARTE BLANCHE." "GRAND VIN SEC."
 A Magnificent Rich Wine. Perfection of a Dry Wine
 See that every Bottle bears the private label of
MACONDRAY & CO.,
 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.



BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Glencoe.....														
Glenmore.....				45		35								
Glen Springs.....													Spr 81	300
Greenbrier.....														
Greylock (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....														
Greystone.....		65		50										
G. W. S.....		65		52½		47½		195						
Hackly, S. O.....				50		45								
Hanning, Jno.....	55	52½				35								
Harris, N.....						35								
Hawkins.....		60												
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....														
Head, F. M.....														
Head, W. H.....														
Hermitage.....	95	85	72½	70	65	65						325	Spr 82	375
Hill & Hill.....		60		42½				200		235	260			
HorseShoe (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....			40	37½	32½									
Hume.....		60	45	40									Fall 81	285
Indian Hill.....														
Jessamine.....				35										
Jockey Club.....		60												
Kellar, A.....		55									230		Spr 84	250
Kentucky Club.....		62½	52½	47½										
Kentucky Comfort (Paine's).....		50		35				190						
Kentucky Cyclone.....				37½										
Kentucky Dew.....														
Kentucky Tip.....														
Lancaster, R. B. (Maple Grove).....														
Lancaster, S. P.....		57½	45	40		35								
Limestone.....														
McBrayer, J. A.....														
McBrayer, J. H.....		65												
McBrayer, W. H.....	115	100	80	72½	67½	65					325			
McKenna.....														
Marion Co. Distilling Co.....		50		37½						215			Spr 81	270
Mattingly & Son, J. G.....		50	40	35										
Mattingly & Moore.....				45										
Mayfield.....		65	47½											
Medallion.....														
Mellwood.....	65	62½	50	45	42½	40							Fall 81	275
Mercantile Club.....				42½										
Miles, E. L.....		55		37½		35							Spr 80	350
Monarch, M. V.....		65		47½						240				
Monarch, R.....		62½		47½	45									
Monarch, T. J.....	67½	57½		42½		40					240			
Moore, D. L.....													Spr 81	140EG
Moore & Grigsby.....				55		50								
Murphy, Barber & Co.....			47½	45									Spr 82	285
Nall, A. G.....		65		55		50								
Nelson.....		55		40										
New Castle.....								175						
New Hope.....		65		45									Spr 82	300
Nutwood.....										215				
Oakwood.....		72½		57½		50		200						
O. F. C.....		77½	65	62½									Fall 81	350
Old Charter.....		50				32½								
Old Crow.....	110	100	77½	72½	70	67½					325	350		
Old Lexington Club.....				40										
Old Log Cabin.....														
Old Oscar Pepper.....		90		67½						275				
Old Tarr.....		60		45										
Old Time (Pogues).....		60	50	47½	42½	40								
Old Times.....			37½	35	30								Spr 81	290
Parkland.....														
Parkhill.....														
Patterson.....		62½		52½										
Payne, P. E.....			40											
Peacock.....				50		45								
Pepper, (Pepper, Jas. E. & Co).....		100		75		65				300	325		Spr 83	425
Pepper, R. P.....		65		50									Spr 82	315
Pilgrimage.....				60		50								
Purdy & Co.....														
Rich Grain.....		50	40	37½										
Richwood.....	65	57½	45	42½	37½	37½								
Ripy T. B.....		55	45	42½									Spr 81	285
Rohrer, D.....				37½										
Rolling, Fork.....		60	45	40		37½								

Lou C H

Kohler & Van Bergen,
CALIFORNIA
WINES AND BRANDIES.



Main Office and Vaults
661 to 671 Third St.

Branch:
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WICHMAN & LUTGEN,
Importers of

Wines & Liqueurs.




Manufacturers and
Proprietors of
Dr. Foerster's
ALPINE
Stomach Bitters.

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Deuve Cliquot Ponsardin
The Most Delicious Champagne of the Age.

Yellow Label, White Label,
Dry. Rich.



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[Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast.]
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M Blumenthal & Co.,
— DISTILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF —
SYRUPS, CORDIALS, BITTERS, EXTRACTS,
Pure Sugar Coloring a Specialty.
ALSO PORT AND SHERRY COLORING.
Wine and Liquor Merchants.
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GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST FIGURES. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

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CALIFORNIA DISTILLING CO.,
— Distillers and Rectifiers of —
SPIRITS AND ALCOHOL
Office: 306-308 Clay Street,
DISTILLED AT ANTIOCH. SAN FRANCISCO.

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MONT-ROUGE
VINEYARD,
1885.
LIVERMORE VALLEY,
CALIFORNIA.
A.G. CHAUCHE
PROPRIETOR,
SAN FRANCISCO.



PARIS EXPOSITION.
1889.
GOLD MEDAL
OFFICE & DEPOT
615-617
FRONT ST. S.F.

Pure California Wines & Grape Brandies.
THE
San Gabriel Wine Co.
OF SAN GABRIEL,
Los Angeles County, Cal.



Are now prepared with a large stock of wines and brandies of their own growth to supply the trade and the market generally. This Company owns the largest vineyard in the world, covering over 2,500 acres. They have held their wines and brandies for several years in their own cellars, and do not offer any of their product until it has become properly matured. Their large stock of matured wines and brandies thus accumulated is now open to the purchaser. All goods under their trade mark are warranted pure and unadulterated. Being the successors to B. D. Wilson & Co., and to J. De Barth Shore, they have become possessors of the "SHORE" BRAND OF BRANDY, and "MOUNT VINEYARD" WINE. Correspondence solicited.

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J. DE BARTH SHORE,
President San Gabriel Wine Co.
SAN GABRIEL, CAL.

H. H. HARRIS. M. E. REYNOLDS. THOS. KINGSTON.
Harris, Kingston & Reynolds,
WINE GROWERS, DISTILLERS AND
Dealers in PURE CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES



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VAULTS:
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1860. 1860. 1860.
SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO.



G. MIGLIAVACCA,
Wine Manufacturer and Distiller
VAULTS, NAPA CITY, CAL.
AGENCIES: NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, HOBOKEN, GALVESTON.

BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies	Remarks
Saffell, W. B.														
Samuels, T. W.		65		47½		42½								
Samuels, W. B. & Co.		60	50	45	42½	40								
Searcy, J. S.								190						
Searcy, Wiley, (Old Joe.)														
Sharpe.		50												
Shawhan.				45		40								
Small Grain.						40								
Smith & Smith														
Snyder (Freiberg & Workum).		55		40				185						
Southall.		65		50										
Sovereign.		57½		37½		35								
Split Rock.														
Spring Hill.		62½		47½							245			
Spring Water.		70		55		50		210						
Stone, W. S. (Old).		60		47½						215	235			
Sweetwood.														
Tippecanoe.														
Taylor (Old)		80	60	57½		50		230						
Tea Kettle.	62½	57½	42½	40	37½	35								
Tenbroeck														
Tip Top (Rock Spring Dist'g Co.	62½	57½	42½	40										
Van Arsdell.				40									Spr 81	305
Van Hook.		55		37½										
Walker, F. G. (Queen of Nelson)		52½												
Walker, J. M.														
Warwick.		57½		42½						225				
Waterfill & Frazier	82½	75	62½	60		57½	55							
Wathen Bros		52½		37½	35	33½		180						
Welsh, J. T. (Davies Co.)		62½		52½										
Welsh, J. T. (McLean Co)		62½		52½										
White Mills.		50	45	37½	35	32½								
Willow Run.				32½										
Woodland.		55		42½										
Zeno.		77½	65	60	52½	50								

WESTERN RYES.

Ashland.		57½												
Atherton.			50	47½										
Belle of Anderson.														
Belle of Louisville.														
Belle of Nelson.														
Blue Grass.	87½	82½	70	65	57½	55								
Clarke's.			63½	58½	55	52½								
Criterion.														
Crystal Spring.														
Curley, J. E.														
Edgewater.		60											Fall 80	335
Excelsior.														
Franklin.														
Greystone.														
Hermitage.	110	100	82½	80	75					300			Fall 85	325
Highland.		60		50										
Horse Shoe (Mill Creek Dist'g Co.														
Jynchburg.														
Marion Co. Distilling Co.		70	65		55									
Mattingly & Son, J. G.														
Mercantile Club.	70	65	60	55	50	45								
Mellwood.	72½		60											
Miles, E. L.		70	57½		50									
Millcreek.		62½	55											
Monarch, M. V.														
Nelson.			70		52½									
Normandy.		85	70		55									
Paris Club.														
Pepper (Pepper Jas. E. & Co.		105		80		70				270				
Peacock.				55		50								
Pepper, R. P.														
Rolling Fork.	75		65		52½									
Short Horn (Dougherty's)		65		50										
Sovereign.			55	50										
Sunny Side.		65		55										
Susquehanna.		70	60	57½										
Sylvan Grove (Fleishmann's).	55	50	40	35										
Wathen Bros.	75		65		52½									
White Mills.		57½	52½	45	40	37½								

LEADING DISTILLERS.

ADDRESS, INSURANCE.	BRAND.	ADDRESS, INSURANCE.	BRAND.
BOURBONS.			
ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'S CO. Add; Anderson & Nelson Distilleries Co., Louisville. Rate, 90c.	Anderson, Nelson.	JAS. E. PEPPER & CO., Lexington. Rate, 85c.	Pepper.
BELLE of ANDERSON D'G CO. Add; S. J. Greenbaum, Louisville. Rate, 1.25.	Belle of Anderson, Glenarme, Jessamine, Arlington.	E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS, Frankfort. Rate, 85c.	Old Taylor.
M. P. MATTINGLY, Owensboro, Ky. Free W. H., 1.50.	Old W. S. Stone.	BELLE OF NELSON D'Y CO. Add; Belle of Nelson Distillery Co., Louisville. Rate, 85c. and \$1.25	Belle of Nelson.
J. G. MATTINGLY CO. Louisville. Rate 85c.	J. G. Mattingly & Sons.	RYES.	
MELLWOOD DIST'Y CO. Louisville. Rate, 85c.	Mellwood, Dundee.	J. A. DOUGHERTY & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa. Rate, 90c.	Dougherty.
MOORE & SELLIGER, Louisville. Rate, 85c.	Astor, Belmont, Nutwood.	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add; A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate, 80c.	Overholt.
ED. MURPHY & CO., Lawrenceburg, Ky. No. 1, 1.35.	Belle of Anderson County	S. DILLINGER & SONS, Ruft's Dale, Pa.	Dillinger.
THE R. F. BALKE CO. Louisville. Rate 85 c.	"G. W. S."	THOMPSON DIST'G CO., West Brownsville, Pa. Add; Office 134 Water St., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate, 80c.	Sam Thompson.
OLD TIMES DIST'Y CO., Louisville. Rates, 85c. & \$1.50.	Old Times. Gladstone.	SUSQUEHANNA DIST'G CO., Milton. Add; Jas. Levy & Bro., Cincinnati. Rates, 85c & 1.25.	Susquehanna.
		NORMANDY DIST'G CO., Louisville. Add. Box 48, Louisville, Ky. Rate 85 c.	Normandy.

California Viticultural Restaurant and Cafe,

315 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

The attention of the wine men of California and elsewhere, is called to this excellent Cafe, which is conducted under the auspices of the California State Viticultural Commission. It is doing valuable work in the interest of the wines of this State and should be given the support and encouragement of wine men generally whenever they are in the city.

The Cafe is open from 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.

OLD W. S. STONE

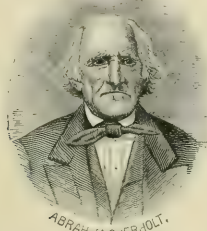
KENTUCKY HAND MADE SOUR MASH WHISKY.

M. P. Mattingly, - - - - - Owensboro, Kentucky.

EASTERN RYES.

BRANDS.

	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Fall '86.	Spr'g '86.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Braddock.....				70	62½	57½								
Bridgeport.....	102½	87½	72½		62½	52½	50	45						
Brookdale.....		80		60	55	50								
Dillinger, S. & Sons.....	95	82½		60	57½	55								
Dougherty.....		102½	85	77½					295					
Finch's Golden Wedding.....	105	97½	83½	77½	63½									
Frontier.....	70	65	57½	50	45	40								
Gibson.....	120	100	80			55								
Guckenheimer.....	95	90	77½	70	62½	57½	55	242½	265	279	300	350	Spr 81	500
Hannsville.....		90	75	70	60		50							
Jones, G. W.....	82½	72½	62½	52½	45	40	37½	220		260				
Lippencott.....														
Meadville.....	105	90	75	65	57½	52½	50							
Melvale.....		110	82½	72½		60							Fall 83	450
Monticello.....		90	77½	67½	60		52½			270		300	Fall 85	315
Montrose.....	75	70		47½	42½	40		200						
Moore, Tom.....			85	75	65	55							Spr 82	385
Mt. Vernon.....														
Orient.....		72½	60	52½	47½									
Overholt.....	100	85	72½	65	57½	55		245		330	350	375	Spr 80	800
Sherwood.....	110	100	80	75	65	62½		260						
Somerset.....	65	55	47½	42½	35	32½								
Stewart.....				65	57½									
Tompson, Sam.....			65	55	45	42½								
Vandegrift.....			65	55	47½	24½								



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Established 1810.

A. Overholt & Co.

Distillers of Pure Rye Whiskey.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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FREE STORAGE.

CONDITIONAL. Shippers sending their Brandy to me to sell, I am offering as a guarantee to them to pay freight and cartage and make no charge for storage until the Brandy is sold and transferred to purchaser. Only restrictions on above being that shippers price to effect sale shall be a fair market price.

SHIPMENTS OF WINE, OLIVE OIL, ETC., SOLICITED.

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WE ARE PREPARED TO PUT UP PRIVATE BRANDS.

OUR LIQUEURS ARE THE RESULT OF PERFECT DISTILLATION

WE ARE USING THE LATEST FRENCH STILLS.

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OLIVINA VINEYARD.—Established 1881. Wines and brandies. Julius P. Smith, Livermore, Cal.

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FRESNO VINEYARD.—Established 1880. Sweet and dry wines and brandies. Fresno, Cal., L. P. Drexler, 409 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

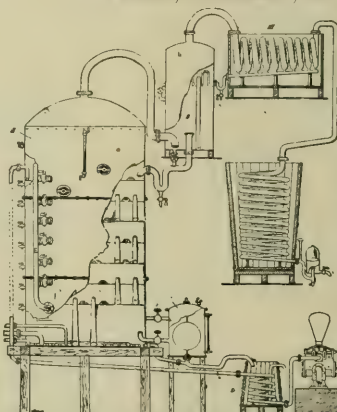
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L. WAGNER, PROPRIETOR, 565 MISSION ST., S. F.

Manufacturer of all Descriptions

OF
COPPER WORK,
and especially of

Brandy Apparatus, and
Newest Improved Continuous Still
Leads all others.



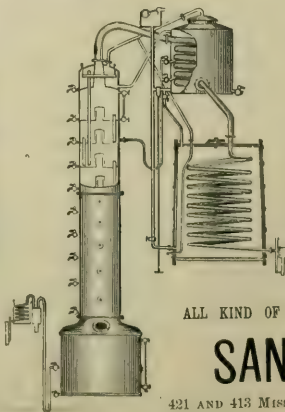
Brandy distilled in my CONTINUOUS STILL received this and last year, the HIGHEST market price. For PURITY and FINE FLAVOR none can equal it.

Refers to the Pacific Wine Co.; San Jose; Eisen Vineyards, Fresno; Eggers Vineyard, Fresno; Fresno Vineyards, Fresno; Hill & Marshall, Laguna, Sonoma county; Co-Operative Distilling Co. St. Helena; Lay, Clark & Co., Santa Rosa; Walden & Sons, Geyserville, Sonoma county, Cal. Champagne & Soda Machines manufactured.

Prices Low as Any.

This cut represents the latest improvement in continuous stills, and a glance at the construction of it in comparison with any other still manufactured, will convince any practical distiller of its immense superiority over all others. I claim the following points of superiority: 1st. The amount of heat in my still is only two per cent, thus affecting an enormous saving in steam and fuel. 2d. Distilling double amount of any other still. 3d. Facility of handling and regulating. 4th. Simplicity of construction.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS AND WINE MAKERS.



This cut represents our latest Improved Continuous Still which has been perfected after years of experiments and large expense.

This Still has the advantage over all others, as it is economical, easily operated and separates the aldehyde and other inferior oils and makes a pure and high class brandy, and reduces the cost fully ninety per cent in labor and fuel. It requires very little or no water and utilizes all heat heretofore wasted.

We refer to GEO. WEST & SON, Stockton; JOHN WHEELER, St. Helena.

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SANDERS & CO.

421 and 413 MISSION ST. - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PATENTED SEPT. 29, 1891.

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The BELMONT, ASTOR and NUTWOOD Whiskies are stored in the latest improved bonded warehouses, with patent racks, metal roof, iron shutters and doors. Giving our personal attention to the safe handling and care of these goods, with every advantage and facility for shipping the same, we can guarantee full satisfaction in every particular to the trade. Soliciting your favors, we remain,

Very respectfully,

MOORE & SELLIGER.

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THOS. ECKHART & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

G. H. MOORE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JESSE MOORE WHISKIES

DIRECT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.



FAMOUS
PEERLESS WHISKIES.



GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE,

These Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given years of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities of 100 in Louisville and in 100 in San Francisco.

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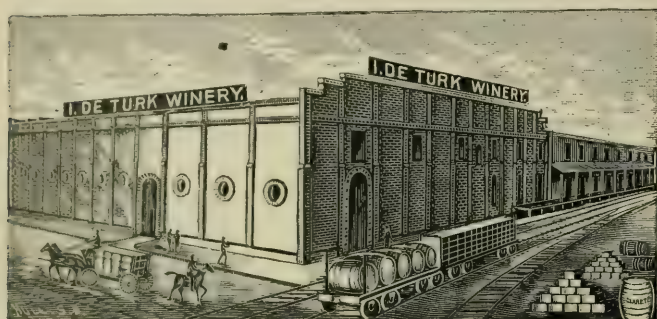


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'91 WINE EXPORTS.

THE MOST REMARKABLE YEAR KNOWN IN THE TRADE.

The Total Exports by Rail and Sea Over Eleven Million Gallons.

An Enormous Increase in the Brandy Shipments.

The year 1891 was the most remarkable one ever known in the wine trade. The total shipment by rail and sea, to domestic and foreign points reached the splendid total of 44,615 cases and 11,114,029 gallons of wine in wood, of a value of \$5,001,781. This is an increase of over 2,000,000 gallons over the shipments of 1890 and is the largest gain ever known. The receipts of wine at San Francisco in the same time were but 12,576,665 gallons showing that there has been a heavy decrease in stocks here. The consumption in San Francisco and in the State is 6,000,000 gallons.

While the quantity of wine that was shipped was in every way satisfactory, the same can hardly be said of the prices, and now that values are rising, and stocks are smaller than for some time, there may be expected a falling off in the total shipments of 1892. Indeed we think that the volume of the Eastern trade has almost reached its limit as to quantity until new vineyards are set out. The '90 vintage was one of the heaviest on record, and the '91 shipments were mainly of this crop.

In our tables which follow will be found the totals of exports to every principal foreign shipping point; to New York by sea;

and to the East by rail. For the first time we are enabled to give the total of case good exports in all directions, and the distribution of all wines and brandies shipped by rail.

There has been a healthy growth in business wherever proper attention has been given to its development.

The Central American trade is in a most prosperous condition. During the year the regular wine houses have engaged largely in the business taking it from the commission merchants by whom the trade was almost exclusively handled until this year. Nearly all of the heavy wine exporting houses of San Francisco now have traveling men in the countries to the south of us. As a consequence the trade expanded from 4,150 cases and 61,165 gallons in 1890 to 8,607 cases and 109,813 gallons in 1891. The year 1892 starts off most auspiciously for this trade and we trust that the usual tactics of throat cutting, public and private, may not be resorted to here to the certain ruin of good profits.

The Mexican trade grows slowly. There was a falling off in the exports of cased goods but the shipments in wood rose from 68563 gallons in 1890 to 87828 gallons in 1891. The value of the exports increased somewhat. The shippers of this State do not have a fair chance at this trade, and it is hoped that if a reciprocity treaty is concluded with Mexico, Secretary Blaine will look out for our interests.

Continued prosperity has attended the export trade to Hawaii. This country and the countries of Central America are our best foreign markets. The exports to Hawaii grew from 671 cases and 118,986 gallons in 1890 to 813 cases and 152,591 gallons in 1891. All of the shipping firms here have a hand in this trade.

The British Columbia exports show a decrease in cased goods exports and the total value of all exports, but an increase in the exports of bulk wines. The trade there is only nominal at best and the shipping houses have not yet given it much attention.

The exports to Japan have grown enormously in the recent past. In the tables below given the exports to China cut no figure at all, Japanese exports being nineteen-twentieths of the whole. The trade has grown nearly threefold in the year and there are now four houses which are shipping heavily to Japan. This shows what care and attention to building up a trade will do. The '92 exports will undoubtedly be larger than ever. The '91 exports were 796 cases and 60,695 gallons as against 324 cases and 23,076 gallons in 1890.

Most of the wine entered under the general head of "Europe" was shipped to England. The German trade comes next. The trade practically doubled in 1891 being 514 cases and 84,365 gallons as against 305 cases and 48,687 gallons in 1890.

The Tahiti trade shows what no attention will do. This business is controlled by island trading firms. It shows it. Business at Tahiti has been very slack of late which may account for part of the falling off. There is room however for a big trade in the Society Islands. Under the head of miscellaneous exports are included small shipments to Asiatic Russia, Australia and New Zealand the smaller Island groups of the Pacific, the United States of Colombia and other points. About 10,000 gallons included in the totals were sent to the Chilean revolutionists during the recent war. This is only desultory and its repetition need hardly be expected.

The brandy exports also show a gratifying improvement principally in the foreign trade. Five-sixths of the brands included below in the foreign shipments went to Germany and England. The English market took 3 cases and 48,580 gallons and the German, 2 cases and 102,763 gallons. The balance was shipped to other countries.

WINE EXPORTS, 1891.

TO NEW YORK.

Months	Cases	Gallons	Value
January.....	42	381,913	\$ 181,789
February.....	28	390,790	179,861
March.....	70	392,414	181,726
April.....	185	161,949	60,994
May.....	120	419,829	194,291
June.....	69	422,903	190,715
July.....	50	648,883	306,850
August.....	11	370,327	163,238
September.....	437	479,899	217,335
October.....	257	290,819	117,576
November.....	566	517,080	239,953
December.....	27	462,931	208,739
Total.....	1,862	4,939,737	\$2,243,067
In 1890.....	1,240	3,791,942	1,570,429
In 1889.....	697	3,603,315	1,595,893
In 1888.....	1,244	3,052,755	1,266,200

TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

Months	Cases	Gallons	Value
January.....	368	7,899	\$ 9,097
February.....	930	7,121	8,937
March.....	247	6,233	5,540
April.....	209	9,625	10,172
May.....	694	13,980	12,970
June.....	814	9,060	11,495
July.....	1,224	10,349	14,137
August.....	669	5,942	17,142
September.....	355	5,048	5,068
October.....	553	9,271	8,869
November.....	458	6,535	6,456
December.....	2,086	18,750	23,952
Total.....	8,607	109,813	\$133,835
In 1890.....	4,150	61,165	66,237
In 1889.....	2,781	44,769	43,639
In 1888.....	3,026	45,683	46,077

TO MEXICO.

Months	Cases	Gallons	Value
January.....	74	4,584	\$ 3,091
February.....	80	4,614	2,633
March.....	77	7,990	3,775
April.....	131	3,448	2,708
May.....	20	6,628	3,507
June.....	90	5,361	3,501
July.....	49	7,115	3,390
August.....	79	9,382	5,608
September.....	46	6,618	3,437
October.....	19	7,648	3,833
November.....	152	9,996	5,538
December.....	32	14,444	5,477
Total.....	849	87,828	\$46,498
In 1890.....	1,108	68,563	44,123
In 1889.....	767	52,358	33,543
In 1888.....	641	51,084	31,403

TO TAHITI.

Months	Cases	Gallons	Value
January.....	...	100	\$ 67
February.....	...	445	210
March.....	...	607	199
April.....	...	...	...
May.....	20	1,549	748
June.....	...	...	...
July.....	4	3,276	1,141
August.....	...	1,533	473
September.....	11	2,713	942
October.....	...	...	...
November.....	6	1,653	605
December.....	1	1,102	490
Total.....	42	12,978	\$4,875
In 1890.....	25	20,714	7,684

TO HAWAII.

Months	Cases	Gallons	Value
January.....	59	20,758	\$14,810
February.....	19	7,408	5,492
March.....	132	13,261	9,883
April.....	33	11,296	8,227
May.....	31	14,754	10,627
June.....	88	9,216	6,697
July.....	99	11,830	8,557
August.....	30	13,004	9,090
September.....	46	11,790	8,616
October.....	75	12,543	9,349
November.....	130	16,122	11,824
December.....	71	10,609	8,102
Total.....	813	152,591	\$111,274
In 1890.....	671	118,986	88,733
In 1889.....	501	99,537	77,159
In 1888.....	492	66,667	56,434

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Months	Cases	Gallons	Value
January.....	101	2,944	\$ 2,480
February.....	24	1,631	878
March.....	25	2,111	996
April.....	59	4,218	2,179
May.....	65	3,814	2,399
June.....	100	4,197	2,167
July.....	28	1,364	937
August.....	167	3,148	1,983
September.....	15	2,445	1,249
October.....	...	1,001	565
November.....	25	1,938	719
December.....	10	1,843	966
Total.....	619	30,654	\$17,518
In 1890.....	1,035	20,380	19,673
In 1889.....	471	12,800	11,388
In 1888.....	243	12,782	9,563

TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

Months	Cases	Gallons	Value
January.....	113	768	\$ 704
February.....	48	9,071	2,636
March.....	36	3,146	1,204
April.....	24	11,194	4,158
May.....	32	2,582	1,325
June.....	62	2,102	1,052
July.....	87	8,694	3,624
August.....	45	4,625	1,882
September.....	64	5,122	1,818
October.....	89	2,283	1,412
November.....	118	4,695	2,291
December.....	78	6,415	2,549
Total.....	796	60,697	\$24,655
In 1890.....	324	23,076	10,531
In 1889.....	117	22,710	10,571
In 1888.....	214	30,266	14,106

TO EUROPE.

Months	Cases	Gallons	Value
January.....	8	1,674	\$ 829
February.....	32	4,058	1,804
March.....	...	9,643	3,617
April.....	...	11,012	4,750
May.....	...	1,248	630
June.....	428	12,531	8,500
July.....	...	1,217	619
August.....	...	7,877	3,579
September.....	11	27,704	12,063
October.....	31	593	392
November.....	3	5,190	2,094
December.....	1	1,618	885
Total.....	514	84,365	\$39,762
In 1890.....	305	43,687	24,722
In 1889.....	260	51,305	25,304
In 1888.....	248	62,662	36,112

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN SHIPMENTS.

Months	Cases	Gallons	Value
January.....	...	180	\$ 146
February.....	...	39	35
March.....	42	1,375	1,148
April.....	2	684	343
May.....	41	5,208	5,026
June.....	3	270	178
July.....	...	4,650	2,300
August.....	27	356	315
September.....	51	634	619
October.....	12	213	169
November.....	3	304	143
December.....	6	174	100
Total.....	187	14,087	\$10,522
In 1890.....	200	4,758	3,766

TOTAL OF ALL SEA EXPORTS.

	Cases	Gallons	Value
New York.....	1,862	4,939,737	\$2,243,067
Central America.....	8,607	109,813	133,835
Mexico.....	849	87,828	46,498
Hawaii.....	813	152,591	111,274
British Columbia.....	619	30,654	17,518
Japan and China.....	796	60,697	24,655
Europe.....	514	84,365	39,762
Tahiti.....	42	12,978	4,875
Miscellaneous.....	187	14,087	10,522
Total.....	14,289	5,492,850	\$2,632,006
In 1890.....	9,058	4,150,393	1,834,990
In 1889.....	5,659	3,945,235	1,753,256
In 1888.....	6,485	3,316,912	1,418,043

WINE EXPORTS BY RAIL.

Months	Cases	Gallons	Value
January.....	1,180	290,274	
February.....	950	264,830	
March.....	4,194	615,439	
April.....	3,363	645,224	
May.....	4,499	568,683	
June.....	2,572	413,800	
July.....	1,573	384,679	
August.....	2,204	400,649	
September.....	2,538	568,154	
October.....	2,683	640,093	
November.....	2,823	484,844	
December.....	1,747	344,510	
Total.....	30,326	5,621,179	†\$2,369,775
In 1890.....	*	4,941,689	
In 1889.....	*	3,945,794	
In 1888.....	*	3,875,232	

* No case goods report.

† Estimating cases overland at \$4 and bulk wine at 40 cents per gallon.

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL WINE EXPORTS.

	Cases	Gallons	Value
By Sea, New York.....	1,862	4,939,737	\$2,243,067
By Sea, Foreign.....	12,427	553,113	388,939
By Rail, Overland.....	30,326	5,621,179	2,369,775
Grand total.....	44,615	11,114,029	\$5,001,781
In 1890.....	*9,258	9,091,997	3,792,492
In 1889.....	*5,658	7,920,939	3,774,258
In 1888.....	*6,485	7,235,994	3,022,392

* No report on cases by rail.

BRANDY EXPORTS 1891.

BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

Months	Cases	Gallons	Value
January.....	124	2,489	\$ 1,988
February.....	43	19,704	13,944
March.....	41	115	394
April.....	6	7,141	4,077
May.....	19	173	618
June.....	26	72,701	56,939
July.....	20	7,601	4,588
August.....	29	506	772
September.....	19	26,125	21,481
October.....	13	575	746
November.....	...	22,202	19,575
December.....	35	15,191	9,300

Total.....	375	174,523	\$134,422
In 1890.....	356	75,220	109,827

BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

Months	Cases	Gallons	Value
January.....	...	39,976	\$ 75,185
February.....	...	56,368	105,302
March.....	...	31,756	62,859
April.....	2	2,870	5,294
May.....	...	20,823	38,395
June.....	...	37,463	72,124
July.....	...	16,730	33,471
August.....	...	13,552	26,809
September.....	4	24,214	47,588
October.....	...	6,245	12,297
November.....	25	21,829	39,858
December.....	8	47,377	92,736

Total.....	39	319,203	\$611,918
In 1890.....	80	228,037	353,294

BRANDY EXPORTS BY RAIL.

Months	Cases	Gallons	Value
January.....	82	14,669	
February.....	82	5,962	
March.....	111	34,063	
April.....	199	44,561	
May.....	188	35,044	
June.....	64	29,663	
July.....	72	9,122	
August.....	67	16,587	
September.....	118	40,027	
October.....	114	31,492	
November.....	82	15,764	
December.....	46	28,932	

Total.....	1,225	305,886	†\$471,079
In 1890.....	*	296,840	
In 1889.....	*	294,000	

* Case goods not obtainable.

† Estimating cases at \$10 and bulk brandy as tax-paid at \$1.50

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL BRANDY EXPORTS.

	Cases	Gallons	Value
By Sea, Foreign.....	375	174,523	\$134,422
By Sea, Domestic.....	39	319,203	611,918
By Rail, Overland.....	1,225	305,886	471,079
Grand total.....	1,639	799,612	\$1,217,419
In 1890.....	*436	600,097	909,641
In 1889.....	*	590,265	985,742
In 1888.....	*	451,080	690,152

* No overland case goods reported.

RAIL EXPORTS, '91.

Showing Distribution and Points of Shipment Per Southern Pacific Co.'s Lines.

Official Figures.

TO	WINE		BRANDY		FROM	WINE		BRANDY	
	Cases	Gallons	Cases	Gallons		Cases	Gallons	Cases	Gallons
Boston	204	14,402	4	330	San Francisco	20,223	3,618,295	625	131,256
Pasadena	21	1,412	2	150	Oakland (16th St.)	378	19,622		31
Los Angeles		3,070			Alameda		1,374		4
Cambridgeport		7,299			Livermore	854	31,315		296
Hartford	4	2,505			Pleasanton		50		
Other New England points	144	4,588	3	556	Niles		304		
Albany	10	235			Irvington	547	27,770		25
Buffalo	13	1,485	2	20	Warm Springs	3	1,064		
New York	6,138	738,429	83	57,872	San Jose	1,049	108,543	412	5,976
Rochester	433	75	10	450	Santa Clara	2	28,565		180
Other New York points	246	13,240	9		Watsonville		6,874		5
Albiontown	2	2,505			Los Gatos	414	2,311		
Philadelphia	1,046	25,895	2	465	Pajaro		35		
Pittsburg	92	15,096	0	301	Monterey	2	4,888	1	2,727
Other Pennsylvania points	129	6,659	1	661	Camulos	1			
Baltimore	272	4,912	45		Gilroy		395		
Washington	169	27,774	1	214	Milpitas		35		
Other Va Md and W Va points	73	1,077	3	3,110	Santa Cruz	29	50		
New Orleans	442	2,490,543			Boulder Creek		13		
Other Louisiana points	30	27,513	4	228	Glenwood		65		
Mobile	59	15,069		138	Hollister	1			
Birmingham	16	14,550			Menlo Park	177	365		
Hot Springs, Ark.	9	2,638	9	102	Mayfield		72		
Little Rock	64	2,053	1	313	Redwood City	142	6,480		
Other Ark and Indian Ty points	111	2,774		150	Mountain View	22	3,118		
Memphis	61	22,548	5	831	Martinez	14	7,195		7
Louisville, Ky	30	43,573		73	Concord		5,002		
Other Ky and Tenn points	199	1,561	5	88	South Vallejo	2	139		
Other Gulf States Ga and Va points	689	22,079	41	1,771	Cordelia	12	8,247		225
Dallas	562	33,959			Vacaville		100		
Galveston	682	93,291	15	906	Napa	22	107,016	3	9,032
Houston	313	12,545		121	Oakville	12	467,682	4	1,782
San Antonio	271	65,161		1,207	Yountville		5,612		76
Other Texas points	2,143	60,479	183	4,134	Rutherford		6,017	20	32
Cincinnati	345	60,652		7,899	Bello	30	17,969		254
Cleveland	399	11,969	1	595	Krug		10,838		23
Columbus	25	2,123		48	Calistoga	11	7,689		
Mansfield	12	2,560			Glen Ellen	160	4,706		4,118
Toledo	13	4,178	1	25	Larkmead	6			
Other Ohio points	122	8,413	60	796	St. Helena	51	78,968	21	3,398
Indianapolis	32	18,515	1	599	El Verano	1	45		
St Wayne		5,06			Los Guilicos		5,896		2,478
Logansport	60	11,581	25	721	Sebro Vista		5,766		
Other Indiana points	4,147	667,582	76	89,829	Yulupa	7	2,335		
Wassaw		5,346			Shelville		17,983		579
Alton		2,415			Santa Rosa	163	130,414	4	5,753
Quincy		2,342			Healdsburg		832		95
Other Illinois points	171	26,546	38	2,617	Cloverdale	1	393		
Detroit	698	9,001	10	104	Vineyard		2,960		139
Grand Rapids		3,168			Sebastopol		2,960		20
Other Michigan points	157	21,324	12	1,624	Korbel's	510	8,896		432
Milwaukee	652	103,241	39	20,610	Geyersville		332		
Other Wisconsin points	425	15,782	32	4,987	Petaluma	2			
St Louis	804	269,204	13	20,796	Hopland		92,368		4,239
Kansas City	542	71,965		5,501	Sacramento	1,187	4,780		
St Joseph	215	11,344	25	2,368	McConnell		11		1,115
Other Missouri points	36	1,03			Elk Grove	2	48,500		10
Dubuque	10	8,571	0	1,063	Natoma		208		
Concil Bluffs	28	3,995	3		Woodland	1	1,960		1,074
Sioux City	26	891	9	509	Folsom		1,131		992
Clinton	52	4,230			Marysville	13	123		10
Waterloo	1	5,040			Chico		14,936	8	24,887
Davenport	6	4,647			Vina	54			
Other Iowa points	128	5,707	5		Gridley		10		
St Paul	355	76,487	7	12,720	Oroville		228		
Minneapolis	83	60,214	4	2,389	Loamis		67		
Stillwater		2,339			Antburn		25		2
Other Minnesota points	53	12,609	1	1,683	Peorin		50		
Omaha	799	65,965	125	8,284	Rocklin		26		
Topeka		58			Placerville		306		299
Other Kansas and Nebraska points	368	14,129	69	4,927	Colfax		20		
Dakota Points	44	8,893		1,501	Diamond Springs		1,802		287
Denver	2,099	112,703	89	16,863	Shingle Springs		1,900		50
Pueblo	568	8,334	54	919	Valley Springs		923		84
Cheyenne	475	1,720			Tone		196,110		2,624
Other Colorado and Wv points	400	17,617	140	5,928	Stockton	531	586		227
Foreign	39	26,431		109	Oakdale		29		
Total	30,326	5,621,179	1,235	305,886	Milton		99,491		5,077

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS, 1891.

	Wine	Brandy
Total for January	830,675	108,100
February	954,318	44,795
March	997,085	47,055
April	1,295,820	45,350
May	1,505,467	53,445
June	964,510	29,190
July	979,740	27,440
August	1,242,170	62,790
September	1,160,314	46,210
October	855,980	21,790
November	1,119,813	78,766
December	670,773	148,531
Total for 1891	12,576,665	712,462

Total 30,326 5,621,179 1,235 305,886

OUR TRADE IN FRANCE.

A vote has finally been taken on the new French tariff which is to go into effect on the 4th of February, and California wines have been included with the rest. This completely excludes our products from the French markets, where we were just beginning to get a foothold, and for the future there is little prospect of making any sales.

For my part, had the wines of this state been favored in the least, I should have undertaken to have found a market for at least half a million to one million gallons of wine annually, and now there are no hopes of doing any such business. I am confident that had a reduction of the duty been retained on the wines of California there would have been an almost unlimited trade in them ere many years.

There have been many difficulties to overcome in opening the French market, not the least of which was the question of freights both by rail and sea. Even this discouragement could have been met successfully, had the matter of duty been adjusted. I think that the French buyers, eventually, would have taken so much wine, that there would have been a revival in planting from this cause alone, to say nothing of the increase of the American demand.

I hope that the Department of State of this country can be made to see this matter in the proper light. With the least bit of encouragement from the French Government, there will be regular shipments from California.

The growers of this State have lost at least one good steady market, which would have taken all that they could have produced at prices which would have given them a living at the very least.

I had hoped that the application of the new tariff would have been postponed until the 1st of January 1893, and been enabled to fill orders that I had in hand, with others to follow. I have orders now amounting to 200,000 gallons, but there is nothing more for me to do but to pack up and return to France.

I have tried very hard to work up a new trade, and had succeeded very well, but now all that I have done is knocked in the head.

C. B. Bankard

SUCCESS IN BOTTLING.

The greatest success in the wine business of California will be obtained in the proper handling and disposal of bottled wines. The consumers can thus be reached directly from the vineyards.

Of late years there has been an immense increase in the shipment of wines bottled in California, to Eastern and some foreign countries. Our total exports are now close to 45,000 cases, or about five times as great as the imports of foreign wines at San Francisco. Five years ago our exports were very small, comparatively. But the shipments of cased wine from California do not afford an index of the total quantity of California cased wines sold in the East. In the larger cities are bottling establishments some of which put up wines under California labels, and some with no labels at all leaving that matter to the discretion of the buyer. The day of the bottler is here and if I were in a position to do so I would not sell one gallon of my wine in wood.

One of the greatest needs in this State is a glass bottle establishment. Its capacity should be large enough to supply all the possible wants of the trade. I know it is often said that a first-class bottle cannot be made here, but I cannot see why. We have all the raw material necessary, and capital should be forthcoming were a skillful bottle maker in charge.

Furthermore, as time goes on, the necessity for such a factory will become more urgent. It is not to be denied that oak suitable for the manufacture of staves is becoming scarcer each year. This is one of the most discouraging facts which confront the cooperage factories. The draft that is made on the oak still standing is beyond conception.

The best packages for the future trade will undoubtedly be glass for wine and the finest selected oak for brandies.

Let us, therefore, work for a bottle factory here. By doing so we will benefit ourselves and please the consumers of wine all the more. The buyers are better pleased when they get their wines in glass from California, than when in glass from some Eastern bottling establishment. This is one of the encouraging features of the wine situation and emphasizes the necessity for a well-equipped bottle factory.

A. De Turk

Santa Rosa, Cal., January 15, 1892.

WETMORE AND THE COMPANY.

Charles A. Wetmore has withdrawn entirely from the C. A. Wetmore Company, his interest having been secured by C. K. Kirby, who proposes to transact business as before at the place under the Palace Hotel.

In the settlement, Mr. Wetmore secured a considerable stock of Cresta Blanca wines, and with these as a nucleus, he proposes to go into business under his own name at 529 California street. This is the old office of the *Alta California* and is well adapted for the purpose to which Mr. Wetmore proposes to put it.

Mr. Wetmore also gives notice that he still owns the Cresta Blanca property, and that hereafter he will make wine there.

It is understood that there is to be considerable litigation before the matters between Mr. Wetmore and the Company now in dispute are finally settled. Mr. Wetmore in proposing to do business in his own name and in taking summary action at the Cresta Blanca winery in turning the water off, has precipitated a settlement in the courts. The result will be awaited with interest, as the question involves, in addition, the right of a man to use his own name for his own business, as well as certain trade-mark points.

REPORT ON THE VINE DISEASE.

The situation in Southern California so far as the vine disease is concerned, is about the same as it was last year. In some localities, the vines have suffered considerably from the combined effects of heat and disease. In other districts the disease seems to be slowly dying out.

Here and there new vines have been set out. On the other hand, some growers have taken up young vines, and, at present, there does not seem to be much prospect of replanting to any large extent. This is probably due to the fear of the vine disease, the low prices ruling for grapes, and the profitable returns to be obtained from other fruit crops.

The area under vines is likely to be reduced rather than increased, in the immediate future, so that grapes are more likely to rise than fall in value; hence, though at the present time it would undoubtedly require courage to set out any large area to vines, yet, if this were done, paying proper regard to the selection of the varieties planted, and to their treatment as determined by soil and local conditions of climate, the venture would contain but little, if any, more risk than any of the usual fruit crops of the district.

ETHELBERT DOWLEN.

Ramona, California, Jan. 15, 1892.

Bolton & Strong,

→ PHOTO ENGRAVERS ←

430 PINE STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR WORK IN THIS PAPER.

WINE FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The time has now come when the wine makers who wish to make an exhibit at the World's Fair, must bestir themselves and get their wines in condition for bottling. The indications now are that the viticultural exhibit will be given a very prominent place in the State Building, and our wine makers should take this opportunity of showing their wines to the world, for people from all parts of the world will be there to see them. The State of California has been liberal in its appropriation, and every wine maker and wine merchant should do all in his power to make the viticultural exhibit worthy of the State's liberality. In order to do so, exhibitors in this department should pay particular attention to every detail connected with the bottling of the wines. In the first place, a careful selection should now be made of the wine intended for exhibit, and at least a barrel of each kind should be placed in a separate portion of the winery, where they can be easily handled. In March or April the wines selected should be clarified, and as soon as they appear perfectly bright, they should be bottled. Be careful to see that your bottles are all of a uniform size, and that they are well washed before putting the wine in them. Use the proper bottle for the different kinds of wine. Do not put a Burgundy wine in a claret bottle, or a Sauterne wine in a Hock bottle. If you are not posted on the proper kind of bottle to use for the different varieties of wines, ask some reliable bottle dealer, or call at the wine exhibit connected with the State Viticultural Commission, No. 317 Pine street, San Francisco, and you will there obtain all the information you desire on the subject. Have your corks selected, and use none but the very best hand-cut corks. As soon as your wines are bottled and corked, place the bottles on a shelf in a horizontal position so that the wines in the bottles will cover the corks. In July or August examine the bottles carefully to see if the wine remains perfectly bright. If a slimy sediment is found in them, the bottles should be immediately uncorked and the wine poured back into the barrels and clarified again. If the white wines in being examined in July, show flakey substances in them, but which does not cloud the wine when agitated, they should be taken out of the bottles and passed through a filter or through filter paper, and then re-bottled. About a month before the wines are to be shipped to Chicago, the bottles should all be examined, and those not found to be in a perfect condition should be uncorked and the wine passed through a filter. If they do not then show up bright and clear, the wines should be rejected. All of the bottles in good condition should then be capped and labelled. The capsules should be put on neatly, and a capping machine should be used. If you have no label for your wines, take your time in deciding upon one. The label should be neat and attractive, but not gaudy. As a rule, the American people are not wine drinkers, and it is necessary to please their eye if we wish to capture their taste. Great care should be exercised in putting on the labels; they should be put on straight and at the same distance from the bottom of the bottle. The proper place to put the label on a Hock bottle is as close as possible to the bottom of the bottle; on claret and sauterne bottles they should be put just below the shoulder of the bottle. When the bottles are labelled, wrap them up in tissue paper, using yellow or white paper for white wines, and red or green for red wines; then put them in tulle or straw wrappers and box them up. A case of quarts should contain twelve bottles, and a case of pints twenty-four bottles.

The above suggestions have been made for those who have never bottled wines, but who may wish to do so in order to exhibit them at the coming Fair. If any of the wine makers do not know how to classify their wines, let them write to the State Viticultural Commission and they will be sent complete directions.

Again let me urge all wine makers and merchants to make an exhibit at the coming World's Fair and to begin the preparation of the same at once.



San Francisco, January 15, 1892.

AN UNPROFITABLE YEAR.

The year 1891 was disastrous to the producers and unprofitable to the dealers in California wines. The large yield of the vintage of 1890 together with stock accumulated from previous vintages was more than our dealers could comfortably handle; and as many holders were forced to realize, prices tendered lower and lower to a point below cost of production. Some holders unable to get acceptable offers for their wines in this market were induced to make consignments to eastern cities, where these goods were sold for even less than they could have been sold for at home, and these reacted very severely on all concerned.

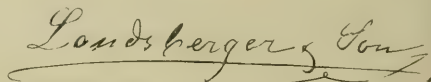
We open this year with better prospects. The vintage of 1891 yielded only about two-thirds of the preceding vintage, and a much larger percentage of the crop has been converted into sweet wines and brandies than in former years. There is in consequence, no excessive stock of dry wines on hand. In fact, we think not more than enough to meet the usual demand.

The market therefore, has a better tone and better prices are being offered. The tendency is upward, and although we do not believe that the present views of sanguine holders will be realized for the present, still all circumstances justify the expectation that in a short time when sellers and buyers make some concessions, good dry wines will sell at fair prices.

The large demand for our brandies in Europe gives us hope for better prices in the near future. The fact that Congress has under consideration a bill extending the bonding period, has already had a beneficial influence on prices of brandy. Should this bill ultimately pass, the result cannot but be most satisfactory.

There are large quantities of inferior sweet wines offering at very low prices. Of first class Sherries, Ports, Angelicas, Sweet Muscats, etc., there is no abundance, and prices are not only well maintained but give us prospects of becoming firmer.

One important feature promising good results is that our large dealers seem to have become alive to the fact that it is to their own interests to endeavor to gradually raise the prices of wine to something near their former value; first for the reason that their own profits have become less in proportion to the decline in values; and second, in order to encourage wine growers to replant their vineyards now being destroyed by the phylloxera, as otherwise viniculture in this State must soon be greatly circumscribed.



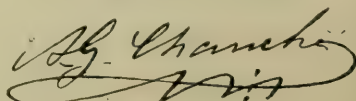
San Francisco January 15, 1891.

WINES OF '90 AND '91.

Replying to your letter asking for my opinion of the quality of the wines of the last two vintages, I will give you what information I can, judging from the wines that are now in my cellars, the Mont Rouge, at Livermore.

The red and white wines of 1890 are the best, as a whole, which have been produced in California since the planting of vines imported from France and Germany was begun. I would urge on all vigneron to select from their cellars, the best wines of that vintage for display and competition at the World's Fair at Chicago; for it cannot be denied that the '90s are most remarkable not only for color but for bouquet and other desirable qualities as well. This is not only true of the clarets, but of the white wines including both the Sauterne and Rhine types.

The wines of 1891 are also fine—but not so remarkable as the '90s. Both the red and white wines will require work and racking before their merits can be fully judged. After the months of February and March a better judgment can be formed.



San Francisco, January 15, 1892.

SOME PERTINENT QUERIES.

Why is there no revival in the price of our young vintages?

This is a conundrum that is momentarily suggesting itself to the growers. The question is a very serious one, as an important industry has been languishing for a period of over five years in which the price of our young wines, with the major portion of the producers has ruled below the cost of production.

I have made frequent trips to the East in the last eight years, during which time I have noticed a growing appreciation for our wines, and an increasing volume of trade in every locality with each succeeding year of their introduction. Last summer I traveled through the New England States, and I found many who were taking up the California product for the first time, and the general verdict was very favorable, although the bulk of the bottle goods still sold under the foreign label; the bottling and fraudulent practice being done principally in New York City. It is very difficult for the California grower who bottles at home to compete with such conditions. I may be driven to bottle the Olivina vintages in New York, but I shall always stick to my colors, for "It is not the label that makes the Wine," and as our best vintages become better known and are discovered intrinsically equal to the best of the foreign, there is enough patriotic pride still dominant among our connoisseurs to recognize merit even though it be in native wine.

I was quite amused while in New Haven last June to observe an open case of Claret labeled "St Emilion," which bore an explanatory mark on the shingle reading "California Zinfandel," which showed in this instance that the dealer did not wish to deceive his patrons even though they were inclined to deceive others at their own table.

The consumption of our vinous products shows a greater increase at home, in my judgment, than at any Eastern point, and I for one am quite astonished at its magnitude. Considering our limited Coast population I am quite sure that San Francisco far outstrips any Eastern point in the wine bottling business.

Now why is there not a buoyant tone to our wine market?

The situation is an anomalous one, for it is patent to any investigator that the '91 vintage was very short, and that the volume of purchases made in '91 could not be made this year without denuding every cellar in the interior. It is quite an open secret that many large dealers have not found everything rose colored during this regime of low prices. Many accounts have been retained or secured at a marginal profit quite inconsistent with business principles, if risks of trade are to be considered at all.

Several large dealers have told me that a healthier state of the market would be most desirable, and the representative of one large house assured me last spring that it would be no difficulty in taking care of a few million surplus, as far as the financing went, but the difficulty was that there was no surplus cooerage in the city for it. I pointed out that were the surplus distilled the difficulty would be of easy solution, and with a little endeavor, a foreign market could be created for it as it aged; and that would unquestionably be a paying proposition in itself aside from its great leverage in enhancing the price of all their wines as well as giving a new hope to the grower.

Why such a scheme did not commend itself to this large association of buyers is a mystery. For this illiberal "dog in the manger" policy has its reactive features. The old surplus is virtually wiped out, and there are agencies at work that bode ill for those having a large trade to supply. Many growers, owing to years of discouragement, are neglecting their vineyards; others are rooting them out and planting fruit and nut trees (one of my neighbors proposes to plant his vineyard to almonds in the Spring.)

Again a market has been created for dried wine grapes by reasons of their agreeable tartness. This trade has come to stay, and the trade being developed in grape must, and the creation of a foreign market of our distillates are all factors that must militate favorably to the growers. The conundrum to me is why the merchants do not come together and stop cutting prices and put the market of our wines on a basis that will give some inducement to the vineyardist to care for his vintage.

Yours truly,

Julius P. Smith

BRANDY PRODUCT

[OFFICIAL FIGURES.]

FIRST DISTRICT FOR NOVEMBER, '91.

Produced and bonded.....	46,578 Gallons
Received from Distilleries in Fourth district of California.....	69,315 "
Transferred from distilleries to special bonded warehouses in Eastern Districts.....	18,786 "
" " special bonded warehouses to special bonded warehouses in Eastern Districts.	16,978 "
Tax-paid.....	10,638 "
Exported.....	23,637 "
Remaining in bond Nov. 30, 1891.....	669,537 "

FOURTH DISTRICT FOR NOVEMBER, '91.

Produced and bonded.....	224,324 tax gallons
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouses in First District, California.....	103,052 "
" " " " " " " " in Eastern Districts.....	7,290 "
" " " " " " " " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse Eastern District.....	3,473 "
Exported.....	26 "
Tax-paid.....	12,127 "
Remaining in special bonded warehouses November 30, '91.....	751,891 "
Total remaining in bond in the State November 30, '91.....	1,421,428 "

PRESS CLUB WINES.

The Press Club of San Francisco, up to a few days ago, would have been considered the last place on earth for an exhibition of snobbery. Its members are supposed to be, even if they are not, above any unreasoning prejudice against home products. But they are not.

In arranging for the banquet for the visiting Press delegates, the banquet committee left off California champagne, and confined the list exclusively to the imported article, though our still wines had a fair chance.

We thought that the Presidential banquet of last year settled this question as far as San Francisco was concerned, once for all, but that seems to have been a mistake. One of the members of the banquet committee was on the banquet committee of the famous (or infamous) Harrison spread. It is thought that it is to his instrumentality that California champagnes were not on the Press Club list.

We would like to know from the Press Club, what reason there was in making this occasion one in which to exhibit this petty spite? We have no objections to anyone drinking imported champagne or no champagne, but those Press delegates were here to see the country and note its industries as well as to hold a convention, and one of the foremost industries of the coast is that of champagne making. Its importance is so great, that the annual product of the one establishment is larger than the combined imports of all the foreign brands.

We are informed that one of the chief objections to placing the domestic article on the board, was that "It was not as good as some of the foreign." This approaches the ludicrous, as it is a safe proposition that about three-quarters of the members of the Press Club probably never drink champagne at all. It may surprise them to know that the champagne which they think is not good enough for their throats, nor for the throats of their visitors, is selling to-day on the London market for as high prices as French brands—and this is among expert buyers.

As for the banquet committee of the Press Club, we make this public offer:

That they cannot pick out a California champagne, cuvee to be selected by us, from five foreign champagnes. If they do, we will forfeit one hundred dollars to be paid to any charitable institution in San Francisco. If they fail, they are to forfeit a like sum.

An end to this snobbery. The action of the Club was shameful—outrageous.

Mr. Haraszthy, however, was not balked by the Club's snobbery. He sent the following invitation to visiting delegates, and had many visitors:

SAN FRANCISCO.

Conscious of the increasing importance of California as a vine-growing and wine-making State, and feeling assured of your active interest in an industry which commands the attention of the world, we take pleasure in personally requesting your inspection of our cellars and witness the process of making the Eclipse, the only champagne on this coast produced by actual fermentation in bottle.

Our cellars, eighteen in number, contain 500,000 gallons of various wines in cask, and 600,000 bottles of champagne in process of ageing. Trusting to be favored with your early visit,

We are yours respectfully,

ARPAID HARASZTHY & Co.

530 Washington St. San Francisco.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

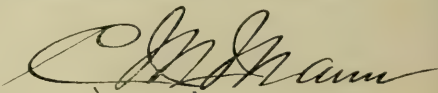
		Wine.	Brandy.
January	4	44,010	44,063
"	5	17,060	19,190
"	6	12,470	2,080
"	7	41,518	25,460
"	8	29,120	10,600
"	9	40,600	8,040
"	11	21,660	4,360
"	12	44,340	11,500
"	13	36,030	3,100
"	14	48,100	22,600
"	15	23,956	2,220
"	16	26,860	1,780
"	18	19,240	5,750
"	19	38,260	9,130

TRADE DRAWBACKS.

As you request, I herewith send you my views regarding the present condition of the wine and brandy market.

It is a lamentable fact that the ruling prices are so low and the margin of profit so small, and the question arises how can we ameliorate this state of affairs. It is evident from my observation and experience that the wine merchants throughout the country do not discriminate, or if they do not, will not pay the difference in price between a thoroughly matured wine and a comparatively green one; and expect to obtain the former for the same price as the latter. They do not take into consideration the immense loss for ullage in a winery containing say 800,000 to 1,000,000 gallons of wine, nor do they consider the labor and expense in racking and handling such a quantity of wine. If you send a traveller into the field and ask thirty-five to forty-five cents for choice 1886 wine, the merchant is astounded at such figures, and he will probably say that he can buy all the claret he wants for eighteen to twenty-two and one-half cents, including cooperage. This is a difficult matter to overcome, and it appears to me it could be regulated by all the producers forming a combination and putting a stipulated price on each vintage, pledging themselves under oath not to accept one cent less for a good sound wine, no matter in what part of the State it is made. Thus each wine would stand on its own merits and command a price.

Another point which I desire to call attention to the "modus operandi" of extending credits. Ninety days to four months ought to be the extreme limit, and six to eight months is out of the question, as the margin on bulk sales, after deducting travelling expenses of \$10 to \$12 per day, is so small that it leaves comparatively nothing. When sales of brandy are made there ought to be an established rule among all the producers and merchants throughout the State, making it compulsory for the buyers to pay the ninety cents per gallon tax upon receipt of bill of lading and acceptance of the goods. Why should a merchant get four or six months time on what the distiller has to pay the Government cash for, and lose the interest for any given time? Suppose at the end of the allotted time he is unable to meet his obligations—you have not only lost the amount of tax, interest and the difference between the tax and the selling price. Against merchant sought to secure themselves.



THE UNLIMITED BONDING BILL.

The Unlimited Bonding bill which has been introduced into the house by Congressman McKenna, has been read by nearly all of the distillers and wine makers as well as the merchants.

There is an unanimous approval of it, and the Californians who are most concerned in it, present a solid front in its favor.

It is still too early to hear from Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Maryland and other distilling sections which are most concerned. It may be taken for granted, however, that the legitimate whisky distillers will favor it almost to a man. The spirit men are expected to oppose it.

The prospect of it passing are very fair indeed, and it will not be through want of work on the part of Congressman McKenna and Senator Felton and the Pacific coast delegation, if it fails.

MIDA'S DIRECTORY.

William Mida, the publisher of the *Criterion*, has issued a directory of the retail liquor dealers of the State of Illinois. It is a handsomely prepared work and reflects much credit on the collaborator and publisher.

It is a remarkable fact that practically one-fourth of the Pommery Sec sold in the United States is sold by the house of Wm. Wolff & Co. of this city. The total imports last year at New York, were 45,882 cases, and at other points, 14,621 cases, a total of 60,503 cases. Of the imports at other ports, practically all was handled by Wm. Wolff & Co.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

EXPORTS OF WINE.

TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER SAN JUAN, January 5, 1892.

MARKS.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	91 barrels.	4,521	\$2,100
L G C.	F Miozanti.	9 barrels.	432	151
H A G.	M Lille.	6 barrels.	280	92
A W & Co.	J Gundlach & Co.	100 barrels.	4,880	1,708
A G.	Garnier Lancel & Co.	12 barrels.	601	146
A V Co.	Miscellaneous	100 barrels.	5,205	1,300
S in triangle.	"	25 barrels.	1,306	325
T in triangle.	"	25 barrels.	1,302	325
U C.	A Brun & Co.	25 barrels.	1,272	323
F B.	M Scatena.	34 barrels.	1,611	322
Triangle.	Lachman & Jacobi.	5 barrels.	256	185
S in diamond.	"	25 barrels.	1,283	299
L T.	"	7 barrels.	357	202
B B.	"	20 bbls 40 hf-bbls.	2,133	834
A in diamond.	Kohler & Van Bergen.	15 barrels.	752	390
K & F.	Kohler & Frohling.	"	6,272	3,136
Total amount.			33,463	\$11,980

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER SAN JUAN, January 5, 1892.

F J K, La Libertad.	Miscellaneous	3 cases.		15
R & M A, San J de Guat	J Gundlach & Co.	25 cases.		100
A H.	N W Hall.	12 cases.		60
"	"	4 kegs.		84
P in dia, Panama.	L F Lastreto.	2 hf-barrels.	53	40
"	"	10 cases.		35
E U M, La Libertad.	Oliver & Co.	1 barrel.	60	60
Gov R P, S J de Guat	Bowen & Schramm.	2 cases.		30
Total amount 52 cases and.			197	362

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER SAN JUAN, January 9, 1892.

C M P, Mazatlan.	W Loiza.	1 keg.	20	30
R & V B in dia, Mazatl'n	Ruther & Bendixen.	9 barrels.	454	204
"	"	5 kegs.	73	30
"	"	28 cases.		119
M R, Acapulco.	L F Lastreto.	1 hf-barrel.	25	19
U P & Co.	"	2 barrels.	102	61
Total amount 28 cases and.			676	482

TO ENGLAND—PER BRITISH SHIP VISCOUNT, January 14, 1892.

J G & Co, London.	C Carpy & Co.	30 barrels.	1,549	387
T & Son, Liverpool.	J A Donahoe Jr.	1 hhd.	63	292
H T.	Napa Valley Wine Co.	1 barrel.	51	50
J D K, Stockport.	Cal Transfer Co.	1 barrel.	50	25
T & Co, Liverpool.	Thebaud Ashton & Co.	7 barrels.	336	140
Total amount.			2,049	894

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STEAMER UMATILLA, January 14, 1892.

C M, Nanaimo.	F A Haber.	1 barrel.	51	50
F F, Vancouver.	"	2 barrels.	120	50
F B, Victoria.	F Borreo.	2 barrels.	100	40
R in dia.	S Lachman Co.	2 barrels.	101	70
C W Co.	A Greenbaum & Co.	3 barrels.	152	70
E C & E, Vancouver.	C Carpy & Co.	10 barrels.	515	154
Total amount.			524	\$446

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO January 15, 1892.

J A in tri, S J de Guat	J Gundlach & Co.	20 kegs.	200	\$100
O M R.	"	20 cases.		60
"	"	1 kegs.	10	7
P & Co.	"	30 cases.		120
P C, Corinto.	B Dreyfus & Co.	23 kegs.	160	165
H V B.	"	3 hf-barrel 15 kegs	156	185
E A.	"	20 kegs.	200	200
M E V.	"	8 kegs.	125	140
A P & Co, Managua.	"	16 hf-bbls 48 kegs.	915	600
F S Z, Corinto.	"	70 cases.		340
M & M, Corinto.	"	7 kegs.	110	105
A S & Co.	"	6 kegs.	94	105
L R, San J de Guat.	"	5 kegs.	25	30
"	"	6 cases.		25
P A A, Puntas Arenas	"	35 kegs.	695	700
P A, Corinto.	"	24 cases.		109
A L H.	"	7 kegs.	35	50
"	"	2 cases.		10
D L P.	"	7 kegs.	85	55
M L B.	"	1 hf-barrel 25 kegs	257	240
"	"	6 cases.		50
C M.	"	3 bbls 7 hf-bbls.		622
S L S.	"	2 barrels 2 hf-bbl.	157	130
M B.	"	2 kegs.	15	15
"	"	17 cases.		85
T T in tri, Corinto.	"	25 cases.		125
P G D, La Union.	"	60 cases.		220
I M, Acapulco.	Miscellaneous	30 barrels.	1,579	1,350
J C, Puntas Arenas.	"	10 octaves.	265	195
R & T.	"	10 barrels.	521	340
"	"	10 cases.		55
S & E.	"	11 cases.		50
E H.	"	87 kegs.	1,020	800
C M & Co.	"	15 barrels.	788	510
"	"	100 cases.		420
"	"	10 kegs.	100	80
P A C.	"	5 kegs.	60	45
P A & Co.	"	7 barrels.	365	240
"	"	25 kegs.	250	200
H & Z in dia.	"	2 bbls 4 octaves.	208	167
P T & Co.	"	4 barrels.	204	115
"	"	5 cases.		20
L C.	"	15 kegs.	150	115
T B H in tri.	"	17 barrels.	367	230
T S N in star, P Arenas	"	20 kegs.	400	285
"	"	48 cases.		215
E P, Puntas Arenas.	"	2 octaves.	54	45
E O & Co.	"	20 octaves.	536	445
"	"	5 barrels.	259	195
"	"	50 cases.		240
J R R T & Co.	"	16 octaves.	428	315
"	"	11 cases.		55
J K.	"	25 cases.		100
E & C.	"	50 cases.		220
"	"	6 barrels.	314	314
E & C P.	"	4 barrels.	208	140
"	"	10 cases.		50
G in tri.	"	30 kegs.	300	220
A M A.	"	15 cases.		65
D B, San J de Guat.	American Con Must Co.	2 cases.		10
M de S M, Amapala.	John T Wright.	2 octaves.	31	22
F B & Co, La Libertad	Urruela & Urioste.	1 barrel.	33	17
F E G, Acapulco.	"	5 kegs.	90	88
Total amount 45 cases and.			12,384	\$12,445

TO MEXICO—PER STEAMER ACAPULCO January 15, 1892.

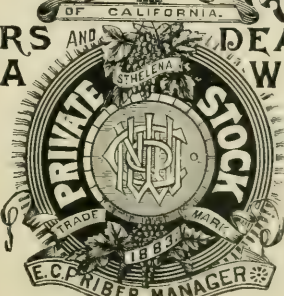
R G, San Blas.	J Gundlach & Co.	6 kegs.	120	\$ 50
T W, Salina Cruz.	Cabrera Roma & Co.	20 kegs.	200	112
Y D G, Manzanillo.	"	3 kegs.	60	65
J M, Mazatlan.	W Loiza.	2 cases.	116	61
J S, San Blas.	"	7 packages.	144	49
M, Puerto Angel.	"	6 cases.		22
"	"	5 kegs.	80	70
L & W, Salina Cruz.	Kohler & Frohling.	30 kegs.	300	130
A M E H, Manzanillo.	Langley & Michaels.	1 barrel.	35	50
D & M, San Blas.	Thannhauser & Co.	1 keg.	20	13
O F, Manzanillo.	"	2 kegs.	32	30
R H, San Benito.	"	30 kegs.	412	230
N S, San Blas.	"	2 barrels.	130	30
Total amount 6 cases and.			1,650	\$ 918

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY
 OF CALIFORNIA.
 GROWERS AND DEALERS IN
 PURE CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES

SPECIALTIES:
 PRIVATE STOCK HOCK,
 PRIVATE STOCK EL CERRITO,
 PRIVATE STOCK SAUTERNE,
 PRIVATE STOCK CLARET,
 PRIVATE STOCK BURGUNDY,
 PRIVATE STOCK VINE CLIFF,

WINERIES AND DISTILLERIES:
 NAPA CITY, YOUNTVILLE AND
 ST. HELENA.

OFFICES:
 11-13 FIRST ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
 200-202 S. FOURTH ST., ST. LOUIS



TO NEW YORK—PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK JAN. 15, 1892.

A S	I. T. Snow	42 barrels	2,100	\$ 420
B A F	Kohler & Frohling	70 barrels	3,515	1,757
X	Napa Valley Wine Co.	30 cases	3,017	2,500
W H S	A Erz	6 cases	150	30
J. K. Brooklyn	Arpad Haraszthy & Co.	28 barrels	1,414	600
G W F. Hartford	Overland F T Co.	1 barrel	50	25
B Bros	Gannier Lancel & Co.	1 barrel	48	35
B A S	Miscellaneous	27 barrels	1,343	317
L M		10 barrels	1,490	115
A V Co		10 barrels	5,406	1,500
S		25 barrels	1,301	325
T D		30 barrels	1,175	300
B D & Co.	B Dreyfus & Co.	50 barrels	2,515	1,550
E F	E Fater	1 barrel	50	50
G	I Gundlach & Co.	100 barrels	4,822	1,989
B & Co.	Overland F T Co.	50 barrels	2,500	1,250
S S & Co.	P G Sabatie & Co.	20 barrels	940	470
F A	Lachman & Jacob	1 cask	59	13
A in diamond		30 barrels	1,548	461
H in diamond		20 barrels	1,030	358
J & S West Hoboken		10 barrels	517	220
E A B in diamond		5 barrels	259	108
B B		40 barrels	2,019	684
L T		10 barrels	511	238
M B		5 barrels	257	109
E in circle	Eisen Vineyard Co.	19 barrels	978	390
		100 barrels	4,651	2,085

Total amount 36 cases and..... 44 524 \$18,149

TO CENTRAL AMERICA PER CITY OF NEW YORK JANUARY 15, 1895

J E McD, S J de Guat	Cal Wine Growers Union	15 kegs	150	\$ 145
G A H, Champerico	Parrott & Co.	3 kegs	30	24
F B, Corinto	Kohler & Frohling	50 kegs	500	250
P A		11 cases	50	50
S M		6 cases	30	20
R A		30 cases	120	120
A F		3 barrels	150	115
J A N		5 bbls 3 hf-bbls	325	187
D D H		4 hf-barrels	102	40
		12 barrels	600	330
		45 cases	220	220
G L		100 cases	410	410
J McD	W M Watson & Co.	30 cases	184	184
W R K, S J de Guat	Napa Valley Wine Co.	30 cases	121	121
G in dia, Puntas Arenas	Castle Bros	2 barrels	101	73
P in dia T M, Corinto	Cabrera Roma & Co.	3 kegs	30	24
E L & Co.		16 kegs	160	130

Total amount 304 cases and..... 2,148 2,443

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From January 1st, to January 15th, 1892.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
San Juan	B D & Co, N York	B Dreyfus & Co.	4 barrels	978	2,200
City of N. Y.	J P. New York	Overland F T Co.	34 hf-bbls	96	195
	BD&Co	B Dreyfus & Co.	30 hf-barrels	768	1,650

Total amount—cases and..... 1,842 \$4,045

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From January 1st to January 15, 1892.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PKGS & CONT	VALUE
San Juan	S&Co, San J de G	Schwartz Bros.	10 cs Bitters	80
Bibert	F E F, Honolulu	Siebs Bros & Plageman	1 keg Liquors	50
Monowai	Honolulu	P M S S Co.	10 cs Champagne	150
Acapulco	F G D, La Union	J Gundlach & Co.	5 cs G Ale	26
	T W, Salina Cruz	Cabrera Roma & Co.	10 casks G Ale	145

Total amount 25 cases, etc..... \$ 451

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From January 1st to 15th, 1892.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Tropic Bird	R Bros, Tahiti	S Pinet	4 hf-barrels	111	36
	Marquesas	C A Meyer	2 casks	88	54
Alden Besse	H W S & S, Hon	Ruther & Bendixen	5 hf-barrels	133	85
			30 cases	50	50
Monowai	W P, Dunedin	W Postlewaite	6 kegs	45	15
			4 cases	12	12
	HA, Sprecklesville	Cal Transfer Co.	1 barrel	50	40
	L in dia Wauke	C J Tallon	5 pkgs	250	69
City of N Y	H S, Acapulco	J O Meyerink	3 barrels	123	64
	H C W, London	H J Spotts	5 cases	25	25

Total amount 29 cases and..... 802 \$441

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From January 1st to January 15th, 1892.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
Viscount	W in dia, London	Wm Wolf & Co.	115 barrels	5,507	2,757
	J F, Liverpool	Jas Finlayson	200 barrels	9,444	5,665
	TACCo	Th Ashton & Co.	5 bbl 9hf-bbl	487	400
Acapulco	L R, S J de Guat	B Dreyfus & Co.	1 case	15	15
	M L B Corinto		1 case	75	303
	S L S		3 hf-barrels	75	303
	TT, in tri		5 cases	75	75
	MM, S J de Guat	J Gundlach & Co.	1 barrel	47	47
	R M, Acapulco	Miscellaneous	6 barrels	280	440
	J C, Puntas Arenas		2 barrels	102	95
	R & T		1 barrel	50	50
	S & E		1 octave	27	30
City of N Y	S M, Corinto	Kohler & Frohling	6 cases	102	42
	D D H		2 barrels	102	86
			2 cases	14	14

Total amount 15 cases and..... 16,121 \$10,036

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From January 1st to January 15, 1892.

VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES	GALLONS	VALUE
San Juan	E A, Guatemala	K Wahlback	1 case	44	15
	A L C	Carroll & Carroll	1 barrel	110	110
	A H, S J de Guat	N W Hall	20 cases	42	126
Monowai	J B S, Honolulu	Cal Transfer Co.	1 case	15	15
Acapulco	F S Z, Corinto	B Dreyfus & Co.	2 cases	25	25
	F A		1 case	14	14
	M L B		1 case	15	15
	E T, Amapala	Cabrera Roma & Co	5 kegs	60	191
	M, Puerto Angel	W Loaiza	12 cases	40	165
	S&E, Puntas Arenas	Miscellaneous	2 kegs	40	165
	P A C		1 keg	20	62
	T & C		1 barrel	39	90
	CS & C		5 case	60	60
	TSN, in Str		2 kegs	40	165
	JRRT&C		6 octaves	162	500
			25 cases	300	300
	A Me A		1 keg	10	40
City of N Y	W R K, S J de Guat	Lilienthal & Co.	32 cases	268	268
	G L, Corinto	Carroll & Carroll	40 cases	320	320
	R A		1 barrel	44	200
	J McD, Champerico	John Sroufe	20 cases	300	300
	G in dia, P Arenas	Castle Bros	2 barrels	54	270
Acapulco	N de SM, Amapala	John T Wright	1 keg	50	271
	J M R & Co	Urruela & Urioste	30 cases	271	271
	F E G, Acapulco		1 keg	5	15

Total amount 190 cases and..... 565 \$ 3,869

WM. WOLFF & CO.,

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

POMMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,
J. & F. MARTELL COGNAC,
MINERAL WATERS OF THE APOLLINARIS CO., Limited, London
MORGAN BRO., PORT ST. MARY'S SHERRIES
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT,
DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Claret and Sauternes,
HOCK WINES, from Messrs. Henkell & Co., Mayence,

JOHN DE KUYPER & SONS, ROTTERDAM, GIN,
GILKA KUMMEL,
PABST BREWING CO. (formerly PHILLIP BEST),
MILWAUKEE Export Beer, Select Blue Ribbon
THE "BEST" TONIC,
THEO. LAPPE'S GENUINE AROMATIQUE,

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S Belfast Ginger Ale,
BASS & CO'S Pale and Burton ALE, in Hogsheads,
GUINNESS & CO'S (Dublin) Extra Stout in Hogsheads;
ANDREW USHER & CO'S Scotch Whiskies
JAMESON & CO, IRISH WHISKY,
LONDON Dry Dock Jamaica Rum,
"DOG'S-HEAD" BRAND of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Belmont; '86 T. J. Monarch; '83 Bluegrass; '83 Ripy; '83 Chickencock; '86 Allen Bradley rye and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM ANTWERP—PER BRITISH SHIP CLACKMANNANSHIRE, January 7, 1892.

CONSIGNEE.	CONTENTS.	SHIPPERS.
John P Best & Co.	115 cases Mineral Water.	J. Renz.
"	60 cases	"
"	49 cases	"
"	24 cases	"
A Houtman & Co.	40 cases Geneva.	Order (Victoria Brun).
"	5 casks	Parrott & Co.
H C Meyers.	4 barrels Geneva.	Sherwood & Sherwood.
"	600 cases Geneva.	"
Burghardt Benier.	12 cases Wine.	H F Emery.
Ad Yaeggi.	245 cases Liquors.	A Vignier.
"	25 cases Bitters.	"
"	500 cases Vermouth.	"
"	2 casks	"
"	10 cases Kirsch.	"
G. Preller & Co.	20 casks Wine.	"
Cruse & fils freres.	150 cases Wine.	"
Barton & Guestier.	8 casks Wine.	"
H Cuvillier & frere.	2 casks Wine.	W B Chapman.
E Lafaurie & Co.	50 cases Liquors.	Jas De Fremery & Co.
John P Best & Co.	50 cases Liquors.	Wm Wolff & Co.

FROM LONDON—PER BRITISH SHIP MELVILLE ISLAND, January 7, 1892.

P Domecq & Co.	1 hhd Wine.	J A Donohoe.
Offley Forester & Co.	27 cases Sherry.	Hellman Bros & Co.
E I Howell.	30 cases Wine.	Redington & Co.
"	90 cases Wine.	F W Brown & Co.
Apollinaris Co.	210 cases Mineral Water.	Wm Wolff & Co.
S Alsepp & Sons.	10 hlds Beer.	A Greenebaum & Co.
Cockburn & Co.	89 cases Wine and Spirits.	Order marked C C.
G A Witt.	75 barrels Whisky.	" H & H W.
Read Bros.	100 cases Bottled Beer.	H P Finlay & Co.
Stone & Son.	50 casks	I Lightner.
G Dubedat.	91 cases Liquors.	Pascal Dubedat & Co.
"	20 casks Brandy.	"
"	100 cases Brandy.	"
"	30 baseques Wine.	"
"	15 hf-baseques Wine.	"
"	90 cases Wine.	"
"	25 octaves Sherry.	"
"	20 sixths Sherry.	"
Sir R Burnett & Co.	250 cases Gin.	C W Craig & Co.
"	25 cases Bitters.	"

FROM LIVERPOOL—PER BRITISH SHIP DUCHESSE OF ALBANY, January 7, 1892.

Allman & Co.	35 cases Whisky.	Stevens & Co.
Du Temple & Co.	30 cases Stout.	W H Campbell.
"	25 cases Ale.	"
P Redmond & Co.	55 cases Whisky.	Cartan McCarthy & Co.
J Joule & Son.	5 hlds Ale.	Sherwood & Sherwood.
T B Hall & Co.	300 cases Bottled Stout.	Order marked C in square.
"	50 cases	Lilienthal & Co.
W A Ross & Co.	100 barrels Ale.	Sherwood & Sherwood.
"	25 hf-casks Ale.	"
S Birch & Co.	25 barrels Ale.	J W Grace & Co.
Frank Bailey & Co.	150 barrels Ale.	Wm Wolff & Co.
E & J Burke.	348 cases Stout.	Order
"	50 casks Gin.	"
"	135 casks Whisky.	"
Jas Moss & Co.	83 cases Wine.	Order marked E M & Co.
J & J Harrison.	10 octaves Brandy.	Order marked L & Co.
Cunningham Shaw & Co.	2 cases Brandy.	Order marked J in square.

FROM GLASGOW—PER NOR. SHIP HIAWATHA, January 8, 1892.

Buckman Wilson & Co.	5 quart-casks Whisky.	C W Craig & Co.
"	10 octaves	"
"	50 cases	"
Jno Power & Co.	50 cases	"

FROM LIVERPOOL—PER BRITISH SHIP ARCHDALE, January 9, 1892.

W & A Gibbey.	30 cases Wine.	Lilienthal & Co.
"	70 cases Spirits.	"
Grierson Oldham & Co.	2 cases Wine.	Order marked F H.
Cantrell & Cochrane.	50 barrels Ginger Ale.	Alfred Greenbaum & Co.
Slater Rodgers & Co.	130 cases Whisky.	Forbes Bros.
J T Vervaeke & Co.	12 cases Wine.	Neustadter Bros.

FROM HONOLULU—PER BKT W. H. DEMOND, January 9, 1892.

H M Von Holt.	70 barrels Whisky.	Lilienthal & Co.
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FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP GENERAL KNOX, January 9, 1892.

A P Ordway & Co.	120 cases Bitters.	W T Kibbler.
J A Burke.	1 barrel Whisky.	Jno Frazier.
Cook Bernheimer & Co.	65 packages Whisky.	Order marked heart.
"	75 cases Cider.	Order.

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STEAMER SAN BLAS, January 13, 1892.

"	2 casks Fruit Juice.	Order marked E V Co.
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FROM ETROIE.

Picon Co.	50 cases Amer-Picon.	Lilienthal & Co.
Stokes & Co.	1 case Brandy.	Baker & Co (Victoria).
"	12 cases Whisky.	"
"	2 cases Gin.	"
"	1 case Curacao.	"
"	2 cases Cherry Brandy.	"
"	2 cases Bitters.	"

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

SHIPPERS.	CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
S V Fornaris & Co.	15 cases Wine.	A Vignier.
"	2 cases Champagne.	"
"	30 cases Champagne.	Order marked C in dia.
"	26 cases Cordials.	A Vignier.
"	72 cases Wine.	W B Chapman.
"	16 octaves Brandy.	Goldberg Bowen & L.
"	17 cases Brandy.	"
"	78 cases Wine.	"
Southern Pacific Co.	4 cases Brandy.	Order (C B & C).
"	25 octaves Rum.	S Glaser.
S V Fornaris & Co.	28 cases Wine.	W B Chapman.
"	23 cases Cognac.	"
"	74 cases Cordials.	Goldberg Bowen & L.
"	21 cases Brandy.	"
"	28 cases wine.	"

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

From January 1st to January 15, 1892.

CONSIGNEES	SPIRITS			WHISKY		
	Barrels	1/2 bbl	Cases	Barrels	1/2 bbl	Miscellaneous
Jones Mundy & Co.	240	1		183		
C W Craig & Co.	359			315		20 hf-bbl Brandy
"						10 hf-bbls Rum.
"						15 bbl 110kg gin
Lilienthal & Co.	450					
Siebs Bros & Plageman				90	40	
L Taussig & Co.				76		
Cook & Burnheimer.				5		
P Connolly.				15		
Livingston & Co.	65			65		
Wilmerding & Co.	65			65		
J L Nickel & Co.				9	2	
J Krueger.					1	
Murray & Clark.				1		
I Walsh.				2		
E W Myers.				5		
W H Smith & Co.				1		
H A Wendt.				1		
C A Thompson.						2
J W Stewart.						3
F A Haber.						4 casks Brandy
O F T Co.				4		
S Romani.				2		
Total.	1,049	1		899	55	

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL, S. P. CO.

CONSIGNEES.	BULK.			BOTTLED.		
	Barrels	1/2 bbl	1/4 bbl	Case	Cask	Barrels
Sherwood & Sherwood		42	132			
C A Zinkund.		120				
Jones Mundy & Co.				125		
Total.		162	132	15		

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

212-214 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.24 N. FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OR.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNE

HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & Co. Cased Ports.

E. & J. BURKE'S Irish and Scotch Whiskies.

BASS RATCHLIFF & GRETTON, Limited—Bass Ale in Wood.

E. & J. BURKE'S Bass' Ale and Dublin Porter GUINNESS

EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew!

Re-Imported American Whiskies, CARLISLE BOURBON, HORSEY RYE, Etc.

ESCHENAUER & CO'S CLARETS and SAUTERNES.

A. HOUTMAN & CO'S HOLLAND GIN.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT in Wood.

JOULE'S STONE ALE in Hhds. and Hf-Hhds.

MEINHOLD'S ANCHOR BRAND NEW YORK CIDER.

CARACAS BITTERS.

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports.

E. & J. BURKE'S JAMAICA RUM.

SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER (the "Pilsener" and Light Sparkling,

also SCHLITZ in Wood.

ROSS' ROYAL GINGER ALE, CLUB SODA, ETC.

HENK WAUKEESA Mineral Water.

ALSO AGENTS FOR NAPA VALLEY WINE CO'S WINES AND BRANDIES IN CASES.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

Per Southern Pacific Co's Lines During December, 1891, Showing Destination and Points of Shipment.

TO	BRANDY		WINE		FROM	BRANDY		WINE	
	Cases	Gallons	Cases	Gallons		Cases	Gallons	Cases	Gallons
Boston, Mass.			30	340	San Francisco	16	7,280	1,180	241,494
Providence, Rhode Island				60	Redwood			6	
Other New England points		54	31	468	Menlo Park				20
Buffalo			2	616	Oakland			9	343
New York City	3	12,437	82	29,874	Alameda			4	170
Other New York points	5	90	45	390	Livermore				200
Philadelphia	2		56	147	Marlinoz				165
Pittsburg			4		Woodland				
Other Pennsylvania points			27	193	San Jose	1		31	3,194
Baltimore			15	100	Irvington			9	76
Washington, D.C.			13	144	Warm Springs				69
Other Virginia and Maryland points			10	10	Sobre Vista				
Other Carolina and Georgia points	14		9	80	Santa Clara				10
New Orleans		741	100	237,289	Mountain View			4	1,127
Other Louisiana points			5	2,000	Los Gatos				
Birmingham, Ala.			8	178	Roscoe				
Other Gulf States		53	8	635	Santa Cruz	1		1	124
Brownsville, Tex.				2,572	Stockton		2,377	5	5,243
Galveston			22	2,572	Fresno		4,718		2,680
Houston			47	2,532	Marysville				56
Laredo			65	2,625	Vina			35	3,200
San Antonio		248	99	6,508	Ventura				
Other Texas points		36	171	1,084	Sacramento		1,203	46	731
Hot Springs, Ark.				64	Ione		42		196
Other Indian Ty and Arkansas points			2	99	McConnell				2,485
Memphis, Tenn.		50		2,634	Folsom				38
Louisville				197	Napa		1,980	1	8,697
Other Tenn and Ky points			28	77	Pomona				
Cincinnati			11	2,327	Oakville	2	710		54,556
Cleveland				42	Rutherford			5	
Toledo				527	St Helena	1	262	5	1,780
Other Ohio points			18	475	Yountville				27
Indianapolis				28	Loomis				
Other Indiana points			17	138	Krug			1	80
Chicago		6,522	394	11,269	Larkmead			4	
Other Illinois points		10	32	801	Callistoga				81
Detroit			2	72	Cordelia				15
Other Michigan points			10	806	Santa Rosa			2	4,880
Milwaukee		45	9	110	Vineyard		50		2,980
Other Wisconsin points	10	10	19		Glen Ellen				10
St Louis		1,024	32	19,575	Los Guillecos				87
Kansas City		224		2,019	El Verano				45
St Joseph			1	25	Healdsburg				35
Other Missouri points			22	74	Los Angeles	25	5,501	424	4,039
Sioux City		413		155	San Gabriel		4,597	6	3,114
Other Iowa points		44	40	45	Downey		67		120
St Paul			3	57	Santa Ana		110		245
Minneapolis		706		1,522	Anaheim			4	141
Other Minnesota points		93	20	219	Brookside				2,000
Omaha		1,802	10	861	Santa Barbara			3	10
Other Kansas and Nebraska points		267	45	1,499	Chico				
Dakotas		50	13	384	Hollister				
Denver	2	3,831	141	6,184	Traver				
Pueblo		30	6	162	Shellville				
Other Colorado points	3	107	50	772	Santa Paula				
Foreign		35	1	27	Colton				
Total	46	28,932	1,747	344,510	Total	46	28,932	1,747	344,510

SWEET WINE PRODUCTION.

RECAPITULATION OF BOTH DISTRICTS TO NOVEMBER 30, 1891.

Port Produced	1,668,574	gallons
Angelica produced	373,726	"
Sherry produced	310,633	"
Muscatel produced	107,987	"
Malaga produced	62,000	"
Tokay produced	5,219	"
Sweet Catawba produced	555	"

Total to November 30, 1891..... 2,528,694 gallons

FIRST DISTRICT.

DECEMBER.

	Pkgs.	Gallons.
Brandy withdrawn		
Brandy actually used		14,700
Port produced		42,241
Sherry produced		57,790
Muscatel produced		11,058
Angelica produced		2,818

* December report for First District subject to minor corrections

FOURTH DISTRICT.

DECEMBER.

No Report in Fourth District.

PROMINENT WINE MEN.



Sketch No. 16, I. Landsberger, of Landsberger & Son, San Francisco.

It is doubtful if there is a man in the wine trade who is more widely known or more highly respected than I. Landsberger, the subject of this sketch. Producers and merchants alike know and honor him. As the oldest wine broker in the business and as one of the foremost men in developing the legitimate champagne industry, he commands at once, esteem and confidence.

Mr. Landsberger was born in Berlin in 1824. He was educated in that city and engaged in business there before coming to America. In 1851 he decided to make this country his home, and came by way of England spending some time in London visiting the first World's Fair in that year.

When he arrived in San Francisco, while casting about for an opening, he engaged in the baking business and soon had one of the most prosperous establishments of the sort in the city. It was located on Clay street opposite where the Savings and Loan Building is now. He remained in this business until 1856 when he became an importer and commission merchant. That year he married Miss Marckwald, in New York and engaged in business in New York until 1858, when he again returned to San Francisco. He remained in the importing business until the following year, when he lost every cent he had in a fire which destroyed Moore & Folger's warehouse.

His connection with the wine business dates from 1862. That year he was called upon by Colonel Agoston Haraszthy, the father of Arpad Haraszthy, and the two outlined the plans of a corporation to handle vineyard products. The outcome was the organization of the Buena Vista Viticultural Association, Mr. Landsberger being director for a short period.

At the same time Mr. Landsberger and Mr. Arpad Haraszthy became partners under the firm name of Landsberger & Co., acting as agents of the Association. Two years later they resigned the agency and went into business for their own account.

This firm continued until October 1, 1880, when Mr. Landsberger retired and Mr. Henry Epstein was admitted. During the existence of the firm of Landsberger & Co., Mr. Arpad

Haraszthy made the greater part of his experiments which led to the perfection of a first-class California champagne, and laid the foundations for the present trade of Arpad Haraszthy & Co.

Mr. Landsberger, after the dissolution of the partnership, became a wine broker and soon commanded a fine trade. His eldest son, Mr. Henry M. Landsberger, was admitted in 1886.

Mr. Landsberger is the father of seven children—four sons and three daughters. One of his daughters is married to George D. Wright, the attorney, and his older sons are all in business. He is slightly below the medium height, and has a strong, well knit frame which bears well the burden of nearly seventy years.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From Culbert & Taylor.

39 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, December, 1891. }

DEAR SIR:—As sole agents for Messrs. Martini & Rosi, of Turin, Italy, manufacturers of Italian Vermouth, we beg to call your attention to the fact that many dealers in Vermouth have been and are putting on the market a domestic article in bottles bearing labels that are a very close imitation, in fact almost fac-similes, of the well-known one which has for many years been used by Messrs. Martini & Rossi, and are also putting this domestic Vermouth into old Martini & Rossi bottles which still retain the original Martini & Rossi label, using an imitation neck label.

Some of the names of pretended manufacturers used upon these labels, although different from Martini & Rossi, are very similar and are clearly calculated to deceive the unwary.

Having taken legal steps to stop this nefarious business, and have secured permanent injunctions against those found guilty of using the same, we take this opportunity to notify the trade that our attorneys, Messrs. Hyde & Leonard, of 31 Nassau street, New York city, will continue to take action against all who have in their possession, use, or in any way encourage the sale of any of the imitations of this celebrated brand of Italian Vermouth under any of the labels above described.

We beg also to state that Messrs. Martini & Rossi have caused their trade mark to be registered in the United States Patent Office, and that any infringement is a crime under the Penal Code of the State of New York.

As such imitations are against all moral and legal right, and their use prevents honorable merchants getting a fair price for the genuine Martini & Rossi Italian Vermouth, we call upon all to assist us in putting a stop to this very demoralizing business, and will take pleasure in sending you as many copies of this notice as you may desire to use to send to your trade, that they may not be ignorant of the risk they are running.

Very truly yours,
CULBERT & TAYLOR.

From Dresel & Co.

SONOMA, CAL., Dec. 31, 1891.

DEAR SIR:—We take this method of apprising you of the death of our senior partner, Mr. Julius Dresel, on the 8th inst., at Wiesbaden, Germany.

The business heretofore conducted by the firm of Dresel & Co., will be continued under the same firm name, by Theo. Blanckenburg and Carl Dresel.

Respectfully,
DRESEL & CO.

DEAFNESS CAN'T BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Trade Notes.

Mr. Geo. Forman, of Brown, Forman & Co., is back from California. He says he had a delightful trip, but found business quiet. — *T. M. Gilman in Boniforts.*

Key & Budget are about to erect a distillery at Weston, Wash., to make spirits and wheat and rye whisky. The distillery at Uniontown, Wash., has already started up with a capacity of 100 bushels.

S. Hoffheimer, of the Cincinnati house of Hoffheimer Bros., died at Cincinnati recently. He had been in business for over forty years. Mr. Hoffheimer was widely and favorably known and his death is sincerely mourned.

P. G. Sabatie & Co., have removed from their old quarters on Bush street, to 116 Battery street, in the former headquarters of the California Wine Growers Union. The change gives them a much better location for business.

The advertisements of Barrett & Co's. "Unrivalled Prune Juice" will be found in this issue. These goods have many friends among the trade of this coast, and are steadily growing in popularity. C. W. Craig and Co. are the coast agents.

Bowen & Schram have been made Pacific Coast agents for the sweet wines and brandies of George West & Son. With the Schramsberger dry wines and the El Pinal sweet wines and brandies they have two of the best lines in the State.

"Live Oak" bourbon and rye are quite well known to the trade in this section, and are enjoying a growing demand, which speaks well for the goods and their handlers. The Live Oak Distillery Co. is located in Cincinnati. Their San Francisco office is at 252 Market street.

We are indebted to Messrs. A. Overholt & Co., of Pittsburg, for a welcome holiday remembrance in the shape of a jug of Overholt rye. It is a fine old article and in returning thanks we are certain that the firm's reputation will be well sustained by such an excellent whisky.

Among the prominent distilling firms of Cincinnati, none have a better or more promising trade on the Pacific Coast than Hirsch Loewenstein & Levi. They are distillers of "T. W. Samuels, Nelson Co., Ky., Sour Mash," "Shenandoah" pure rye and "Piedmont," fire copper bourbon. The secret of their success is in the fact that they make good whisky and know how to sell it.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the full-page advertisement of Culbert & Taylor, of New York. They are among the largest and most enterprising houses in the United States, and are coming on to the Pacific Coast for a slice of the trade. Liquor dealers requiring prune juice will do well to communicate with them, as they guarantee their goods to neither cloud nor precipitate.

Capt. H. B. Hunt has just found in an almost forgotten chest in his place a medal, the inscription on which reads: "Massachusetts Mechanics' Association—awarded to S. N. Dyer, Jr., for Jesse Moore for best Bourbon whisky. Exhibition of 1860." This shows that the fame of Jesse Moore has long endured. Mr. Dyer was agent of Jesse Moore & Co., at Boston, at the time the award was received.

It is hardly necessary to introduce "Chicken Cock" whisky to the trade of the Pacific Coast, for it is recognized here, as elsewhere, as one of the standard high-grade whiskies of the "Blue Grass" State. The brand has been established nearly half a century, a fact which accounts for its popularity wherever Kentucky whisky is drunk. It is distilled by the G. G. White Company, Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky.

One of the New York importing houses that is securing a fair share of the trade on this coast, is Julius Librowicz, of 42 Vesey street. He is a large dealer in California wine, sale agent in the United States for the famous "Litthauer Magenbitter" and importer of fruit juices, brandies, cordials, etc. Mr. Librowicz is in a position to offer attractive inducements to the trade, and solicits correspondence. His advertisement appears elsewhere.

A corporation has been formed to start a distillery in Havana, Ill., with the corporate name of the Havana Distillery Co. The incorporators are: H. P. Westerman and B. S. Prettyman of Pekin, and H. A. Wright, John E. Meyer and O. B. Thorp of Havana. A purchase has been made of the old mill property in Havana. On this is to be erected a distillery with a capacity of 3000 bushels of grain per day, sheds for the accommodation of 3000 head of cattle, and cooper shops sufficient to supply the demand for barrels. The capital stock is put at \$250,000, or 2500 shares at \$100 each.

The statistics of imports of champagne into the United States during 1891, show that "Pommery" still marches at the head of the procession, the total importations being 60,503 cases. This includes receipts in San Francisco. It will be a matter of surprise to the trade to know that about one-fifth of all the imports of Pommery into the United States were consumed on the Pacific coast, as shown by the fact that Messrs. William Wolf & Co. report their imports at nearly 12,000 cases. This is something of which the firm may well be proud, showing as it does the fine success that has attended their efforts. It also furnishes good evidence of the fact that the people of this coast are becoming great champagne drinkers.

The holiday number of the *St Helena Star* had the following kind words for Bowen & Schram: The firm is composed of Messrs. Charles E. Bowen and Herman A. Schram, who are young men of energy and push and are rapidly forcing their way to the front in their line of business. Mr. Bowen was for several years identified with the house of Sherwood & Sherwood of San Francisco, where he made a splendid reputation for himself as an indefatigable salesman and rustler. Mr. Schram is a son of the senior Schram, and thus with an experienced mind to guide him he learned at the home vineyard lessons in the art of manufacturing which have been of incalculable use to him in his present business. The firm of Bowen & Schram has been in existence only a few months, but already a thriving business has been built up, and with such choice wines as the gentlemen handle and the energy and care they display in conducting their business they cannot but prosper. In the cellars attached to the mountain vineyard there is always carried from 100,000 to 300,000 gallons of wine varying in age from one to six years and with the facilities thus possessed and means of ready shipment combined with other advantages it is not surprising that the Schramsberg products have gradually won their way to public favor and fame.

A WHOLESALERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Charles W. Fore, of Spruance, Stanley & Co., made a suggestion in his communication to the last issue of the *REVIEW* which should be considered well by the wholesale trade of the coast.

He proposes that the wholesalers organize an association to guard the common welfare of all. Such an organization he contended, would be of infinite benefit in restraining unduly long credits; in maintaining a black list of bad debtors, who beat first one and then another wholesaler; and in taking action on all legislation proposed, which affects the maternal welfare of the trade. This would include license legislation, both state and municipal, national legislation which affects the interests of the trade, and other matters.

The advantages of having such an organization are apparent to all at the first glance, and we trust that some active spirit in the trade will at once take the initiation. The cost of maintaining such an organization would be small compared to the benefits which would accrue from it.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

LAMANDA PARK, LOS ANGELES CO., CAL., Jan. 16, 1892.

Editor Wine and Spirit Review:—We have good indications of a prosperous year. Prices have evidently reached bed-rock, and we are having more enquires than ever, so early in the season. This we take as an indication that the fact is becoming known of the shortage in sweet, as well as dry wines. A dry year would put prices up where they were once, and would be good for all concerned.

Respectfully,

A. BRIDGEN,

FINE WINES IN SANTA CRUZ.

The wine business of Santa Cruz county cut a very small figure in the general market of 1891, just as it did in the few previous years. When wine fell from twenty cents per gallon to fifteen cents and threatened to go lower, the chief Santa Cruz county wine producers of the day formed a corporation, built large wine houses and dug extensive cellars into the solid rock—cellars that for length, breath and height have not many equals in the State. Not being one of the corporation and considering it a rival to myself, I may be put down as not exaggerating. As soon as the corporation of the Santa Cruz county wine producers was formed and their wine house and cellars in order, they reached out for the local trade and appropriated a large portion of it. They sold their wine forty and seventy-five cents per gallon unbottled, and for bottled more, and kept their wine at home.

The reason why the wine business of Santa Cruz county cut the small figure it did in 1891 and for a few years previous is thus self evident. But also some who were not in the corporation let their vineyards go to ruin. Others grubbed them out and planted them with fruit trees, while others with more patience and funds and perhaps Providence, grafted them into Cabernets, Semillons and Syrrah. Thus eventuated another cause for the small product.

I see that Mr. C. J. Wetmore has figured the wine product of Santa Cruz county at one-third more than I did and I agree with a writer in a Santa Clara paper that if we are to judge of Mr. Wetmore's estimates from what we ourselves know of our own neighborhood, they are remarkably in favor of the bulls. Perhaps it was his duty and a kind disposition helped him to give the odds in the bulls' favor.

The outlook for the trade and industry of Santa Cruz county wine is what I would denominate a previous question. There was never anything like the quantity of sweet wine so-called, and of brandy made as was made here last vintage. I say sweet wine so-called, since this sweet wine is not wine at all but alcoholized must. They there was a lot of new wine scarcely finished

with its first fermentation, shipped to exterior parts. Thus the stock in hand from what was to begin with a one-third crop is the residuum of a residuum. Wherefore, if scarcity of quantity is the equivalence of fair prices the outlook is good. At any rate we vigneronns here are no longer feeling the bow string around our necks. We have also noted an unusual number (for us) of buyers lately. San Francisco scorned to ask once if we had wine, but said with haughty nose, "You beggars come to me." The tables are a little turned and we are nodding to one another and nudging at it.

There are a few lots of as fine Cabernets, Semillons, Merlots and Sirrahs in Santa Cruz foothill cellars at present as can be found in the State. For thirty years I drank from the Bordeaux market Bordeaux Chateaux, Margaux and Yquem, paying from \$24 to \$30 per dozen in Bordeaux, and they did not at the utmost suppass in velvetyness and bouquet, Cabernets and Semillons to be now found in our foothill cellars. The owners of these extra fine wines are asking "What are we to get for these? and when they hear of thirty-five cents a gallon they hold up their hands and inquire how can they stand that, seeing their vines average two or three pounds of grapes to the vine. Despised Charbonos which they grafted out would pay better.

I fear this Cabernet and Semillon business is going to be spoiled at the outset for I have already tasted bottled wines sent out by foremost vintners of San Francisco with "Cabernet Sauvignon" and "Chateau Yquem" flaring on the bottles and yet these bottles had as little Cabernet and true Semillon Sauvignon in them as I have of my grandmother. What is the matter with California that she can't keep straight?

John A. Stewart

Etha Hill Vineyard, Santa Cruz Jan. 14, 1892.

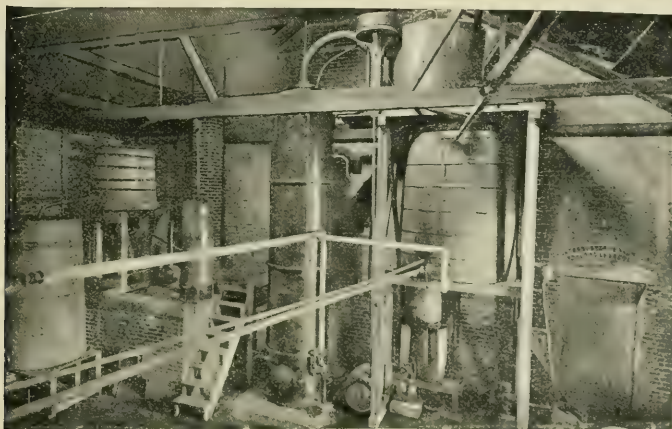
A NEW PAPER.

A new monthly devoted to the interests of the retailers has been started at Louisville. It is called *Kentucky Punch*, and is bright, well written and in fact "well brewed." The REVIEW wishes it all prosperity.

EL PINAL VINEYARD,

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Sander's Improved Continuous Still.



The Largest Continuous Still Ever Built in the World for the Manufacture of Brandy.

George West & Son, **Stockton, Cal.**
SONOMA WINE & BRANDY CO., 1 & 3 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

RECIPROCITY IN WINES.

Letters Addressed to Secretary of State, Blaine on the Subject.

The following self-explanatory letter has been sent to Secretary of State Blaine.

SAN FRANCISCO CALL., Dec. 28, 1891.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.—

DEAR SIR: At the meeting of the Executive Committee of this Board held on the 18th inst., the question of securing a reciprocity arrangement with Mexico, and the countries of Central and South America was discussed at length. At the same time it was stated that according to the press reports some arrangements might be entered into with France and Germany by which the best sugar of those countries may be admitted into the United States free of duty in return for certain trade concessions.

The discussion was finally ended by the appointment of a committee consisting of Commissioner E. C. Priber and the Secretary to bring the questions involved to your attention in the proper light.

In the absence of any certain information regarding the negotiations with France and Germany the Committee is unable to make more than passing statements.

Contrary to the popular supposition no considerable quantity of wine has been shipped from California to France until this year. Some months ago a house in Certe experimented with the heavy clarets of this State in blending with the lighter French growths. The results have exceeded all expectations, and a regular export trade has been developed. The clarets of this State are, as a class, full bodied, fine in color, and high in alcohol, and under present trade conditions in California, can hold their own in the open French market so long as the French duty is unchanged. The committee is informed by the representative of the Certe house in question, that in case equitable trade relations are concluded he will purchase at least 1,500,000 gallons of wine here annually. The possibilities of the trade, he thinks, are almost limitless. France is by all odds the largest wine importing country in the world. The imports into that country in 1890 were, in round numbers, 260,000,000 gallons, of which fully five-sixths came from Spain. The California production at present does not average much more than 20,000,000 gallons. The Spanish wines that are imported into France are, for the most part, heavy, full-bodied red wines, that are used for blending. California wines wherever tried experimentally by the French blenders have given greater satisfaction than those from Spain.

The question of French duties now comes up. Until the 4th of February, 1892, the duty will be four francs fifty centimes (or eighty-one cents) per hectolitre—26.4 American gallons. This is for all wines up to fifteen per cent of alcohol. The new tariff schedule which goes into effect after February 4th, calls for one franc and twenty centimes per degree of alcohol per hectolitre. Taking the average of California clarets at twelve per cent of alcohol, the duty under the new schedule will be fifteen francs twenty centimes per hectolitre, which is prohibitive.

Considering the present volume of our trade, is it not probable that the French would concede us the free admission of California wines among their other concessions?

Such action would be a boon to us and would not affect the French vineyardists in the least.

But we cannot too strongly urge you *not* under any consideration to grant free trade in wines and liquors. The American duty of fifty cents per gallon keeps the cheaper French wines from our markets and gives us markets in America which we could not control if their wines were admitted free. The present American duty gives Californians the cheap markets of New Orleans, New York and other places. Rather than let French wines come in free, or make any reductions in the present duty, let the whole possible French market go. It would be simply ruin to us to have a free interchange of wines.

Now as to Germany. Our wine trade with that country is not considerable, but there are several shippers who are hopeful of the future. It is in our brandy that we have the greatest hopes. Within the past three years California brandy has become a staple article in the German markets. Our shipments will, this year, approach 100,000 gallons, or about one-twelfth of our entire production. At present we pay 180 marks per 100 kilogrammes on our goods. On the 15th inst. it was announced that a reduction to twenty marks on wine had been secured to the Italian producers by Mr. Mirrbach. The sole reason for this is that the Germans wish to supplant the French product with that of other countries, and it would seem that this country ought to have equal advantages with the Italians, if not greater, to the exclusion of the French.

Turning aside now to Hawaii which also has reciprocal treaties with this country. As an illustration of the value of that market our exports in 1890 were 671 cases and 118,986 gallons of wine, valued at \$88,733. The trade is rapidly growing. The wine is largely used by the Portuguese population working on the island plantations. Our brandies pay \$3 per gallon duty, and the trade is next to nothing. Our brandies are crowded from the market by German potato spirits. If they were admitted free or at a reduced rate of duty the showing of our shipments would be as satisfactory as those of wine.

Regarding the markets of Mexico and the countries of South and Central America, it may be said that with the exception of the Central American countries where the duty is low, we do not have a fair share of the trade. Our wines are admirably suited for the consumers in those countries. The demand is largely for clarets and Burgundies, and for sweet wines such as Port, Sherry, Madeira, etc. These California can supply as required.

Let us compare the trade of the California shippers and the French shippers in 1889. The statistics of California shipments are from our official records, and those of France are from the "Hand Book of the American Republics, Vol. II."

MEXICO.

Wine in glass, net duty.....	20 cents per kilogramme
" wood, "	12 " " "
Spirits, "	25 " " "

Value of French trade in 1889.....	\$703,348
" California "	33,543

The California wine shipments that year consisted of 767 cases and 52,358 gallons. Brandy trade nominal.

SALVADOR.

Vinous liquors, duty.	5 cents per kilogramme gross
Distilled "	30 " " "
French trade, 1888, valued at.....	\$157,842

NICARAGUA.

Still wines, duty.....	3 cents per pound
Distilled liquors up to 25 deg. alcohol.....	40 " " "
Each degree above 25 deg. alcohol....	3 " " "

COSTA RICA.

Wine in glass, duty.....	3 cents per kilogramme
" wood, "	5 " " "
Brandy in glass, "	60 " " "
" wood, "	80 " " "

GUATEMALA.

Red wines, regardless of package, duty.....	25 cents per bottle
White " "	28 " " "
Sherry " "	28 " " "
All other wines "	35 " " "
Brandy up to 20 deg. Beame, "	63 " " "

HONDURAS.

Wines.....	2 centavos per pound
Brandies.....	30 " " "

TRADE OF THREE PRINCIPAL CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES 1889.

From France, wine.....	\$57,837
" " spirits.....	7,468
From California, 2,781 cases 44,769 gallons, valued at....	43,639

ECUADOR.

Wine.....	10 centavos per kilogramme, gross
Brandy.....	25 " " " "
French trade in 1889.....	\$83,095
California trade.....	Nothing

COLOMBIA.

White wines and claret.....	2½ cents per kilogramme
Other wines.....	40 " " " "
Brandy.....	40 " " " "
French trade in 1889.....	\$928,171
California.....	Nothing
We now have a trade of a few hundred gallons annually.	

CHILI.

Red wines in glass.....	\$3 per dozen
Red wines in wood, etc.....	32 c. per litre
White wines in glass.....	\$2.25 per dozen
White wines in wood, etc.....	25 c. per litre
Wine spirits.....	50 c. " "
Cognac in glass.....	\$4 per dozen
" wood.....	42 c. per litre
French trade, 1889.....	\$1,420,662
This also includes beer and malt liquors.	
California trade.....	Nothing
Chili now produces about 40,000,000 gallons of wine annually, all of which is for home consumption.	

VENEZUELA.

Wines for medicinal uses.....	24 cents per kilogramme
Bordeaux and Spanish reds.....	5 " " " "
All other wines.....	15 " " " "
Liquors, not rectified.....	24 " " " "
French trade, 1889.....	\$275,662
California.....	Nothing

BRAZIL.

French trade, 1889.....	\$581,871
California trade.....	Nothing

URUGUAY.

French trade, 1889.....	\$1,916,988
California trade.....	Nothing

ARGENTINE.

French trade, 1889, wine.....	\$10,242,643
" " " spirits.....	383,314
California trade.....	Nothing

This country produces about 35,000,000 gallons of wine annually for home consumption.

BOLIVIA.

French trade 1889.....	\$7899
California trade.....	Nothing

PERU.

French trade, 1889.....	\$105,827
California trade.....	Nothing

It will be seen at once that our wine trade is small to what it might be made, if properly encouraged. The loss of Mexican trade is peculiarly unfortunate. As an instance of the disadvantages under which our shippers must labor, one of the largest houses in San Francisco pays aside from the duty, \$33.80 per ton to Monterey, Mex., all rail, when by the freight schedule of the Monterey & Mexican Gulf Railway, and connecting steamship lines, the rate per ton of 2240 pounds from Havre, Bordeaux, Antwerp or Hamburg to the same point, is 75 francs, or less than \$15 in gold. A reduction in the Mexican duty would give the California shippers some prospect of competing, while now there is none. This may be taken as a fair instance of the difficulties which the California shippers must meet.

As for the trade of Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil and Chili it may be said that there has just been established a new line of steamships plying between New York and San Francisco, via Cape Horn, which will call at ports in any of these countries if sufficient trade inducements offer; and that our wine merchants and shippers will at once enter into the competition the moment that satisfactory y trade arrangements are made.

Trusting that this matter will have your earnest consideration, we are,

(Signed)

(Signed)

Very truly yours,

E. C. PRIBER,

WIN FIELD SCOTT,

Committee.

This was followed a few days later by another letter sent by Mr. Scott.

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 6, 1892.

Hon James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.—

DEAR SIR: Referring you to the communication of Commissioner E. C. Priber and myself dated 28th ult., I will state that I have since received information that the proposed new French tariff has been adopted. I have also received from Mr. Duncan Bankhardt, who represents the Cette house of Coudere & Yenn, that, in consequence, he has been forced to withdraw from several purchases of wine, and that he will have to relinquish buying in this market.

I desire to call your attention to a dispatch published in the daily newspapers of San Francisco, on the 1st inst., regarding:—

"A recent cable dispatch said that the new French prohibitive duty on Spanish wines originated in a movement in Spain, which had for its object the seeking in America of an increased market for the wine product of Spain. *Los Noreddales*, of New York, was the first paper to publish in regard to the movement, detailed information, which was taken from the *Madrid* papers. *El Liberal* on December 15th expressed the belief that the Government at Washington was favorably disposed towards the conclusion of a commercial agreement, including not only Spain, but also her Colonial provinces. "According to our information," adds *El Liberal*, the Government of the Republic will propose as a standing point for negotiations, the free entrance into Spain of corn, flour, lard and pork, and in exchange it will grant absolute freedom to Spanish wines of all kinds imported into the United States."

This proposition, as concerns wines, is of more moment to California than to any other state in the Union, though it affects large producing classes in Ohio, Western New York, Missouri, and other eastern states.

As the representative Board of the viticulturists of this state, we most urgently protest against any such admission of Spanish wines free of duty into this country.

The viticulturists of California have been suffering under a commercial depression of five years duration, due to over-production, and have made a long and hard struggle for the markets of this country. They have so far succeeded that today not to exceed one gallon in ten of wine drank in the United States, is of foreign origin. This is amply proved by the Report of the last census, and the statistics of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department.

Today, we have the American market well in hand. The consumption is constantly growing and there are good prospects for an immediate revival in prices, which have been so low for five years that there is scarcely a wine vineyardist in California whose vineyard is not mortgaged. Now comes along this proposal, which, if adopted, will deprive us of a large share of the markets of New Orleans, New York and Chicago, and continue the work of ruining this industry, already well advanced by five years of depression.

A more disastrous proposition at this juncture, and one better calculated to deprive us of our home market, could not have been made; unless it were a proposal for absolute free trade in wines with France. And indeed it is doubtful if free trade with that country (pernicious as it would be) would injure us for the moment as much. Under the new tariff the French merchants and blenders will be largely precluded from drawing on Spain for supplies; and France does not now produce sufficient wine to meet the home demand. On the contrary, Spain will now have an enormous quantity of wine heretofore shipped to France, to dispose of elsewhere.

I have the statistics of the imports of wine from Spain into France in 1890. They show that Spain sent to France in that

year the enormous total of 8,002,502 hectolitres of wine (or more than 200,000,000 American gallons) while the total of American consumption is not more than 40,000,000 gallons. The Spanish producers who are, by the French tariff, deprived of all or part of their market in France, can simply flood this country with cheap wines, if the duty of fifty cents per gallon is taken off, and to the exclusion of our own production.

It is hoped by all in the industry that the report that one of the most important industries of the state is thus jeopardized, is unfounded.

Again referring you to the letter of the 28th ult., I desire to call your attention to the following article translated from the *Deutsche Nachrichten* of December 8th.

"This time it was impossible in the new treaty (of Germany) with Italy to insist upon the former import duty on bulk wines. All that we could do was to make the change comparatively unimportant in reducing the duty from 24 to 20 marks per kilogramme, and to avoid an earnest encouragement of the ready bar and table wines. But we could not avoid the reduction for packed and fresh grapes from 10 to 4 marks, and had to accept for natural red wines and must for red wines (containing a minimum quantity of alcohol, and respective saccharine in musts, as well as dry extract) for the purpose of blending under Government control, the new duty of only 10 marks. The reduction to 10 marks for wine exclusively for distilling purposes is in the interest of our (German) cognac distilleries, as the home production does not furnish them sufficient material, and foreign wines do not permit their conversion into brandy on account of the high import duty (20 to 24 marks.) In fact this duty, in connection with special distillery license, amounts to more per gallon of brandy than the present import duty on foreign grape spirits. The Government hopes that the inducements given to the import of packed or pressed fresh grapes, and red wines and red must for blending purposes may somewhat discourage the manufacture of artificial wines, now done on a large scale in Germany, and may cause a better development of the wine trade in blended native and foreign wines. As the small quantity of our native red wines forced us to look to foreign products to cover the demands of our market, it would be quite an advantage if we could cover the demand by import of raw or blend material instead of the importation of mixed and manufactured foreign wines."

(Signed)

Very truly yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

The receipt of both of these communications has been acknowledged and Mr. Blaine has promised to use the material when occasion arises. Drafts of both were also sent to Senator Felton and Congressman McKenna who have promised to keep the letters constantly before the State Department.

DON'T BUY A PIANO, ORGAN OR ANY OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENT without first writing to or visiting Rollier & Chase, 25, 28 & 30 O'Farrell St., above Grant Avenue, San Francisco, the largest and oldest dealers in this line on the coast. They have all grades of instruments and sell very close for cash or on installments. This is an old reliable firm that has a gilt edge reputation made by honest dealing, and always guaranteeing satisfaction.

BETTER PROSPECTS AHEAD.

The wine business in this section in 1891, to most people engaged in it, was a losing game, so to speak. For several years the spirits of the vineyardists have been buoyed up in the hope that next year would be better; but year after year passed and each year saw the prices lower, until the cost of production exceeded the returns and the grower with his thousands of dollars invested and his year of labor thrown in, saw himself at the end of the year with less for the investment than a skilled mechanic would get working for one dollar per day, and board and clothe himself.

This was the condition of the grower at the end of the '91 vintage and it is not to be wondered at that in the "calmness born of despair" he fully decided either to dig up his vines and grow something else or see if something could not be done to put the business in a better shape. The foregoing will apply to the small wine maker as well as the grape grower, as the business is inseparable.

The old saw about the "turn in the tide of the affairs of men" will apply here very well, as all engaged in the business are fully agreed that the conditions now are more favorable for a change for the better than for many years past. Inasmuch as the Wine Dealers Association of San Francisco holds the key to the situation its members should be the first to act.

All the large dealers are well equipped for business with fine, large warehouses well stocked with cooperage, and a fair stock of wine on hand, all of which having been accumulated during the past few depressing years to the growers in this industry. It would seem only fair that they should cease cutting each others throats in the open market, make a decent, remunerative price for their wine throughout the world and then voluntarily offer to the grower a living price for his wines and brandy. Very few growers care to enter the market as wine merchants, and would be fairly well satisfied with a medium profit on their investment. But, self protection is the first law of nature, and the conditions being so favorable, with a good healthy demand for our wines and brandies, a small surplus stock on hand in the State and the decrease of acreage of vines from well known causes, the time is ripe for a change. Much more could be said right here about this, but it is better left unsaid at present. For ourselves we have little to complain of. Our jobbing trade for '91 was very satisfactory, cleaning us out entirely of some of our old bottle ripe goods, and with but little effort on our part we find our trade growing and at good paying prices.

H. A. Merriam

Los Gatos, Cal., January 14, 1892.



122 SANSOME STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

F. A. HABER,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WORLD FOR THE

Table Wines and Fine Brandies

GROWN and BOTTLED at the Celebrated

INGLENOOK VINEYARD.

OF RUTHERFORD, NAPA CO. CAL.

Also Makes a Specialty of Handling Only the Choicest Vintages of Dry and Sweet Wines Produced in California.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM PRODUCERS AS WELL AS DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES.



KENTUCKY CLUB

HAND MADE
SOUR MASH.

DISTILLED BY
DAVISS COUNTY DISTILLING CO.
OWENSBORO, KY.

SHORT



DO NOT FORGET THE

HORN

GLENMORE

DISTILLED BY
GLENMORE DISTILLING CO.

R. MONARCH, PRES.
OWENSBORO, KY.

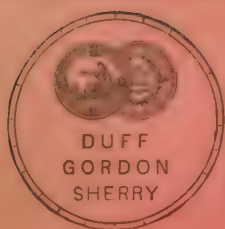
Our Cooperage is our own manufacture.

OUTS AND PROOF GUARANTEED

Goods delivered F. O. B. either Boat or Cars.

We have spared neither effort nor expense to make "GLENMORE" the finest early maturing Sour-Mash Whiskey ever produced in Kentucky and the flattering recognition extended to that brand by the trade is proof enough to us that our efforts have been crowned with entire success.

GLENMORE DISTILLING CO.



CHAS. MEINECKE & CO.,

IMPORTERS.

314 Sacramento Street,

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST FOR

Deutz & Goldferrman, A. Champagne.
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Duff Gordon & Co., Port St. Marys. Fine Sherries.
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 Haussmann Junr., Traben. Mosel Wines.
 Gebr. Macholl, Munich. Kirschwasser.

Genoveva. Natural Sparkling Mineral Water.
 Royal Prussian Springs. Selters Water.
 Rakoczy Bitler Water Co., Budapest. Mineral Water.
 Moore & Sinnott, Philadelphia. Whiskies.
 A. Chevallier-Appert. Paris Wine Finings.
 A. Boake Roberts & Co., London. Wine Finings.
 J. J. W. Peters, Hamburg. Cherry Cordial.
 Standard Mineral Water Co., Liverpool. Ginger Ale.
 Prune Juice Extract. Batavia Arrack.
 St. Croix Rum. Medford Rum, Etc., Etc.



SWAN GIN.



Boord's Old Tom Gin.



TRIPLE FLAVOR GIN.

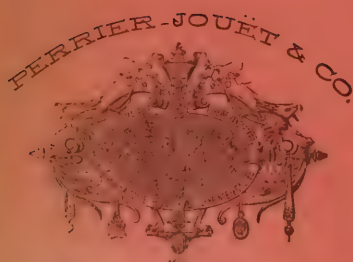
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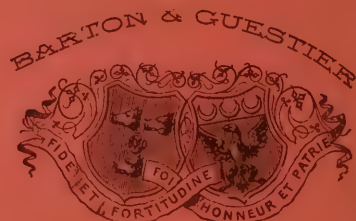
DE RUSSIE

BORDEAUX

BOUCHARD PÈRE & FILS



Beaune Cotz d'Or.



Bordeaux.

W. B. CHAPMAN,
 AGENT AND IMPORTER,
 123 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Chicago Department.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHICAGO, January 10, 1892.

The year 1891 has closed, and with it goes into the past one of the most quiet eras in the history of the liquor business in the city of Chicago. There is nothing to relieve the almost dead level of the market in every respect from 1st of January to 31st of December. The demand has been a sort of hand to mouth affair, as there was no reason why the dealer should burden himself with any surplusage when he was fairly sure that he could get all he wanted at any time and at no advance over ruling prices. And yet it is a fact that the total amount of sales during the year are fully up to former years, and as a whole the trade has been as good and the general feeling even better than formerly.

Falling into a retrospective mood, *Mida's Criterion* says: "The only drawback that still remains is that collections have not come in as promptly as could have been wished. But this is due to the cardinal defect in the system itself, by selling to retailers on longer time and in greater quantities than their business should justify. To distillers the year has been anything but satisfactory. The high price of grain this year and the consequent higher cost of goods as against lower cost last year, was sufficient to place them at a serious disadvantage. To this is added the utter apathy on the part of the trade to buy their '91s. Fortunately the number of business failures has been few and the amounts not serious."

What is in store for the trade during the year just entered upon cannot be foretold. There is nothing that would cause one to believe that any marked change in the market would occur during the year. The present trade is healthy enough but not rushing, and as long as it gets no worse than it is there will be nothing to seriously object to.

So far as the wine trade is concerned, there is no sort of doubt but that it will be the best year that has ever been experienced. That is a statement that is sure to be true in any event, almost, for the business is on the increase very markedly all the time, and the coming year will surely witness the usual growth. But it will do more. It will see the California wine business come to the front as it has never done before. The pioneering is nearly all done now and the dealers are beginning to feel like old settlers, and the people are coming to look upon California wine as an old neighbor, and one they somehow like better and better as they come to get better acquainted with it.

Dealers all along the line tell me that they have never had such a holiday trade as they have had this year. One gentleman told me that in an experience of some six years he had never had anything that approximated the business he had done this year during the holidays. The truth is that all well-to-do people who are not "temperance" in their notions, do not think their table is set fit for company unless it is graced with a bottle of California wine. Ladies are also getting into the custom of serving a glass of wine with a piece of cake to their callers, and in that way it is finding its way into many houses where a few years ago the people would not have thought of such a thing as having wine in the home at all. It is the old story of the garden of Eden over again. All their lives these good people have been told not to "look upon the wine when it was red, when it gave its color in the cup, for at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." "In the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die." Then along came the slick-tongued California wine man and said: "Our wine hath no bite like a serpent and no sting like an adder." "Ye shall not surely die." And when the people looked upon the wine that it was good to drink, that it was pleasant to the taste and a beverage to be greatly desired because it was pure and unadulterated and true to label, they took it from the wily dealer and did drink, and then gave it to their neighbor and they too drank and were

loud in its praise, and in turn gave it to their neighbors, till the fame thereof has gone abroad throughout the land. And the shelds therefor find their way into the coffers of the men who live on the vineclad hills and in the sun-kissed valleys of California, and all is well, and all are happy this gladsome New Year.

Speaking of women drinking wine reminds me of the fact that they are getting to be good buyers of it as well. They are not all of them up to the terminology of the business yet but they are getting there real swift. I saw one lady taking a lesson the other day while I was waiting for the good man of the shop to come in. A lady called and asked for "Dry Tokay." O yes, replied the suave dealer, I can give you an elegant "Dry Tokay." "I wish you would tell me what is meant by the term 'Dry Tokay,'" said the woman. "O, certainly," quoth the dealer. "It is called 'Dry Tokay' because of the fact that the grapes are picked and partly dried before they are crushed and made into wine." "O, now I understand the whole thing perfectly," said the lady, and taking a bottle of conglomerate wine, mixed for the occasion, she left, a very wise and happy woman.

A. M. Bergevin & Co., representing the Eisen Vineyard Co. and C. Carpy & Co., report that they have sold 200 packages of wine during the last month, and have an offer now for 100 packages of '91 at about ten cents above the ruling price. These packages are barrels halves and ten-gallon kegs. The two latter are preferred by the trade here. They have already sold 5,000 gallons of '91 Port at an advance over current prices. They believe in giving the best of goods and in getting round figures for them, and they are on the highway to success. People want the goods, and price cuts no figure where the quality is right.

Brother Mida has bound a little four-page fac simile of the first number of the *Criterion* in the current issue of that wonderful paper of his. This little first number was issued only eight years ago, but it has grown into a giant of fabulous proportions. Much more may it grow and prosper, and long may its genial editor and proprietor be spared to stand at the helm.

Captain Shillaber has returned from California and reports the outlook as bright in the portions of the State which he visited.

The American Wine Consumers' Association, of Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are: H. C. Hunsberger, Sigismund de Mihalka and Michael Kelsch.

Charges of extensive, but clumsy infringements of trade marks for a particular brand of Canadian whisky are made in a bill filed in the United States Circuit Court recently by Hiram Walker & Sons, of Walkerville, Ont., against Simon Ignatz and Samuel Hasterlik, whisky dealers of this city. The complainant alleges that it has a plant and business at Walkerville worth \$4,000,000, and has manufactured a particular brand of whisky called "Canadian Club," which name is on the bottle. The whisky is alleged to be distilled under the supervision of the Internal Revenue Department of the Canadian Government, and the Commissioner of the department places his certificate on each bottle telling the age of the liquor. The bottles also have other trade marks upon them. The defendants, it is alleged, have copied the trade mark and inserted alleged certificates as to the age of their whisky in the stoppers of bottles, but the name of the Internal Revenue Commissioner is given as A. C. Green. The bill says there is no Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the name of Green in Canada and never has been. Then, too, the allegation is made that the defendants use the name of the Montreal Distilling Company on their labels, when the fact is there are no distilleries at all in Montreal. The entire label, however, it is claimed, is so much like that of the complainant company that it serves to deceive customers and create confusion to the whisky trade and injure the regulation of the complainant.

Proper damages and an order staying the alleged infringement are asked.

FOR SALE.

Imported champagne bottles, quarts and pints, in lots to suit buyers. Apply at 839-849 Folsom street.

CARPY'S BIG CELLARS.

The Uncle Sam winery and distillery at Napa is one of the largest and most conveniently arranged establishments of the kind in the State, and the vast quantity of wine constantly stored in them shows how extensive the firm's business is. Every vintage several hundred thousand gallons are made and stored away in good sound cooperage to age before being placed on the market. The buildings which cover more than an entire block in Napa city, are situated on the banks of the river and in this lies one of the secrets of Carpy & Co's flattering success. At the rear of the building is built a good substantial wharf and schooners and small vessels can lie there in safety and receive or discharge their cargoes. In wishing to ship wine from this cellar it does not have to be loaded on wagons, then hauled to the depot, put into a car and return for another load, but the vessel lying in waiting at the wharf is filled with empty puncheons, a hose run from the tanks and with but very little labor and in nearly as short a time as it takes to tell it the little steamer is ready for her journey and when the tide rolls in she is on her way and is soon in port. Such means of transport is certainly a great advantage and it not only saves the expense of cartage and higher rate for transportation, but the loading is accomplished in less than half the time.

Carpy & Co., recently purchased the complete plant, formerly known as the Pacific Wine Company of San Jose, by which purchase they have acquired a plant equal to the combined capacity of their two Napa wineries. They thus have facilities for handling the largest quantities of wine of any house in the State. The above purchase was made necessary by their increasing business. Their Napa wineries are busy places. A large force of men is constantly at work caring for and shipping wine. During the vintage a very large number of men find employment at the Uncle Sam cellar, which is a great help to Napa city.

The main offices are at 513-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco, and at that place the head of the firm is nearly always to be found, personally looking after the selling of his wines, which have for themselves a national reputation. Carpy & Co., do not confine themselves to selling, but buy wine from others and if it is not ready to be placed on the market it is shipped to one of their cellars, either at San Jose or Napa, and properly treated and aged. Carpy & Co., enjoy the enviable reputation of being a firm the honesty of which is unquestioned. They are meeting with great success in the wine business and are constantly doing a great deal for the wine industry of California.—*St. Helena Star.*

A PEEP AT INGLENOOK.

On passing through Rutherford you will notice a fine avenue leading to a large and imposing stone cellar at the base of a small hill, distant about half a mile. This is the property of Captain G. Niebaum, a member of a large seal fur company and Russian vice-Consul for San Francisco. A beautiful drive leads from the cellar around the hill to his palatial residence, which is situated on a prominent spot surrounded by a large lawn, embellished by numerous plants, various kinds of shrubbery and an extensive fish pond.

The cellar is one of the finest structures of the kind to be found in the United States, if not in the world. On entering it the visitor is surprised at the fine finishings and extreme cleanliness noticeable in every department. Captain Niebaum claims that the making of wine is similar to that of butter and cleanliness is the first and most important thing to promote success.

None of his wines are allowed to go on the market before they are three years old. He has agencies established in almost every prominent city in the United States and is unable to keep up with the demand for his wines.

Directly in front of the large cellar is his distillery fitted up with the finest machinery obtainable, and he has made a great reputation by the excellence of the brandy he manufactures.

He takes great pride in the wine business, it being a diversion for him, and is doing more than any other man to promote the interests of the industry in this State. He is continually experimenting and possesses a vast amount of valuable and useful knowledge pertaining to wine making. His vineyard contains nothing but the finest varieties of grapes.

The gentleman spends the greater part of his time with his

family at his beautiful country estate, personally attending to most of his extensive business.

Captain Niebaum has recently purchased the estate adjoining his own, 155 acres of which belonged to Mrs. Pritchard and 33 acres to L. A. Pritchard. It makes a splendid addition to what is and has been, one of the finest places in the State.—*St. Helena Star.*

Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., January 8, 1892.

Editor Wine and Spirit Review—DEAR SIR: Referring to my last communication I wish to call to your attention that the corrector has made an error by changing the result on December 16th to ten per cent. saccharine in place of nine and six-tenths degrees saccharine. If saccharine had not been consumed alcohol could not have been created. My letter stated the result, that four-tenths degrees of saccharine disappeared or fermented and three-tenths per cent. of alcohol substituted.

Yours respectfully,
F. T. EISEN.

GRUNFELD THE PIANIST.

Alfred Grunfeld had made the artistic success of the musical season. There is a unanimous feeling that he is the greatest pianist that has come to this country since Rubinstein. His success is so complete that he is booked for a large number of engagements in all parts of the country, extending to the Pacific coast.

We are pleased to note that he expresses an unqualified preference for pianos of American manufacture. He accords a full moiety of his triumphs to the Knabe pianos which he has used at all his concerts.—*Judge, New York, Dec. 26, 1891.*

KOLB & DENHARD,

California Champagnes,
Whisky, Gin,
Mineral Waters, Etc.



Imported
Champagnes, Wines
and Liquors.

Old Nonpareil Rye & Bourbon Whisky

CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDIES,

OFFICE AND VAULTS, 420-426 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
Telephone No. 5096.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

NICHOLAS RATH & CO.

30 South William Street, New York.

— Sole Manufacturers of the —

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PRUNE JUICE.

N. B.—Imitations Bearing Similar Names are Useless
as Substitutes.

California Wine Growers' Union

PURE CALIFORNIA

Wines and Brandies,

Cor. Sutter & Grant Ave, San Francisco, Cal.

WINE QUESTION IN FRANCE.

Commercial Agent Walter T. Griffen, at Limoges, presents some new phases of what has been called the wine question in France. A special interest had arisen in this subject, as higher duties on imported wines were being discussed in the French Chamber of Deputies.

France has to face an unpleasant fact. The production of wine has fallen from 70,000,000 hectoliters to just about one third that amount; for example in 1875 the yield was 78,202,000 hectoliters, which was an increase of more than 8,000,000 hectoliters over the preceding year, while to-day the vintage varies between 23,000,000 and 27,000,000 hectoliters per annum. This enormous deficiency has been brought about by phylloxera, black rot and other cryptogamous diseases, and in spite of the most vigorous efforts and great energy of the proprietors in fighting these maladies French viticulturists are becoming discouraged. In 1880 the area planted in vines was 2,204,459 hectares. With all their care only 1,816,544 hectares are devoted to vineyards now, a decrease of nearly 400,000 hectares under cultivation. But in spite of the decrease in the production of French wine the commerce in wine has been very active, as merchants have bought so largely abroad that importations have risen from 500,000 hectoliters in 1878 to 10,519,000 hectoliters in 1890.

On the other hand, French merchants made every exertion to supply their foreign customers with "genuine" (or other) French wines, which has given rise to the new industry of blending or cutting wines, by which the body of the blend is of the lighter variety of wine, while stronger wines or spirits are used to give the necessary strength.

The argument in favor of these mixtures is that, as it is allowed to use a little cotton in making silk cloth, so it is permissible to use these cheap wines to mix with others in order to make a product within the reach of all. The wine merchants who supply the home market and also export are bitterly opposing the augmentation of customs duties on foreign wines brought into the country, but the owners of the well-known and famous chateau vineyards are seeking very strongly to increase the tariff, in order, as they say, "to fight against adulterations and falsifications."

Exportations of French wines to the United States since the new tariff has gone into effect, according to Mr. Griffen, have fallen from 257,000 hectoliters to 47,000 hectoliters, while, on the contrary, the French wine trade with England, where there is a more favorable tariff, has risen from 66,000 hectoliters (export) to 400,000 hectoliters.

YEASTS AND WINE FLAVORS.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Science, according to a report in the *Gazette du Brasseur*, a curious communication was made. A wine grower, H. de Meynot, fermented in some vessels at St. Emilion, and from which he has withdrawn the wine of the district, the juice of grapes which came from a vineyard he owned in the Dordogne. He noticed that the wine from these grapes, although they were all grown in the Dordogne district, possessed some altogether new qualities, including the bouquet of the wines of St. Emilion. It was in 1888 that de Meynot discovered this fact: since this date he has more closely investigated the matter, and the result is the communication which has been made to the Academy of Sciences.

Transplanted to the Dordogne, the vines coming from Medoc do not produce grapes loaded with yeasts which are peculiar to the vines of the Dordogne. The same may be said of the black Burgundy grape, the principal crop of the vineyards of the Bourgogne, which transplanted and cultivated in the centre of France, gives thick, beady wines, but absolutely without the bouquet peculiar to the wines of Bourgogne. Thus, as appears from the work of H. de Meynot, the bouquet of a wine depends, not upon the vine which produces it, but upon the yeast which determines the fermentation of the must. It follows that the yeast of the vines of Bourgogne is not found upon the vines when they are cultivated in the neighborhood of the Mediterranean, and that it

is not transportable with the vine stocks.

An experiment has been suggested to H. de Meynot which should give some useful indications. He has caused to be spread at the roots of his vines in the Dordogne, fresh dregs from his vessels at St. Emilion. It is possible that these dregs will throw out before winter some spores of yeast which will modify the bouquet of the wine made from the vines of the vineyards of the Dordogne.

Buchanan's Circular.

Production of whisky in the State of Kentucky for the month of November, 1891:

Second District.....	199,424 gallons.
Fifth ".....	380,510 "
Sixth ".....	227,448 "
Seventh ".....	42,321 "
Eighth ".....	9,036 "

858,738 gallons.

Production for November, 1890.....2,035,959 "

Withdrawals of whisky in the State of Kentucky for the month of November, 1891:

	1889	1880	1891	1892	Total.
2nd District.....	70,789	37,381	27,303	147,616	285,089 gals.
5th ".....	211,577	381,471	290,588	83,515	967,151 "
6th ".....	51,543	101,079	103,245	21,681	277,548 "
7th ".....	82,260	73,782	60,100	2,988	219,130 "
8th ".....	119,732	144,531	10,911	740	275,914 "

535,901 738,244 492,147 256,540 2,022,832 gals.

Stock of whisky remaining in bond in the State of Kentucky, November 30, 1891:

	1889	1890	1891	1892	Total.
2nd District.....	1,187,818	3,375,020	2,498,099	97,440	7,158,377 gals.
5th ".....	4,694,686	9,983,133	12,649,235	300,441	27,627,555 "
6th ".....	715,362	2,753,367	3,418,399	220,227	7,107,355 "
7th ".....	2,370,255	3,081,255	4,835,123	51,876	12,338,555 "
8th ".....	2,134,564	3,432,169	3,457,136	44,828	13,068,697 "

11,102,665 26,625,004 28,857,918 714,812 67,301,399 gals.

NOTE.—Of the production for November, 1891, in Second District, 156,426 gallons were spirits: in Fifth District, 83,121 gallons were spirits.

Of the withdrawals for November, in Second District, 138,426 gallons were spirits: in Fifth District, 83,121 gallons were spirits.

Approximate stock by months of production of crop 1889 whisky remaining in bond Dec. 31, 1891.	Must be exported on or before	Must be tax-paid on or before
Oct., 1888.....	35,481 gals.	5th Nov., 1891.
Nov., ".....	255,762 "	5th Dec., " "
Dec., ".....	643,421 "	5th Jan., 1892.
Jan., 1889.....	1,022,233 "	5th Feb., " "
Feb., ".....	1,324,417 "	5th Mar., " "
Mar., ".....	1,667,395 "	5th Apr., " "
Apr., ".....	1,920,232 "	5th May, " "
May, ".....	2,467,095 "	5th June, " "
June, ".....	1,175,993 "	5th July, " "
	10,492,029 gallons.	5th Sept., " "

GEORGE C. BUCHANAN.

Louisville, Ky., January 9, 1892.

RECENT REGULATIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1891. }

To Collectors of Internal Revenue:—Hereafter neither a distiller, rectifier, nor wholesale liquor dealer will be accepted as surety on the bond of any gauger, storekeeper, or storekeeper gauger; and each collector is hereby instructed to give due notice of this order in his district, and in his certificate on the back of every bond, as to the sufficiency of the sureties, to add briefly a statement that neither of them is engaged in any occupation herein referred to.

Collectors are further instructed that hereafter they should not accept as surety on the bonds of their deputies, any distiller, rectifier, liquor dealer, brewer, manufacturer of tobacco, snuff or cigars, or manufacturer of oleomargarine.

JOHN W. MASON, Commissioner.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The German Savings and Loan Society, 526 California Street.

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1891, A DIVIDEND HAS been declared at the rate of five and four-tenths (5 4/10) per cent per annum on Term Deposits, and four and one-half (4 1/2) per cent per annum on Ordinary Deposits payable on and after SATURDAY, January 2, 1892. GEO. TOURNY, Secretary.

CULBERT & TAYLOR,

39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS IN AMERICA.

***** Represent the Leading Agencies of the World *****

DO NOT HANDLE CHEAP GOODS, BUT THE BEST AT LOW FIGURES.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

ROUYER, GUILLET & Co., COGNAC.....BRANDIES
PEDRO DOMECQ & Co., JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA.....SHERRIES
COSSART, GORDON & Co., MADEIRA.....MADEIRAS
SILVA & COSENS, OPORTO.....PORTS
A. LALANDE & Co., BORDEAUX.....CLARETS, ETC
A. PASSIER, BEAUNE.....BURGUNDIES
WILHELM PANIZZA, MAINZ.....RHINE WINES
MARTINI & ROSSI, TURIN.....VERMOUTH
I. & V. FLORIO, MARSALA.....MARSALAS

PETER F. HEERING, COPENHAGEN.....CHERRY CORDIAL
REIN & Co., MALAGA.....MALAGAS
JOSE BOULE, TARRAGONA.....TARRAGONAS
A. BRONDUM & SON, COPENHAGEN.....ACQUAVIT
JOHN JAMESON & SON, DUBLIN.....IRISH WHISKEY
THE ARDBEG DISTILLERY Co., ISLAY.....SCOTCH WHISKEY
CHAS. TANQUERAY & Co., LONDON.....OLD TOM GIN
F. H. GODSELL, LONDON.....JAMAICA RUMS
R. L. MOORE & Co., ST. CROIX.....ST. CROIX RUMS

A LARGE LINE OF ALL GOODS CARRIED IN BOND IN N. Y.

EMPIRE PRUNE JUICE.
THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED TO BLENDERS OF WHISKY.



Positively No Precipitation. Guaranteed not to Cloud.

THESE STATEMENTS BACKED UP BY THE GOODS.

HIGH QUALITY AND FULL VALUE FORCES IT TO THE FRONT.

USED BY THE LEADING BLENDERS OF AMERICA.

CULBERT & TAYLOR,

SOLE AGENTS.

39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

[The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

PRICES PER CASE.	
QUARTS.	PINTS.
O. V. Chablis.....	6.00 7.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.25
Gutedel.....	4.50 5.25
Cabernet Blend, Claret.....	6.00 6.75
Burgundy.....	6.00 6.75
Zinfandel, Claret.....	4.50 5.25
Port.....	6.00 6.75
Sherry.....	6.00 6.75
Madeira.....	6.00 6.75
Malaga.....	6.00 6.75
Sweet Muscatel.....	6.00 6.75
Chateau d'Orleans, Claret.....	12.00 13.00

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,
Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.

Traminer, 82.....	\$ 5.00 \$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82.....	6.00 7.00
Burgundy, 84.....	6.00 7.00
Zinfandel, 83.....	5.00 6.00

I. DE TURK,
212 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Port, 1884.....	\$ 6.00
Port, 1886.....	4.00
Dry Sherry, 1884.....	6.00
Dry Sherry, 1886.....	4.00
Angelica, 1884.....	4.50
Tokay, 1884.....	8.00
Zinfandel, 1884.....	3.50
Burgundy, 84.....	4.00
Riesling, 1885.....	4.00
Gutedel, 1884.....	4.50
Hock, 1885.....	3.50
Brandy, 1882.....	12.00

SAN GABRIEL WINE CO.,
Ramona, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Riesling.....	\$ 4.75 \$ 5.75
Gutedel.....	4.75 5.75
Port.....	5.50
Angelica.....	5.50
Muscatel.....	5.50
Sherry.....	6.00
Brandy, 1882.....	12.00

LOS GATOS & SARATOGA WINE CO.,
1227 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

Zinfandel.....	\$ 3.50 \$ 4.50
Sauterne.....	4.00 5.00
Brandy.....	9.00
Port.....	5.00 6.00
Sweet Muscatel.....	5.00 6.00
Grape Cordial.....	6.50 7.50

JOSEPH MELTZER & CO.,
504 and 506 Market street, San Francisco.

Claret, 1886.....	\$3.00
Zinfandel, 1885.....	4.00
Burgundy, 1885.....	4.00
Hock, 1885.....	3.50
Riesling, 1885.....	4.00
Riesling, Johannisberger, 1884.....	5.00
Gutedel, 1884.....	4.50
Somlari Hungarian Type, 1885.....	3.50
Szatzmari.....	3.50
Szegszardi Feher Hun Type.....	4.00
Port, 1884.....	5.00
Sherry, 1885.....	6.00
Angelica and Sweet Mouth.....	4.50
Mad'a Malaga & Sw't To'y's 84.....	5.00
Brandy, 1883.....	12.00
1885.....	10.00

BECK, PYHRE & CO.,
108 O'Farrell street, San Francisco.

Santa Rosa Zinfandel '86.....	\$5.00
Santa Clara Cabernet, '87.....	4.50
Superior Medoc, '84.....	6.00
St. Helena Hock '86.....	3.50
Gutedel (Chasselas), '86.....	4.50
Traminer, '82.....	5.50
Sauterne (silver leaf).....	6.00
Faute Sauterne (gold leaf).....	7.00
California Cognacs.....	
*Silver Bronze Leaf.....	8.00
*Red.....	10.00
*Green.....	12.00

INGLENOK WINES.
F. A. Haber, agent, 122 Sansome St., S. F.

Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1885.....	\$3.50
Zinfandel.....	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1885.....	5.50
Burgundy type.....	5.50
Sauterne dry, Sauvignon Vert '85.....	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1885.....	4.50
Hock, Rheinish type.....	6.00
Burger, Chablis type.....	5.00
Riesling, Johannisberg type.....	0.50
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.	
None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor—each bottle bears the legal pure wine stamp.	

CAL. WINE GROWER'S UNION,
Cor. Sutter and Grant ave. San Francisco.

EL QUITO VINEYARD.	
Riesling.....	\$ 3.00 \$ 4.00
Claret.....	3.00 4.00

FRESNO VINEYARD CO.

Burger.....	\$ 3.50 \$ 4.50
Claret.....	3.50 4.50
Angelica.....	5.50 6.50
Sherry.....	5.50 6.50
Cognac Brandy.....	10.00 11.00
Claret, St. Hubert Vineyard.....	\$ 8.00 \$ 9.00
Sauterne.....	8.00 9.00
Cognac.....	12.00 13.00

C. CARPY & CO.,
511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

La Loma, Grand Medoc.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00 6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00 6.00
Riesling.....	4.00 5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Sherry, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Port, 1882.....	8.00 9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00 13.00

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY,
11 and 13 First Street, San Francisco.

Hock.....	\$ 3.50 \$ 4.50
Gutedel.....	4.00 5.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50 5.50
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Private Stock Claret.....	5.00 6.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 5.00
Port, (old).....	4.50
Angelica.....	4.50
Sherry.....	4.50
Brandy, 1881.....	15.00
Brandy, 1887.....	8.00
Private Stock Burgundy.....	7.00 8.00
Private Stock Sauterne.....	8.00 9.00
Vine Cliff Claret.....	15.00
Private Stock Hock.....	3.00 6.00

TO-KALON VINEYARD,
JAS. L. DAVIS Sole Agent,
308 California St., San Francisco.

Reising Johannisberg.....	5.00 6.00
" "Chronicle".....	4.50 5.50
" ".....	4.00 5.00
Sauterne, "J. L. D.".....	6.00 7.00
" Haut.....	4.50 5.50
Chablis.....	4.00 5.00
Nebuloso.....	4.00 5.00
Cabernet.....	5.00 6.00
Burgundy.....	5.00 6.00
Beclan.....	5.00 6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
St. Laurent.....	8.00 9.00
La Granada.....	8.00 9.00
Lazrine.....	7.00 8.00
Nebuloso.....	7.50 8.50
La Grand Claret.....	12.50 13.50
Madeira.....	5.00 6.00
Malaga.....	5.00 6.00
Muscatel.....	5.00 6.00
Angelica.....	5.00 6.00
Tokay.....	5.00 6.00
Sweet To-Kalon.....	6.50 7.50
Sherry, Dry.....	5.00 6.00
Port, 1876.....	12.00 13.00
" 1883.....	6.00 7.00
" 1886.....	4.00 5.00
Grape Brandy.....	9.00 10.00
" 1884.....	8.00 9.00
Blackberry Brandy.....	10.00 11.00
Strawberry.....	9.00 10.00
Cognac.....	14.00 15.00
" 1885.....	12.00 13.00

KUHL'S, SCHWARKE & CO.,
123 Sutter street, San Francisco.

Zinfandel.....	\$ 3.25 \$ 4.25
Zinfandel.....	4.00 5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 5.00
Sauterne.....	3.50 7.00
Port, Old.....	6.00
Old Sherry.....	6.00

GEORGE WEST & SON,
Stockton, Cal.

Brandy, 1879.....	\$20.00
Brandy, 1883.....	15.00
Brandy, 1885.....	15.00
Frontignan.....	9.00
Sherry.....	9.00
Port (old).....	12.00
Port.....	6.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.
A. G. Chauche Livermore,
Office and Depot, 613-617 Front St., S. F.

Quarts. Pints.	
Sauterne.....	\$6.00 \$7.00
Haut Sauterne.....	7.00 8.00
Claret, Table.....	4.00 5.00
A Claret, F.....	9.00
Retour d'Europe.....	
AA Claret, V.....	9.00
Retour d'Europe.....	
Zinfandel.....	3.00 4.00
Burgundy.....	9.00 10.00

KOHLER & FROHLING,
601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

Riesling.....	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50 4.00
Gutedel.....	4.50 5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75 4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50 5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00
Sherry.....	7.50
Angelica.....	6.00
Muscatel.....	6.00
Madeira.....	6.00
Malaga.....	6.00
Brandy.....	10.00

C. HOLTUM & CO.,
100-102 First street, San Francisco.

Branch, 665 Market Street.	
Zinfandel, 1884.....	\$3.00
Burgundy.....	3.25
Riesling.....	3.25
Riesling, Marcobrunner, 1883.....	5.25
Gutedel, 1884.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	4.00
Port Old (Fresno Co.), 1882.....	6.00
Port, 1885.....	4.00
Sherry, Dry, 1884.....	4.00
Sherry, Old (Fresno Co.), '82.....	6.00
Angelica, 1885 (Los Ang's Co).....	4.00
Muscatel (Fresno Co.), 1885.....	5.50
Tokay, 1884.....	5.00
Mt. Vineyard, 1885.....	4.00
Madeira and Malaga, 1885.....	5.50
Pineapple wines.....	11.00
Brandy, 1882.....	9.00
Brandy, 1885.....	9.00
Strawberry Brandy.....	9.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,
453 Brannan street, San Francisco.

Old Port.....	\$7.00 \$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.00
Madeiras.....	8.00
Malaga.....	8.00
Cognac.....	14.00

Imported Champagnes.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GILDERMANN, AY., CHAMPAGNE.	
Gold Lack Sec. per case.....	\$32.00 \$34.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Magnums.....	
per case.....	31.00
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt 25.50.....	27.50
DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.	
Carte Branche, extra dry, per case.....	21.00 22.00

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

QUARTS. PINTS.	
Pommery Sec.....	\$34.00 \$36.00
MACONDRAY & CO.,	
First and Market streets, San Francisco.	
Louis Roederer Grand Vin Sec. 34.00.....	36.00
" Brut.....	34.00 36.00
" Carte Blanche.....	34.00 36.00

JAS. L. DAVIS
SOLE AGENT,
308 California St., San Francisco.

XER Desbordes & Fils, Dry.....	
Vergenay.....	\$28.00 \$30.00
" Desbordes & Fils, Private Cuvee.....	29.00 31.00

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

Perrier Jouet & Co. "Special" \$33.50.....	\$35.50
" Reserve Dry.....	34.00 36.00
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut.....	34.00 36.00
Half pints "Special" \$42 in cases of 4 doz.	

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Moet & Chandon, White Seal 32.00.....	34.00
" Brut Imperial 37.00.....	39.00

Domestic Champagnes.

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO.,
530 Washington street, San Francisco.

Eclipse.....	\$14.50 \$17.00
Champagne, Eclipse brut.....	14.50 17.00

A. FINKE'S WIDOW,
809 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Gold Seal.....	\$11.50 \$12.00
Gold Seal, Extra Dry.....	12.00 13.00
Nonpareil.....	12.00 13.00
Private Cuvee, Dry.....	11.50 12.00
" Extra Dry.....	12.00 13.00

TO KALON VINEYARD,
H. W. CRABE, OAKVILLE, NAPA COUNTY.

Jas. L. Davis & Co., 308 California st. S. F.	
To-Kalon Sec.....	\$12.00 \$13.00
" Sparkling.....	11.00 12.00

A. WERNER & Co.,
52 Warren street, New York.

Extra Dry.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
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Imported Wines.

WM. WOLFF & CO.,
329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dnbos freres, Bordeaux.)

Chateau de l'Ysle, in casks.....	\$95.00
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(Journu freres, Bordeaux.)

Clarets and Sauternes, per case from.....	\$7.50 to \$30.00
Mignotte-Picard & Co., Chassagne, Cote D'Or wines.....	\$12.00 to 26.00
(Henkell & Co., Mayence.)	
Hock wines from.....	\$7.50 to \$36.00
(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)	
Ports and Sherries in wood, per gallon.....	\$1.75 to \$4.50
Port and Sherries in cases, per case.....	\$8.00 to \$15.00
(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)	
Ports and Sherries in wood from.....	\$1.75 to \$4.50

W. B. CHAPMAN,
123 California street, San Francisco.

RED WINES.
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Quarts.	
Floirac.....	\$ 7.50
Paulliac.....	8.50
St. Julien 1881.....	9.00
St. Estephe 1881.....	9.00
Chateau Lacroix.....	10.00
" du Gallan, 1881.....	10.50
" le Pain, 1878.....	11.50
Pontet Canon, 1881.....	13.50
Chat. Becheville, 1881.....	15.00
Ducre Beauchillon, 1881.....	16.00
Chateau Lagrange, 1878.....	22.00
Brown Cantenac, 1874.....	22.00
Chateau Langoa, 1874.....	24.00
" Leoville, 1878.....	24.50
" Larose, 1874.....	24.50
" Lafite, 1874.....	29.00
" Margaux, 1874.....	29.00
" Latour, 1870.....	32.00

(H. Cuvelier & frere, Bordeaux.)

Paulliac, 1881.....	10.50
Ducasse Grand Puy, 1878.....	16.50
Chateau Bataille, 1881.....	16.50
Chateau La Pointe Pomerol.....	19.50
1878.....	20.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.....	20.50
Cos d'Estourel, 1878.....	22.50
Chat. Larose, 1870.....	22.50
" Beycheville, 1874.....	24.00
Chateau Talbot d'Aux, 1875.....	24.00
Chateau Leoville, 1878.....	24.50
" Latour, 1868.....	30.00
" Margaux, 1881.....	33.00

(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune Cote D'Or.)

Macon, 1884.....	10.50
Pommard, 1884.....	12.50
" 1881.....	15.00
Clos de la Moussie, 1884.....	17.00
Clos de Vougeot, 1887.....	20.00
Chambertin 1881.....	25.00
Romanee, 1884.....	25.00

HENRY BOUCHER & SONS,

134 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sole Agents for C. CHAZALETES TURIN VERMOUTH

The Most Delicious Vermouth Imported.

IMPORTERS OF OLIVE OIL AND OTHER PRODUCE.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

ALLOWANCE OF LOSS ON WHISKY,

ON BASIS OF CARLISLE BILL.

In Bonded Warehouse at the Time of Regauge and Withdrawal.

The maximum allowance for each of the periods named in the case of cask or package of forty or more wine gallons capacity may be stated in tabular form, as follows:

Not to exceed 1 proof-gallon for 2 months or part thereof.

Do.....1½ gals. for more than 2 m'ths and not more than 4 m'ths	Do.....2½ do.....do.....4 do.....do.....do.....6 do.....do	Do.....3 do.....do.....do.....6 do.....do.....do.....8 do.....do	Do.....3½ do.....do.....do.....10 do.....do.....do.....12 do.....do	Do.....4 do.....do.....do.....12 do.....do.....do.....15 do.....do	Do.....4½ do.....do.....do.....15 do.....do.....do.....18 do.....do	Do.....5 do.....do.....do.....18 do.....do.....do.....21 do.....do	Do.....5½ do.....do.....do.....21 do.....do.....do.....24 do.....do	Do.....6 do.....do.....do.....24 do.....do.....do.....27 do.....do	Do.....6½ do.....do.....do.....27 do.....do.....do.....30 do.....do	Do.....7 do.....do.....do.....30 do.....do.....do.....33 do.....do	Do.....7½ do.....do.....do.....33 do.....do.....do.....36 do.....do
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The maximum allowance for loss on casks or packages of less capacity than forty wine-gallons and not less than twenty wine-gallons is limited to one-half the amounts stated in the above table. No loss will be allowed on casks or packages of less capacity than twenty wine-gallons.

It will be seen that where the loss of spirits while in warehouse does not exceed the statute limit, the tax is to be collected on the proof-gallon contents as shown by the re-gauge.

Where the loss exceeds the statute limit the tax will be collected on the number of proof-gallon contents, as shown by the original gauge, less only the loss allowed by law.

Price of Whiskies, Tax-Paid, Regauged on Basis of Carlisle Bill Allowance. As Compared with Price in Bond. ORIGINAL GAUGE, ALL CHARGES (Storage, State-Tax, &c.) PAID UP.

Price Original Gauge in Bond.	PRICE REGAUGED, TAX PAID.									
	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	
	15 months	18 months	21 months	24 months	27 months	30 months	33 months	36 months		
CENTS	CENTS	CENTS	CENTS	CENTS	CENTS	CENTS	CENTS	CENTS	CENTS	
27½	120	120½	121	121½	122	122	122½	123		
30	123	123½	124	124½	125	125	125½	126		
32½	125½	126	126½	127	127½	128	128½	129		
35	128½	129	129½	130	130½	131	131½	132		
37½	131	131½	132	133	133½	134	134½	135		
40	134	134½	135	135½	136	137	137½	138		
42½	136½	137½	138	138½	139	140	140½	141		
45	139½	140	140½	141	142	142½	143½	144		
47½	142	143	143½	144	145	145½	146½	147		
50	145	145½	146½	147	148	148½	149½	150		
52½	147½	148½	149	150	150½	151½	152	153		
55	150½	151	152	152½	153½	154½	155	156		
57½	153	154	154½	155½	156½	157½	158	159		
60	156	156½	157½	158½	159½	160	161	162		
62½	158½	159½	160½	161½	162½	163	164	165		
65	161½	162½	163	164	165	166	167	168		
67½	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171		
70	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174		
72½	169½	170½	171½	172½	173½	175	176	177		
75	172½	173½	174½	175½	176½	177½	179	180		
77½	175	176	177	178½	179½	180½	182	183		
80	178	179	180	181	182½	183½	185	186		
82½	180½	181½	182½	184	185	186½	188	189		
85	183½	184½	185½	187	188	189½	190½	192		
87½	186	187½	188½	190	191	192½	193½	195		
90	189	190	191½	192½	194	195	196½	198		
92½	191½	193	194	195½	197	198	199½	201		
95	194½	195½	197	198½	199½	201	202½	204		
97½	197	198½	199½	201	202½	204	205½	207		
100	200	201	202½	204	205½	207	208½	210		

TABLE

Showing the cost of carrying Whiskies for three years in Bond, original gauge and same Whiskies Tax-paid, for two years longer. Original contents estimated at 45 gallons per barrel.

Storage, 5c. per barrel per month; Insurance, 1 per cent per annum; Interest at 6 per cent compounded semi-annually.

Price Per Gal.	IN BOND.						SHRINKAGE TAX PAID				
	— Original Gauge —						7½ galls.	8½ galls.	9½ galls.	10½ galls.	11½ galls.
	6 mo.	12 mo.	18 mo.	24 mo.	30 mo.	36 mo.	36 mo.	42 mo.	48 mo.	54 mo.	60 mo.
25	.2683	.2814	.2983	.3142	.3318	.3485	\$1.3182	\$1.4140	\$1.5116	\$1.6242	\$1.7377
30	.3180	.3351	.3540	.3717	.3908	.4102	1.3922	1.4931	1.5957	1.7181	1.8334
35	.37	.3887	.4097	.4293	.4513	.4719	1.4664	1.5701	1.6931	1.8125	1.9281
40	.4218	.4423	.4658	.4868	.5111	.5337	1.5404	1.6509	1.7681	1.8922	2.0233
45	.4738	.4959	.5157	.5337	.5558	.5841	1.6099	1.7154	1.8316	1.9655	2.1012
50	.5257	.5465	.5707	.6019	.6306	.6571	1.6883	1.8083	1.9309	2.0714	2.2140
55	.5775	.6001	.6328	.6654	.6992	.7188	1.7625	1.8879	2.0148	2.1612	2.3093
60	.6295	.6568	.6881	.7169	.7501	.7807	1.8368	1.9669	2.0966	2.2507	2.4047
65	.6813	.7104	.7437	.7744	.8096	.8422	1.9106	2.0457	2.1826	2.3399	2.5012

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California Wines and Brandies.

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ORLEANS VINEYARD.

530 Washington Street - - - San Francisco, Cal.

GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT!

T. B. HALL & CO.

QUALITY



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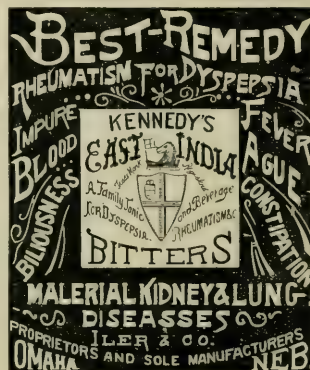
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BASS' PALE ALE!

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and Druggists.

C. W. Craig & Co.

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Pacific Coast Agents.

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J. GUNDLACH.

J. GUNDLACH & CO.

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And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

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New York Branch,

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SAN FRANCISCO - NEW YORK.

H. BRUNHILD & CO.

62 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

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Riuz Mata & Co., - - -	Sherries	Chr. Motz & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets & Sauternes
Gamboa Hermanos, - - -	Sherries	Archambeaud Freres, Bordeaux - Cordials
Blankenheym & Nolet (Centaur) -	Gin	

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Pacific Coast Branch, 217 Front Street, San Francisco,

S. GLASER, Manager.

Quotations at Cincinnati and Louisville.

These prices are for lots of not less than twenty-five barrels and upwards, cash, and if in bond, original gauge, accrued charges paid.

TAX PAID.

BRANDS.	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Fall	Spr'g	Spr'g	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
	'88.	'89.	'89.	'90.	'90.	'91.	'91.	'88.	'87.	'87.	'86.	'85.			
Anderson.....		70	60	55										Spr 82 325	
Anderson Co. Club.....															
Anderson Co. Sour Mash.....	65	55	42½	40		37½								Fall 81 300	
Ashland.....		55		40											
Astor.....										220	232½				
Atherton.....		60									235				
Ballard & Lancaster.....															
Beechwood.....															
Bel-Air.....				50		40									
Belle of Anderson.....				50		45									
Belle of Anderson Co. (E. Murphy).....		60		45											
Belle of Louisville.....															
Belle of Marion.....	70	65						200							
Belle of Nelson.....				75		65	55								
Belmont.....														Fall 81 300	
Berkele, Wm.....															
Berry, E. C.....		47½		37½											
Big Spring (Nelson Co. Distg. Co.).....		60		42½		37½									
Blakemore.....															
Blue Grass.....	62½	57½		42½	40	37½									
Bond & Lillard.....	87½	85	67½	65	62½	60				240			290	Fall 85 280	
Bond, M. S.....	45	41½	35	31½		27½									
Boone's Knoll.....		75	65	62½	55	52½									
Bowen, H. C.....															
Bowen, J. A.....				40		37½									
Brownfield, W. W.....															
Buchanan.....				55											
Callaghan.....														Spr 81 300	NY CH
Carlisle.....		55									240			Spr 82 290	
Cedar Run.....	70	65						200							
Chickencock.....		52½	42½	40	37½	35									
Clay, Samuel.....	47½	40	37½	36½				185							
Cliff Falls.....			45	40											
Clifton.....														Spr 81 300	
Commonwealth.....															
Cook, C. B.....		45		35							235				
Coon Hollow.....				55		47½									
Cornflower.....															
Craig, F. G.....		50		35							225				
Cream of Anderson.....		75		60		50									
Criterion.....			42½	37½		35									
Crystal Spring.....		47½		37½				195		220					
Cumberland.....		70	60	55		50									
Cummins, R. & Co.....															
Dant, J. W.....															
Darling.....		57½		40											
Daviness County Club.....		55		45				205							
Dedman, C. M.....				45						225					
Double Spring.....				35						230					
Dundee.....		50		42½		37½									
Durham.....		65		55		45									
Early Times.....		72½		60	57½	55									
Edge Cliff.....		80		65		55									
Edgewater (T. J. Megibben.).....				45		40								Spr 71 275	
Elk Run.....		40		32½		27½									
Excelsior (Megibben & Bro.).....		47½		37½											
Fall City.....															
Fern Cliff.....		50		37½	35	32½									
Fible & Crabb.....		65						190							
Field, J. W. M.....		60	45	36½							230				
Franklin.....				42½											
Frazier, W. J.....		77½	65	62½		55									
Freeland.....															
Garland.....															
Gladstone.....				35											
Glenarme.....			37½	35											

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Fine Table Wines a Specialty



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OLIVINA VINEYARD.
The OLIVINA Comprises 600 Acres of Hill
Side Vineyard, Located in the
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DRY, DELICATE, WELL MATURED TABLE WINES
A SPECIALTY.
SEND FOR SAMPLE ORDER.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED BY THE GROWER
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Hencken & Schroder,
— SUCCESSORS TO —
HENRY BRICKWEDEL & CO.

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— PACIFIC COAST AGENT FOR —
SACCHARINE and EGG ALBUMEN.
A large stock on hand at low prices.
FLINT GLASS BOTTLES AND FLASKS,
Manufactured by J. T. & A. HAMILTON of Pittsburg.

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Wholesale Wine and Liquor Merchants.
California Wines and Brandies.
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Landsberger & Son,
Commission Merchants
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BARTON'S CELEBRATED SWEET WINES, FRESNO.
J. P. SMITH'S OLIVINA VINEYARD, LIVERMORE.
Advances Made on Consignments.

LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE
The Highest Grade Champagne in the World.
WHITE LABEL, **BROWN LABEL.**
"CARTE BLANCHE," "GRAND VIN SEC."
A Magnificent Rich Wine. Perfection of a Dry Wine
See that every Bottle bears the private label of
MACONDRAY & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.



BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Glencoe.....				40		35								
Glenmore.....														
Glen Springs.....													Spr 81	300
Greenbrier.....														
Greylock (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....														
Greystone.....		65		50										
G. W. S.....		65		52½		47½		195						
Hackly, S. O.....				50		45								
Hanning, Jno.....	55	52½				35								
Harris, N.....						35							Spr 81	200
Hawkins.....		60												
Hayden, R. B. & Co.....														
Head, F. M.....														
Head, W. H.....														
Hermitage.....	100	90	72½	70	65	65						325	Spr 82	385
Hill & Hill.....		60		42½				200		235	260			
HorseShoe (The Mill Creek Dist'g Co.).....			40	37½	32½									
Hume.....		60	45	40									Fall 81	285
Indian Hill.....														
Jessamine.....				35	32½									
Jockey Club.....		60												
Kellar, A.....		55		40							230		Spr 84	250
Kentucky Club.....		62½	52½	47½										
Kentucky Comfort (Paine's).....		50		35										
Kentucky Cyclone.....				37½										
Kentucky Dew.....														
Kentucky Tip.....				40										
Lancaster, R. B. (Maple Grove).....														
Lancaster, S. P.....		57½	45	40		35								
Limestone.....														
McBrayer, J. A.....														
McBrayer, J. H.....		65	52½	50	37½									
McBrayer, W. H.....	115	100	80	72½	67½	65					325			
McKenna.....														
Marion Co. Distilling Co.....		50		37½						215			Spr 81	270
Mattingly & Son, J. G.....		50	42½	35										
Mattingly & Moore.....														
Mayfield.....		65												
Medallion.....														
Mellwood.....	67½	65	50	45	42½	40							Spr 82	265
Mercantile Club.....				42½										
Miles, E. L.....		55		37½		35							Spr 80	350
Monarch, M. V.....		65		45						240				
Monarch, R.....		62½		47½	45									
Monarch, T. J.....		57½		42½		40					240		Spr 81	140EG
Moore, D. L.....														
Moore & Grigsby.....				55		50								
Murphy, Barber & Co.....			47½	45									Spr 82	285
Nall, A. G.....		65		55		50								
Nelson.....		55		40										
New Castle.....														
New Hope.....		65		45									Spr 82	300
Nutwood.....										215				
Oakwood.....		72½		57½		50		200						
O. F. C.....		88	65	62½									Fall 81	350
Old Charter.....		50				32½								
Old Crow.....	110	100	80	75	70	67½						350		
Old Lexington Club.....				40							235			
Old Log Cabin.....														
Old Oscar Pepper.....		90		67½				245						
Old Tarr.....		60		45										
Old Time (Pogues).....		60	50	47½	42½	40								
Old Times.....		52½	37½	35		32½							Spr 81	290
Parkland.....														
Parkhill.....														
Patterson.....		62½		52½										
Payne, P. E.....														
Peacock.....														
Pepper, (Pepper, Jas. E. & Co.).....		100		75		65				300	325		Spr 83	425
Pepper, R. P.....		65		50									Spr 82	315
Pilgrimage.....				62½		55								
Purdy & Co.....														
Rich Grain.....			40	37½										
Richwood.....	65	57½	45	42½	37½	37½								
Ripy T. B.....		55	45	42½						235		245	Spr 81	300
Rohrer, D.....				37½										
Rolling Fork.....		60	45	40		37½								

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New York.

THE HIGHEST AWARD
PARIS EXPOSITION.
1889.
GOLD MEDAL



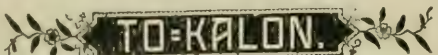
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1885.

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Are now prepared with a large stock of wines and brandies of their own growth to supply the trade and the market generally. They have held their largest vineyard in the world, covering over 2,500 acres. They have held their wines and brandies for several years in their own cellars, and do not offer any of their product until it has become properly matured. Their large stock of matured wines and brandies thus accumulated is now open to the purchaser. All goods under their trade mark are warranted pure and unadulterated. Being the successors to B. D. WILSON & Co., and to J. DE BARTH SHORE, they have become possessors of the "SHORE" BRAND OF BRANDY, and "MOUNT VINEYARD" WINE. Correspondence solicited.

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VAULTS, NAPA CITY, CAL.

AGENCIES: NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, HOBOKEN, GALVESTON.

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CALIFORNIA DISTILLING CO.,
— Distillers and Rectifiers of —
SPIRITS AND ALCOHOL

Office: 306-308 Clay Street,
DISTILLED AT ANTIOCH, SAN FRANCISCO.

BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Spr'g '86.	Spr'g '85.	Old Whiskies	Remarks
Saffell, W. B.														
Samuels, T. W.		65		47½		42½								
Samuels, W. B. & Co.		60	50	45	42½	40								
Searcy, J. S.		57½		45				190						
Searcy, Wiley, (Old Joe.)														
Sharpe.		52½												
Shawhan.				45		40								
Small Grain.						40								
Smith & Smith														
Snyder (Freiberg & Workum)		55		40				185						
Southall.		65		50										
Sovereign				37½										
Split Rock														
Spring Hill.		65		47½							250			
Spring Water.		70		55		50								
Stone, W. S. (Old).		60		47½						230			Spr 81	285
Sweetwood.														
Tippecanoe.														
Taylor (Old)		80	60	57½		50		230						
Tea Kettle.	62½	57½	42½	40	37½	37½								
Tenbroeck														
Tip Top (Rock Spring Dist'g Co.)	62½	57½	42½	40										
Van Arsdell				40									Spr 81	305
Van Hook		55		40										
Walker, F. G. (Queen of Nelson)		52½												
Walker, J. M.		57½											Spr 81	300
Warwick.		57½		42½						225				
Waterfall & Frazier	82½	75	62½	60		57½	55		215					
Wathen Bros		55	45	40	37½	35		180						
Welsh, J. T. (Davies Co.)		62½		52½										
Welsh, J. T. (McLean Co)		62½		52½										
White Mills.		50		37½	35	32½								
Willow Run.				32½										
Woodland.		55										275		
Zeno		77½	65	60	52½	50								

WESTERN RYES.

Ashland		60												
Atherton			50	47½										
Belle of Anderson														
Belle of Louisville														
Belle of Nelson														
Blue Grass	90	85	72½	67½	60	57½								
Clarke's			63½	58½	55	52½								
Criterion														
Crystal Spring														
Curley, J. E.														
Edgewater		60												
Excelsior														
Franklin														
Greystone														
Hermitage	110	100	82½	80	75					300	325	350	Fall 85	325
Highland		60		50										
Horse Shoe (Mill Creek Dist'g Co.)														
Lynchburg.		55												
Marion Co. Distilling Co.		70	65		55									
Mattingly & Son, J. G.														
Mercantile Club	70	65	60	55	50	45								
Mellwood	72½		60											
Miles, E. L.		70	57½		50									
Millcreek		62½	55											
Monarch, M. V.														
Nelson			70		55									
Normandy		85	70		55									
Paris Club														
Pepper (Pepper Jas. E. & Co.)		115		80	70						350	375		
Peacock				55	50									
Pepper, R. P.														
Rolling Fork	75		65		52½									
Short Horn (Dougherty's)		65		50										
Sovereign			55	50										
Sunny Side		65		55										
Susquehanna		70	60	57½										
Sylvan Grove (Fleishmann's)			55	50	45	40	35							
Wathen Bros.	85		67½		55									
White Mills		57½	52½	45	40	37½								

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CINCINNATI.

Distillers and Manufacturers.

The Pioneer Fruit Brandy House of the United States.

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FRUIT
LIQUEURS

BITTERS
BRANDIES
SYRUPS

Fine Blended Whiskies only. Prune Juice "none better."
High Grade Champagnes. Ohio Wines and Grape Brandy from
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BOTTLERS OF CASED GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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OUR LIQUEURS ARE THE RESULT OF PERFECT DISTILLATION

WE ARE USING THE LATEST FRENCH STILL.

BOTTLE PACKING

Corrugated and Cork Paper
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LIGHT. CLEAN. CONVENIENT.
SAFE AND ECONOMICAL.

Indispensable for Packing
Bottled Goods and
Fragile Articles.

Furnished in Rolls or made up in
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ready for use.

Send for Catalogue, or send
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Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Semillion, Verdot, Merlot,
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Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply
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GRAPE STAKES,

2x2--4 Feet Long, 2x2--5 Feet Long,
2x2--6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

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Loma Prieta, - - - - Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

TAMARACK AND I. X. L. BITTERS.

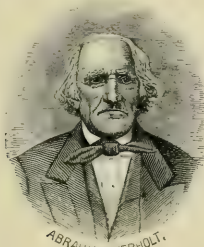
SILVER MEDAL Awarded by the California State Fair 1891.



Depot and Laboratory, 23 Montgomery Ave., S. F

EASTERN RYES.

BRANDS.	Fall '88.	Spr'g '89.	Fall '89.	Spr'g '90.	Fall '90.	Spr'g '91.	Fall '91.	Spr'g '88.	Fall '87.	Spr'g '87.	Fall '86.	Spr'g '86.	Old Whiskies.	Remarks
Braddock				65	62½	57½								
Bridgeport	102½	87½	72½	62½	52½	50	45							
Brookdale		80		60	55	50								
Dillinger, S. & Sons		82½		60	57½	55								
Dougherty		102½	85	77½					295					
Finch's Golden Wedding	105	97½	82½	77½										
Frontier	70	65	57½	50	45	40								
Gibson		100	80			55								
Guckenheimer	95	90	77½	70		57½	56	245	270	290	300	350	Spr 81 500	
Hannisville		90	75	70	60		50							
Jones, G. W.	82½	72½	62½	52½	45	40	37½	220		260				
Lippencott														
Meadville	105	90	75	65	57½	52½	50							
Melvale		110	82½	72½		60							Fall 83 450	
Monticello		90	77½	67½		60	52½						Fall 85 315	
Montrose	75	70		47½	42½	40		200						
Moore, Tom													Spr 82 385	
Mt. Vernon			85	75	65	55								
Orient		75	60	52½	47½									
Overholt	100	85	72½	65	57½	55		245		330	350	375	Spr 80 800	
Sherwood	110	100	80	75	65	62½		260						
Somerset		55	47½	42½	35	32½								
Stewart														
Tompson, Sam			65	55	50	45								
Vanegrift			70	60	47½	47½								



ABRAHAM OVERHOLT.

Established 1810.

A. Overholt & Co.

Distillers of Pure Rye Whiskey.

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ADDRESS, INSURANCE.	BRAND.	ADDRESS, INSURANCE.	BRAND.
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ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'S CO. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distilleries Co., Louisville. Rate, 90c.	Anderson. Nelson.	E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS, Frankfort. Rate, 85c.	Old Taylor.
BELLE of ANDERSON D'G CO. Add: S. J. Greenbaum, Louisville. Rate, 1.25.	Belle of Anderson. Glenarrie. Jessamine. Arlington.	OLD TIMES DIST'Y CO., Louisville. Rates, 85c. & \$1.50.	Old Times. Gladstone.
M. P. MATTINGLY, Owensboro, Ky. Free W. H., 1.50.	Old W. S. Stone.	G. G. WHITE Co., Add: Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky., Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 85c; No. 5, 1.00	Chickencock.
J. G. MATTINGLY CO., Louisville. Rate 85c.	J. G. Mattingly & Sons.	R. MONARCH. Add: R. Monarch, Owensboro, Ky. Rates "A" 85c. "C" 1.50.	R. Monarch. Short Horn (Dougherty's)
MELLWOOD DIST'Y CO., Louisville. Rate, 85c.	Mellwood, Dundee.	GLENMORE DIST'G CO., 1-2 M. E. of Owensboro. Add: R. Monarch, Owensboro. Rate 1.50.	Glenmore.
MOORE & SELLIGER, Louisville. Rate, 85c.	Astor, Belmont. Nutwood.	M. P. MATTINGLY, 5 M. E. of Owensboro. Free W. H., 1.50	Old W. S. Stone
T. W. SAMUELS, 1-2 M. W. of Deatsville. Add: Hirsch, Loewenstein & Levi, Cincinnati, O. Rate 1.25.	T. W. Samuels.	ED. MURPHY & CO., Lawrenceburg, Ky. No. 1, 1.35.	Belle of Anderson County
THE R. F. BALKE CO., Louisville. Rate 85 c.	"G. W. S."	RYES.	
BELLE OF NELSON D'Y CO. Add: Belle of Nelson Distillery Co., Louisville. Rate, 85c. and \$1.25	Belle of Nelson.	SUSQUEHANNA DIST'G CO., Milton. Add: Jas. Levy & Bro., Cincinnati. Rates, 85c & 1.25.	Susquehanna.
DAVIES CO. DIST'G CO., Owensboro. Add: R. Monarch, Owensboro. Rate "A," 85, "B," 1.35, "C," 1.50	Kentucky Club.	NORMANDY DIST'G CO., Louisville. Add. Box 48, Louisville, Ky. Rate 85 c.	Normandy.
		A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add: A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate, 80c.	Overholt.

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